

SUFFERS HARDSHIP ON TEXADA ISLAND

Timber Cruiser's Narrow Escape From Death—Companion Likely Dead

Vancouver, Dec. 24.—Five days and nights in the woods on the uninhabited Southeast end of Texada Island, without food, blankets or even a knife and towards the last without even matches to light fire, George McGrath, a timber cruiser, was almost dead from hunger and exposure when rescued last Thursday by the tug Chinook. A companion of the unfortunate man, who was blown out into Malaspina Strait some forty years but one year, has not been heard of and it is feared that he is either drowned or on the coast where he may starve to death.

McGrath is now weak and emaciated, but he will survive and is expected to return to the city in a few days. He was rescued by the tug Chinook, which was sent out by the Vancouver Harbour Board. McGrath had been discharged from the Rock Bay hospital, where he had been seriously ill with pleurisy. He reached Vancouver on Saturday night on the tug.

Five days before McGrath was picked up, he and another man were skirting the shores in a small dory, and McGrath landed to get some food. At about midnight the other man was to have rowed a short distance along the shore to a point where he was to have picked up McGrath. While he was pushing the dory along in the face of a strong offshore wind, one of the men broke, and unable to hold the boat against the wind with the remaining oar, he was blown out into Malaspina Strait on the west end of Texada Island from the mainland.

McGrath realized that he was in a terrible plight as he watched the dory gradually working offshore. He tried to make a dash for it, but the wind was so strong that he was unable to pick up the boat. He had about given up hope of getting off the island when the tug Chinook was sighted. McGrath was rescued by the tug Chinook, which was sent out by the Vancouver Harbour Board.

What became of McGrath's companion is a mystery. Had he been picked up or reached shore he would undoubtedly have been rescued by the party after McGrath. It is believed that he was drowned. The tug Chinook was sent out by the Vancouver Harbour Board.

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DOUBTS PURCHASE

Financial Paper Doubts Rumored C. P. R. Purchase of Main Lines

The daily press has been replete with statements that the C.P.R. director have acquired control of the Boston and Maine through the purchase of over 100,000 shares, acquired recently by the New York, New Haven and Hartford. The Financial Post says it is hardly likely that such is the case and the story has been denied by C. P. R. officials. Strategically, the Boston and Maine would be of considerable assistance to the C.P.R. in its pending bid for the Atlantic seaboard, but its immediate network of lines in New England are more natural feeders of the New Haven road. Unless the latter line is compelled to sell to a company stronger in cash resources, it is quite unlikely its directors would give up a prize which they had great difficulty in winning.

The Saturday Review of London published last week a paragraph to the effect that the C.P.R. was being too high and that decreased traffic must be looked for during the coming year. What reason may be the reduction of emigration this spring the C.P.R. officials have advanced for the first time. January, February and March should be sufficient to offset any reduction in traffic for the last three months of the fiscal year. Even without a rush of immigrants from the west coast, the slight recession of C.P.R. shares to \$100 on Wednesday morning, and the November net results, when they appear, should afford a bullish argument.

The completion of the growth of traffic on Great Northern C.P.R. The Wall Street Journal points out that since 1902 the C.P.R. gross earnings have increased from \$4,000,000 to nearly \$10,000,000, or 33 per cent, while the Great Northern has advanced from \$5,000,000 to \$9,000,000, or 80 per cent.

Collision Caused Injuries Niagara Falls, Ont., Dec. 24.—Chicago express No. 7, leaving here at one o'clock this morning, collided with a freight train from the west end of the yard. Both engines were damaged and Fireman Callahan of Sarnia, O., was seriously injured. The cause of the accident is supposed to be a misunderstanding of signals.

Grave of T. C. Druce London, Dec. 24.—Extraordinary precautions are being taken to prevent tampering with the grave of T. C. Druce, which will be opened in the course of the next few days to prove whether or not it contains the body of Druce or a roll of lead.

Germany's Naval League Berlin, Dec. 24.—A would appear that the German naval league has declined to interfere in the internal quarrel which is threatening to disrupt the league. According to dispatches received from Munich, the Emperor has requested the league to abstain from asking those members who intended to resign to suspend action until after the New Year's day, when the Emperor's speech is coming to Berlin to talk over the matter with His Majesty at the New Year's reception.

Repairing Dredge. New Westminster, Dec. 24.—Minor repairs having been made necessary, the dredge King Edward has been moved from the foot of Ninth street, where it had been engaged for the purpose of deepening the waterway between the docks at Sapperton, to be overhauled.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN CIVIC SYSTEM

Vancouver Alderman Offers a Resolution to Abandon Special Charter

Vancouver, Dec. 24.—Ald. Bird sprang a surprise on the city council at the closing moment of a session lasting nearly four hours last night when he gave notice of a resolution of intention to give up the special charter of the city under the provisions of its special charter, thus bringing the civic machinery under the guidance of the General Municipal Charter Act.

The hour at which the matter was sprung was so late that no attempt was made to open discussion on the point, and Ald. Bird in his statement of intention gave no reasons for the move. Under the council rule the matter will come up at the next regular session.

Mayor Bethune brought before the attention of the council the authority possessed by the city for the proposal of a board of the city for the regulation, in view of the fact that a regular vote on the question had never been taken. The resolution was placed before the electorate in the form of a plebiscite at the coming elections. His worship then proposed a resolution in order that the council might be prepared to more fully discuss the idea at a special council meeting next Monday night.

The government of the city was brought to the fore during the session by the introduction of a resolution stating that as the council had authorized it reported that the provincial authorities were contemplating a change in the constitution of license commissioners, whereby the entire body in this city might be appointed by the provincial government, it was respectfully advised that any such change was not deemed wise or advisable.

Some discussion was aroused on this question as to the propriety of the resolution being introduced, but a statement without being more definitely advised as to the government's intention, the resolution was carried by a vote of 11 to 4.

Paris, Dec. 24.—There was an unique ceremony this evening in the subterranean passages of the opera house. It consisted of depositing in a specially prepared box, the records of the voices of the opera house, Tamagno, Caruso, Scotti, Plancon, Deloit, Patti, Melba, Calve and others are represented by the records. The discs are in double boxes, each separate from the other. Neither light nor air can reach the covering, and it is believed that the voice can thus be preserved for a century. At the end of a hundred years they will be opened, and the people of that age will have the opportunity of hearing voices of this era as well as seeing the talking machine as manufactured.

Fast Time With Mail Vancouver, Dec. 24.—The Overcast mail arrived today, eighty-two hours from St. John. This is the best west-bound run ever made, comparing with seventy-two hours eastward.

VANCOUVER CASES

Bellecourts Allowed to Go on Suspend Sentences—Arrests Get a One Year

Vancouver, Dec. 24.—Alfred and Edward Bellecourts, alias Glenn, passing court money, were sentenced to one year, sentence suspended. Alfred Perdue, forger, two cases, one year's imprisonment. The reason for the judicial Christmas box to the Glenns of Calgary was "extenuating circumstances and previous good character." The charges against Perdue of uttering the two forged notes, both signed by J. W. Brooks per J. B. Bright, the C. P. R. contractor, one for \$50 and the other for \$5, were fully proved. One was traced to the First Hardware company, the other to Mr. Hainshaw, the jeweler.

The extenuating circumstances surrounding the passing of the admitted counterfeit coin in the Lagen Hotel, were put in a word by W. E. Burns, counsel for the accused. "It was in an atmosphere of gambling. Money was placed in a slot machine in the hope of getting money. It was not likely to go beyond the machine, which was insured. The machine hasn't turned out a tune in six months as the evidence has shown. The honor club has been organized in agreement with this, but the further circumstances, the entire absence of any trace of the counterfeit money, and the fact that the machine was not used to pass the money elsewhere or in trade. It was counterfeit money, but it was not likely to go beyond the machine. Then there was the previous good character of both."

Mr. Burns then changed his role of counsel for the defense to that of the crown in the case of young Perdue. Gordon Grant had no extenuating circumstances, he was charged, while the evidence of Mr. Bright and that of handwriting experts were sufficient proof of the guilt which had been proved.

New York, Dec. 23.—During the year the record for the number of times of sport and while it is true that the year has not been remarkable in record-making, the performance of that sort which have been accomplished, have been a record. The number of new records made during the year was 100. The number of records made during the year was 100. The number of records made during the year was 100.

FOR FRUIT GROWING Tracts of Land in Columbia River Valley Cut Up in Lots for Settlement. Vancouver, Dec. 24.—At last night's council meeting Ald. Ramsay read a report from the controller stating that the city would receive only \$2,800 for its bonds recently sold was an error. The city would net \$8 on the debentures, the agreement stating that the change of sterling denomination was done at the expense of the purchaser.

Water Supply Question. New Westminster, Dec. 24.—Upon the report of Col. T. H. Tracy, C.E., of Vancouver, depends entirely whether or not the proposed three municipal water system will be carried out. Richmond, Delta and New Westminster are the three interested, while a counter proposition whereby water would be obtained from the Nicomekl is also under consideration. All the facts and plans in connection with the proposed water system were discussed by the council last night. Col. Tracy and his report should be ready for inspection within the course of the next few days.

SMALL BUSINESS IN STOCK MARKET

Various Influences Still at Work to Discourage Speculation

New York, Dec. 24.—The stock exchange might as well not have been in session today for anything that was accomplished, there was a slight spurt of activity in the first hour, and after that the market became lethargic. The price of gold was partly raised from this afternoon, there was a slight rise in the price of gold, but the usual trimming process of the closing of accounts over the holidays, such outstanding accounts being apparently at a minimum. This probably explained the small rise in the price of gold, the state of the money market on prices. Underlying strength was inferable from the condition of the market, the influence to the money market.

There was some special weakness in the railroad and electrical equipment stocks, and the market was generally cutting down of outlay by the railroads to keep pace with the declining tendency of the market. Reports of the reduction of working forces in factories or total shut-down in some cases pointed to the same conclusion as to the course of industrial affairs.

Southern Okanagan Progress. W. T. Shatford, of Penitenc, manager of the Southern Okanagan Land company, is in the city, and is very much pleased with the progress made by his company this season, the open winter having made it possible to keep on ploughing and preparing the land for tree-planting right up to date. About 100 acres of fruit lots, which have been recently sold by the company, have been ploughed, and all preparations are made for planting 40,000 fruit trees. Mr. Shatford is taking a vacation and during his absence the business will be managed by his brother, L. W. Shatford. Mr. Shatford is at present making his headquarters at Penitenc. Mr. Shatford leaves today for a short trip to take a trip to Jamaica and other West Indian points before his return next spring—Vernon News.

MR. PUGSELY'S VERSION He Alleges Reasons for Refusing to Answer Mr. Kemp's Challenge in Parliament. St. John, Dec. 24.—Hon. Mr. Wm. Pugseley, discussing the attack made upon him by the Conservative member of parliament for West-Quebec, said it would be a waste of time to discuss the matter with him, either in parliament or elsewhere. Mr. Pugseley said he would be ready to meet him in debate.

OKANAGAN CENTRE HAS BRIGHT FUTURE That is the Opinion of George Watt Who Owns Fruit Farm There. George M. Watt, Jr., of Okanagan Centre, is spending Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Watt, Sen., "Dunelm," Mendocino street, having arrived in Victoria a few days ago. Mr. Watt owns a forty-acre fruit farm in Okanagan Centre, from which he expects great things in the next few years. The district is going ahead by leaps and bounds, especially since Maddock Bros., Limited, of which V. C. Maddock & Co. is a branch concern, undertook the irrigation of a tract containing about 5,000 acres, which they are dividing into ten-acre plots. The work is well under way and it is expected that water will be turned on about April 1.

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IN MINING COUNTRY

Times in Roseland Continue Fairly Good—Dullness Felt in Boundary

Vancouver, Dec. 24.—Mining conditions in the upper country just now are anything but favorable, but a revival is expected early in the new year," said R. P. Williams, a well known mining machinery agent of Roseland, who is at the Hotel Vancouver. "The Boundary district, where the most activity usually prevails, affairs are unusually quiet. It is hoped that additional measures to adjust the difficulties between the big copper companies and their employees will soon be reached. "Times in Roseland can really be described as good, as the miners over eight hundred in number, never stopped work, having accepted the reduced or former wage scale. The Es Ro mines and the War Eagle and Centre Star mines, controlled by the Canadian Consolidated Mining & Smelting company, are steadily outputting over four thousand tons of ore weekly. There are also operating a very large share of the Roseland mines. The Daily Reduction company at Hedley, in the Similkameen district, is also operating on a large scale. The opinion is general that next year's output will be the largest in the history of the interior.

New Brunswick Liberal Case. St. John, N. B., Dec. 24.—An order for the arrest of Alfred B. Clark, opposition candidate in St. John county for the legislature, was issued yesterday at the instance of W. A. Quillon, steward of the provincial hospital for nervous diseases, who alleges he was libelled in a statement made by Clark when accepting nomination.

Want Rockefeller Money. Toronto, Dec. 24.—McMaster University (Baptist) may establish a medical department, and it is said negotiations are being carried on with John D. Rockefeller to secure \$2,000,000 to aid in the purpose.

Herculaneum Excavation. New York, Dec. 24.—A despatch from Rome to the Times says the Italian government has decided to excavate the buried city of Herculaneum will begin at once. The work will be carried out by the Italian government, with Italian funds, and the advice of eminent foreign archaeologists will be gratefully accepted.

Peace in South America. Berlin, Dec. 24.—The leading article which appears in the Deutsche Tageszeitung this morning, and which bears as the caption "Peace in South America," rejoices in the President's efforts to secure peace in the South American continent. It recognizes the cessation of revolutions and wars in these regions as of very great importance, and especially to German enterprises.

Small Christmas Business. New York, Dec. 24.—That the Christmas business this year will be smaller than it was last year is admitted by most dealers in New York. The crowds are larger than the oldest dealer has ever seen, but the people are spending less money.

Liberal Majority Reduced. Markham, Dec. 24.—Reviser returns give Dr. McLean, Liberal, a majority of 16 in Central York. At last election, Arch Campbell, Liberal, had a majority of 124.

Train Blown From Tracks. Toronto, Dec. 24.—A terrific tornado blew a passenger train off the track one mile north of Marshall, Colo., on the Colorado & Southern railroad shortly before noon today. Baggage men, Chiles, of Denver was killed, and eight or ten trainmen and passengers injured. All wires in the direction are down, and no details have been received.

WORK TO RESUME IN THE BOUNDARY

Granby Company Reaches an Agreement With Miners and Smelters

Nelson, B. C., Dec. 24.—A special to the Daily News from Grand Forks announces that a settlement between the Granby company and its miners and smelters has been reached. The work will be resumed at Phoenix and Grand Forks on Thursday morning. This is the Kootenay's Christmas Eve. The "Queen City" of the Kootenays has never witnessed a brighter or more prosperous Christmas eve. A large number of ranchers who have settled in the district during the last twelve months are in the city for the holidays. The streets and stores have been crowded during all afternoon and evening. These ranchers, who are sleighing and curling, and with promised settlement of all labor questions, are being carried on with the outlook here is decidedly satisfactory.

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some Hand na of fine china at a pleasing gift, not do better than the many lovely are on display department, intry bowls, sets, cards, receivers, etc., and all at you will say are

Calendars at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$5.00

Little Tots FROM \$1.50 to \$5.00

Suites and Monday at prices ranging from \$13.75 to \$28.00

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WATER EXPERT SUBMITS REPORT

Part of Long Expected Data is Received by the City

MANY SOURCES EXAMINED

Council Will Consider the Report at an Early Meeting

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

At last the city has been furnished with some of the data, long expected, which has been compiled by Arthur L. Adams, the San Francisco water expert, retained by the city to examine the source of water supply, present or future, will require an expenditure, inclusive of meters, of \$473,000, and exclusive of meters, of \$473,000.

8. The continuance in use and improvement of the present sources of water supply will require structures appertaining to the lakes and the pipe line and pumps necessary to deliver water to the city distributing system costing in the aggregate \$90,000.

9. Millstream is capable of producing a safe average daily supply during years of exceptional drouth, rainfall, like the season of 1905-6, of five million gallons.

10. The cost of improving Millstream and conducting its water (sufficient to meet a demand averaging five million gallons daily, to a connection with the city pipe system at the river-section of Government and Henry streets is estimated, inclusive of \$100,000 for real estate and \$424,500.

11. Sooke lake is capable of yielding, during the driest years, a daily supply of 23,000,000 gallons.

12. The cost of improving Sooke lake and conducting water sufficient to meet a demand averaging 5,000,000 gallons daily, in connection with the city pipe system at intersection of Government and Henry streets, inclusive of \$100,000 for real estate and water rights at the lake, is estimated \$1,100,000.

13. Goldstream is capable of affording a safe supply per diem of 13,500,000 gallons.

14. The estimated cost of conducting water from Goldstream, in sufficient amount to meet a demand averaging 5,000,000 gallons daily to a connection with the city pipe distributing system at intersection of Government and Henry streets, exclusive of any price that may be paid the Esquamit Water Co., is the sum of \$415,000.

15. The summary compared cost of improving the distributing system and utilizing any one of the four different sources of supply suggested, is as follows:

(a) Elk lake, all services metered, \$328,000-\$390,000-\$619,000.

(b) Sooke lake, unmetered, \$473,000-\$1,000-\$1,473,000.

(c) Gold stream, unmetered, \$473,000-\$415,000, and the purchase price of Esquamit Water Company, \$2,000,000.

16. To meet operation's property, the following increase in annual revenues will be necessary:

(a) Elk lake, 4 per cent.

(b) Millstream, 17 per cent.

(c) Sooke lake, 67 per cent.

(d) Goldstream, without including purchase price of Esquamit Water Company, 15 per cent.

17. The annual saving which will result from the continued use of Elk lake as the source of supply, in preference to the other suggestions, will return the cost of improving the lake, pipe line, and pumping station, and the cost of the following items:

(a) Millstream, 4 per cent.

(b) Sooke lake, 67 per cent.

(c) Goldstream, without including purchase price of Esquamit Water Company, 15 per cent.

18. The annual saving which will result from the continued use of Elk lake as the source of supply, in preference to the other suggestions, will return the cost of improving the lake, pipe line, and pumping station, and the cost of the following items:

(a) Millstream, 4 per cent.

(b) Sooke lake, 67 per cent.

(c) Goldstream, without including purchase price of Esquamit Water Company, 15 per cent.

Scope and Purpose of Report.

This report is supplemental to an exhaustive one made and submitted under date of May 15, 1905, and has resulted from a request for a review of the various studies and recommendations made at that time in light of the events and conditions of growth and development occurring since that date, and also from the necessity of considering the merits of a possible source of water supply not at that time investigated. The most important of these developments are as follows:

1. The establishment of the exact nature of the rights of the Esquamit Water Company.
2. The unwillingness of the Esquamit Water Company to accept the price offered by the city for its property.
3. Investigation by the water commission and the city engineer of Millstream as a possible source of supply.
4. Accumulation of much more extended and more definite information concerning Sooke lake as a possible source of supply.
5. Information gathered by municipal officers as to the possibility of increasing the drainage area tributary to Elk lake.
6. Continued growth of Victoria's population and its increasing importance as a city.

Conclusions and Recommendations.

For the convenience of those interested, my final conclusions and recommendations are summarized at the beginning of this report. The conclusions influencing them will be later and more in detail set forth in my former report (vide p. 8 et seq. of that report) are reaffirmed, but for convenience and completeness will be here re-stated with such additions and changes as the altered conditions require.

1. The quality of the present water supply is good and can be improved to any required degree by further perfecting the filtration processes.
2. The present plant as a whole in its existing condition is incapable of affording an economic, sufficient and certain supply of water under adequate pressure, because of the following defects:
 - (a) A water supply insufficient to meet the demands under the present methods of distribution and sale.
 - (b) Insufficient capacity in the conduits conducting water from the lakes to the city.
 - (c) Impracticability of advantageously operating such a system without a suitable distribution reservoir for low service, and an elevated tank for high service.
 - (d) Insufficient pumping capacity for safety, and the use of a class of machinery extravagantly wasteful of fuel.
 - (e) Inadequacy of pipe capacity in the distributing system.
3. Elk and Beaver lakes, the sources of present supply, may have their safe yielding capacity increased from the average of about two million gallons per day, which they can now afford, to two and four-tenths million gallons by raising the leveling water three and one-half feet; by diverting into the additional drainage of about 625 acres, as surveyed, water which is available, its yielding capacity may be increased to about two and nine-tenths million gallons daily.
4. The improvement of the plant and the continuance in use of the present sources of supply will necessitate the adoption exclusively of the meter method of sale and distribution.
5. The adoption of the meter system will be productive of a better service, lower water rates, more equitable distribution of costs, and greater contentment and satisfaction on the part of the public than any other method, and will in the end be inevitable any way because of the great cost of providing the large volume of water which will always be wasted through an unmetered system.
6. By improving Elk and Beaver lakes by the methods set forth in conclusion "2" and by dispensing water exclusively by meter, these present sources will be sufficient to supply a population of 58,000 people, which is more than double that at present supplied by the city works. At the rate of growth in number of services that has prevailed in the past, this population

A tickling cough, from any cause, is cured by Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy.

And it is so thoroughly harmless and safe that Dr. Shoop tells mothers everywhere to give it to their children, even to very young babies. The whole great system and tender throat, furnish the curative properties of Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for the cough, and heals the sore and sensitive membranes. No opium, no chloroform, being present in its composition. The Spawards call this "Shoop's Cough Remedy." The Sacred Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. Cyrus H. Bowers.

CASTOR'S FIGHT WITH ELEMENTS

British Bark Reaches Esquamit in Crippled Condition for Repairs

STRUGGLES WITH STORMS

Battered Since She Was Driven From Columbia Bar More Than Month Ago

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The British bark Castor of Dundee, Captain Mackenzie, arrived at Esquamit on Saturday, December 20, for Portland on her way to Seattle. She was towed into Esquamit by a tug, whose sailors were fighting to keep her off shore.

Further explanation of the circumstances of the wreck of the Castor is given in an article on the opposite page. The vessel, which was wrecked on the rocks near the mouth of the Columbia river, was driven ashore by a gale on the night of December 15, and was driven ashore on the morning of December 16. She was driven ashore on the morning of December 16, and was driven ashore on the morning of December 16.

Returns From Chemsuin

His Lordship Bishop Perrin returned yesterday from Chemsuin. At the same time he was accompanied by Rev. W. Barton, who administered the rite of confirmation.

Finde Quartz Vein

John Bentley has recently returned from Sooke Lake district, and reports having found a quartz vein varying in width from four to eight feet, and carrying free gold. This discovery is the formation and in this respect carries from all other veins in that district.

CHINESE FOOT-PADS MAKE DARING HOLD-UP

Set Upon Robert Bruce and Get Away With Watch and Money

Held up by a quartet of Chinamen, none of whom he recognized because he was blinded by the pepper which one of his assailants threw into his eyes, Robert Bruce, who stays at the Queen's Hotel, was throttled and robbed of his watch and a ten-dollar bill early Sunday morning. After the robbery he was taken to the police station and furnished the police with a description of the four footpads, of which he would lead to their identity.

French Scientist Dead

Paris, Dec. 23.—Pierre Jules Cesar Janson, the celebrated French scientist and director of the Meudon observatory is dead. He was born in 1824.

Miners' Escape From Fire

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 23.—It became known today that about 100 men were in the Schoelberger mine at Monongahela yesterday when fire broke out, and that all had narrow escapes from death. The mine is burning freely.

Atlas Loan Dividend

Montreal, Dec. 23.—A final dividend of 4 cents on the dollar has been declared by the liquidator of the defunct Atlas Loan Co. of Montreal, which collapsed over four years ago. This makes the total amount realized by the eleven hundred depositors 42 1/2 per cent. The realization was much better than was expected.

Burial of Lord Kelvin

London, Dec. 23.—Under the shadow of the monument to Sir Isaac Newton and close to the choir in Westminster Abbey, the body of Lord Kelvin, the noted British scientist, who died on December 17, was buried at noon in presence of a great gathering of scientists, representing American and continental as well as British societies. King Edward and the prince of Wales and other members of the royal family sent representatives.

TRAGIC ENDING OF YOUNG LIFE

Son of Late Dr. Herald, of Queen's University Commits Suicide

GRIEF FOR FATHER'S DEATH

Mother and Sister Awaiting His Coming Home for Christmas

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Winnipeg, Dec. 23.—After brooding for two years over the death of his father, John Graton Herald, a young medical student of Queen's university, Kingston, Ont., shot himself through the head in a room in the Strathcona hotel on Saturday night, and died at the Strathcona hotel, together with his chum, Lewis D. Lawson. They were assigned to room No. 52, on the second floor of the hotel, and have occupied the room since Dec. 8.

BOAT CLUB WANTS SITE AT OAK BAY

Petition is Presented to Council of Municipality Asking For Concessions

The Oak Bay Boat club, a sporting and social organization in process of formation, has today presented a petition to the Council of Municipality asking for concessions for a site at Oak Bay.

Victim of Two Mishaps

J. H. Frank, commercial traveler for Simon Lefler & Co., Limited, of the city, last Monday had a narrow escape from a serious accident when he was driving a small parcel for a customer on the platform of the Meudon observatory, he ventured some 10 to 15 feet away from the platform, toward the train, and fell. He was injured and his leg was broken.

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Cannot Be Secured to Timber Land Staked Today

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

There has been placed on all the staked timber of British Columbia...

There staking of timber does not mean the marketing of the product...

move to hold up the millmen can be by the mere removal of the...

McBride on being interviewed upon the announcement...

It is thought that the new council will encourage the use of the logger to produce the...

aw of the depletion of the timber resources of Eastern Canada...

regard to the question of forestation. Premier McBride stated...

Victim of Two Mishaps

Franck, commercial traveler for Leiser & Co., Limited, of this city Monday had a narrow escape...

AN INDIAN BRAVE

"Jack," said Graham one evening, when the traps had yielded over \$100 worth of fur...

"He was born a Pawnee, but when an Indian, was captured and adopted by the Sioux...

HIS RIVER

I believe that every out-of-doors man comes to have one stream that is more beloved than any of the others...

Now, my companion had never run the rapids of a mountain stream nor cast a fly...

"I wanted to see if I could swim straight across with my clothes on," he said.

Then I knew that the river had enticed him away from his lares and his penates...

When a glass cylinder of pond water with a wisp of pressed hay at the bottom is placed in sunshine for a few weeks...

MODERN MEXICO

By Percy F. Martin, F. R. G. S.



CENTURIES before Cortes landed at Vera Cruz in 1519 Mexico had a remarkable history, separate and distinct...

"A somewhat similar question was once asked by Sydney Smith of the United States of America; but today in both cases the same...

So far so good. In area Mexico is about ten times larger than Great Britain, or putting it in another and more striking way still...

handled with knowledge and ability. Mr. Martin summarizes his impressions of modern Mexico in this fashion:—

"Let us glance at the Republic of Mexico today, and see what are its claims to be considered a factor in the world's affairs—

Almost, needless to say, independently of the foregoing points, there are many others not a whit behind them either in their interest...

There, as elsewhere, servants are growing more independent. Even the factories and shops as well as commercial offices are bidding for female labor...

"He is moderately tall—I may say exceptionally tall for a Mexican—extremely dignified in his carriage and all his movements...

closely cropped, and brushed straight up on his broad, intellectual forehead well exposed...

In concluding, some more precise idea of the full scope of the study will be eminently pertinent, apart from the points which have been touched upon in passing...

THICK-SKINNED ANIMALS IN BRONZ PARK

Of all the animals which impel our admiration, there are probably none upon which we look with so much awe as we do upon the thick-skinned species...

The collection, which is to be installed in the elephant house, when that building is completed, consists of four elephants, two African rhinoceroses and one Indian rhinoceros...

In this immense building, with its massive structure, it is expected that the people of New York and the thousands who annually visit the city on their various missions...

As an illustration of how chemistry is aiding plant improvement, Prof. H. A. Webber cites the production of beet sugar...

Steel shot so hard as to take the place of diamonds for some kinds of drilling are made by spraying molten steel into cold water...

FLORECE NIGHTINGALE

In making the announcement of the King's bestowal of the Order of Merit upon Miss Florence Nightingale, the London Standard says:—

Florence Nightingale is the first woman to receive this eminent order, an order which includes only those who, by signal achievement, have raised themselves to the very head of the class...

The men were being sent down from the front to Balaklava, and thence to the fixed hospital at Scutari, and in both places they were dying like flies...

Into this welter of death and confusion Miss Nightingale arrived with her small band of nurses. It was a most difficult situation...

The collection, which is to be installed in the elephant house, when that building is completed, consists of four elephants, two African rhinoceroses and one Indian rhinoceros...

All Europe rang with Miss Nightingale's praise, and all England was keenly excited to give her a triumphant reception on her return...

The total number of patents taken out in the world since the beginning of patent laws is found by A. Fitch, from French statistics...

Pea for Christmas

Our title has, we must confess, rather an ominous look. We can anticipate the surprise, not to say the disgust, of many at the bare suggestion that the great feast of Christendom is losing its hold on the popular mind. Yet, if so it were, there would not be much to wonder at. Many ancient beliefs and venerable customs have fallen into the background since the marvels of science began to usurp the seat of authority so long occupied by traditional observances. Let any one glance over the calendar or run over the table of contents prefixed to any standard work like the Book of Days or Mr. Baring-Gould's Myths of the Middle Ages and he will see that Christmas was one of sundry festivals and celebrations most of which have faded out of the common mind. True, this particular one has made good its claim to the foremost place in religious significance; but so deep and wide are the differences of conviction in these revolutionary times that we can no longer count upon a general agreement in sentiment or behaviour when the annual occasion makes its appeal. For good or ill—perhaps for both good and ill—the old meaning has shaded into vagueness, and the thing signified has shared the vulgarization of the sign.

This change of course is not altogether novel, and it is quite easy to over-rate its importance. To go no further back than Dickens's day, we find him setting himself the task of restoring some of the lost prestige of the season of good-will. His Christmas Books certainly achieved a great deal in that direction, and gave a practical humanitarian impulse to what had tended to become a barren ecclesiastical form. It was the greatest of the merits which we now ascribe to that son of the people that he looked through the crude veil of tradition which enveloped the Christmas story and reinterpreted it for home use. He brought it out of the crypt and the cloister into the light of day. He brought it, as Mr. Chesterton has happily shown, a great mythologist and folklorist himself; he outdid the older masters who had created types of character which summed up the widest possibilities of virtue and vice, meanness and generosity. The crowd needs such exaggerated figures to fix its attention on the unseen motive forces which shape conduct and destiny. Scrooge personified the hard, mechanical-temper which grew up amid the whirl and din of a great and warehouse life. The Cheery Brothers were the expectations that proved the rule. To Dickens more than to any other writer or philanthropist we owe the revivification of Father Christmas. He blends selected memories and forecasts into a gospel of joy, filling the season with pealing merriment and abounding gratitude, as though darkness and death were vanquished foes. An incurable optimist, the author of the Christmas Carol sought to ease

burdened consciences and enrich impoverished lives. We have learned much that he did not know nor reckon with as to the deeper sources of his magnificent hopefulness, his solicitude for humanity in the rough. If that trust and that solicitude take impressive forms, quite apart from ritual and dogma, at the season consecrated by ages of pious use and wont to a great idea, the magical and fantastic fiction of the nineteenth century romanticist who had sounded the depths and scaled the heights of the human life must largely be credited with such exemplary results.

Our plea is for a further advance on the same path. It is a poor compliment to pay the fathers to stop short at the turn of the road which they could not pass. New knowledge and vaster resources for coping with poverty offer themselves to willing workers today. Some, by lessening the sum of human sorrow and suffering do not need to undergo much change; the hospital and the orphanage still claim our sympathy; the old to whom years have brought no release from care still appeal to us as our helpless flesh and blood. The complicated apparatus for alleviating the woes of the community has sprung into being, piece by piece, out of an overpowering sense of social necessity. Such efforts as those to which our "Children's Hour" columns belong—efforts to deepen the sympathies of young people and to lighten the lot of the sick and afflicted, or to brighten days that are apt to be dull amid the general jollity—do not grow stale or out of date. A world subject to a thousand ills against which no foresight can guard, where, in being variously born and conditioned have to struggle for an assured place, many fainting by the wayside and turning appealing eyes to their more fortunate brethren for aid, will not soon cease to afford opportunities for devoted service. By all means maintain the old simple benevolences, keep alive the charities that sooth and bless those who suffer—not for their own mistakes alone, but haply for the neglect or misdoing of others. When all open woes have been so alleviated much that the finer consciousness and better-informed spirit of our privileged time suggests as more and more needful will remain to challenge our self-complacency.

How many of our sorrows and privations there are which require a balm that money cannot buy, a tender hand of healing which only they who have cultivated the highest gifts of consolatory speech and comradeship can lay upon the fevered brow! Can this be the notion which is crudely embodied in fanatical forms? Have the Peculiar People and their more pretentious allies, who call their negation of medicinal and surgical aid, science, got hold of a half-truth which they misuse? The inquiry points out a

wide field of investigation. The action of mind on mind is realized more keenly by our leading thinkers. Psychology is at last vindicating its right to bear a part in every discussion which has to do with human character and conduct.

There are ills that men and women are heirs to which do not lie on the surface, moral and spiritual disabilities which cruelly lessen their power to shape for themselves a happy and they have to fight with invisible foes. Obscure tendencies assert their influence at critical moments, flinging them back when they seem to have had the game of life in their hands. It is the privilege of the strong and the privilege of the weak to help in such cases. It is not rich food and dainty ornaments that can convey healing to minds diseased. The miracle of restoration can only be wrought as the result of much study and personal consecration. It is worth the self-richly repays its cost. Nor can there be a better time to attempt it than while the atmosphere is curried with good feeling and the sense of brotherhood is reawakened by many tokens. It sounds commonplace to say that the children should have prime consideration at Christmas, but we are not so sure that the reminder is needless. The provision for their delectation is abundant enough, if only it were more wisely distributed. Some pampered ones have more than good for them, many are fain to content themselves with the sight and sound of pleasures they cannot share. Happily there are natural compensations for the more healthily constituted; boys and girls get no end of satisfaction out of the shop windows and toy bazaars—not to speak of the delicious joys of the pantomime, which afford a lurid glory over the grimy district, or the delights of the crowded streets and the games which cost nothing but risk much. Yet if one thinks seriously about the children's future it is impossible to evade the feeling of undischarged accountability in regard to them. This cannot be worthily met by Christmas boxes. A little fresh interest in a boy's games, a wise word of encouragement to a girl who is worried about her home-lessons, the display of an unaffected sympathy when something has gone wrong and the delicate nerves are like "sweet bells jangled out of tune and harsh"—these things have a magical influence, often making all the difference between a happy household and one in which discord is perennial. Now Christmas is emphatically the time for such a departure in nursery ethics; worship of the wonderful Babe is but superstition unless it be the ideal expression of reverence for childhood. He who "set a child in the midst" and bade His followers receive it as His real representative disclosed the true real-

rot of spiritual training—a secret which seems too often hidden from those who squabble over the formalities of religious education. Is it not a sad proof of widely extended parental unreadiness that the pedagogue and the professional guide should be charged with disseminating a sacred intimate of fatherly and motherly duties—that of turning the child's gaze upward and upward in quest of the highest strength and blessing? Is any parentage so noble, any guardianship so fraught with delight, as the one which grasps this interior verity, building character on the sure foundation of a purposeful dedication to a transcendent career?

We should be sorry to damp any ardent spirit among our readers by seeming to undervalue the convivial side of the season. Mirth has its justification as a reaction from burdensome toil. Joy, which is mirth refined and deeper, is a genuine cooperative power; it is the wine of life that braces up the faculties for new achievements. Experience teaches us, moreover, that mere moralizing is of little avail when a new conception of life's meaning is the great desideratum. His that breeds an active choice spirit, Robert Louis Stevenson, on this matter. He says: "Gentleness and cheerfulness, these come before all morality; they are the perfect duties. . . . If your morals make you dreary, depend upon it they are wrong. I can not say give them to me for they may be all you have; but conceal them, like a vice, lest they should spoil the lives of better and simpler people." There is a good deal of sentimental and emasculated morality in this, which weaves instead of invigorating people's wills. We need not fear contact with poor and depressed humanity—does the trained nurse shrink from the infected patient? The right temper in which to take up the duties and privileges of the hour is the temper of cheerfulness, and cheerfulness in character. When if one cannot catch the mood which the season invites, Christmas will come to us in vain. Are our memories sad? Let us submerge them in the flood of the general joy. We miss loved faces; voices that gave a charm to the morning are absent now; the world can never be the same to us as it was when we kept sweet company with our beloved. Christmas brings solemn thoughts; need they be self-regarding ones only? Are not other lives darkened by shadows of loss—of bereavement in which they can discover no ameliorative use or compensation? By cheering their loneliness we ease our own burden of trouble; words of hope spoken to a needy one make a musical echo in the depths of our own soul.

So while we avow that we cannot invent any new Christmas gospel, or rate the old symbols higher than we did of yore, we plead for a fuller use and a wider interpretation of the season's opportunity. Is anything so gross or common that it cannot be made sacrificial by a noble aim? Charity is the greatest of the graces, and it takes countless forms and divine disguises. Lamb quotes Coleridge to the effect that "a man who did not appreciate an apple dumpling could not be a good man." Christmas fare may be rather indigestible to weak stomachs, but if it be the time-honored medium of good-fellowship and sweet benevolence in a world that tries us all with hunger and thirst, should we not partake and be thankful?—Family Herald.

A New Vocation

Mr. E. B. Sargent gave his second lecture, entitled "The Federal Problem in Education Compared with the Imperial Problem," at the Royal Victoria College, says the Montreal Star.

The lecturer said that very little imagination had been shown in the kind of education usually offered to the colored races in our Empire as a suitable preparation for the work they had to do in life. The curriculum, the text books, the methods of instruction which had been devised primarily to meet the needs of races of European descent in South Africa (to take that one example) had been adopted, almost in their entirety, for the use of the native population also. There was a tendency to disregard the vernacular altogether, and to try to teach the children in English alone. The passages in our language selected for reading and recitation were often themselves most inappropriate. What was found by comparison in huts in their mountainous territory understand of the following lines which they recited quite gibbly:

"We built a ship upon the stairs,
All made of the back-bedroom chairs,
And filled it full of sofas and pillows,
To go a-sailing on the billows."
R. L. Stevenson.

In the belief of the lecturer, the more ignorant part of the native population considered that teaching like this was magical in character. When a few years of such instruction did not transform their children into well-educated scholars, able to hold their own with the best of the white population, the native mothers thought in their hearts that we were purposely holding back from them the right educational spells.

All true education for the native races must be founded on their own language and experience, and it proceeded slowly towards our civilization. Otherwise there was a great danger that the more ambitious students would become dissatisfied with their own social law and order and yet fall to appreciate the conditions of European law. The aim of native education ought to be far higher than the mere training of the intelligence in school. The increase of the lawmaking (and law-observing) power in the community as a whole must be the end kept steadily in view by every teacher and administrator in our dependencies. It was only by such means that native law could by degrees be brought nearer to the law of the paramount power, without any intermediate period of lawlessness. In that way the amount of self-government might gradually be increased; and our direct responsibilities diminished. The whole school system should be subordinated to this task.

Mr. Sargent said that personal leadership was the first element in such educational work. Concurrently with the increase in the law-making power of the dependent community it was

therefore necessary to train native leaders, who, in course of time, might take the place of the leaders of our own race. All the means for the improvement of character which were at our command ought, therefore, to be thrown open to such native leaders. In attaining these two results we should solve the problem of imperial education but no one could say when the task was likely to be accomplished. The lecturer illustrated his points by reference to the simple conditions of education and tribal law which obtained in Basutoland.

The problem of federal education, he said, much simpler. The self-governing dominions of the Empire were advancing in civilization side by side under practically independent leadership. What was found by comparison to be best among the means of education in any one of these communities should be employed to assist the progress of all the others. It was only necessary to establish the right agency for such comparison. In this way we should assure ourselves that we were not pursuing divergent paths, but, on the contrary, steadily marching towards a common goal, and mutually inspiring one another.

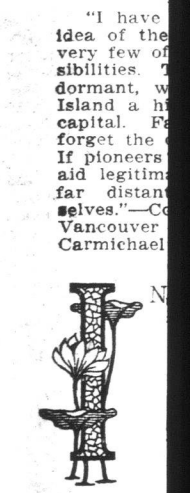
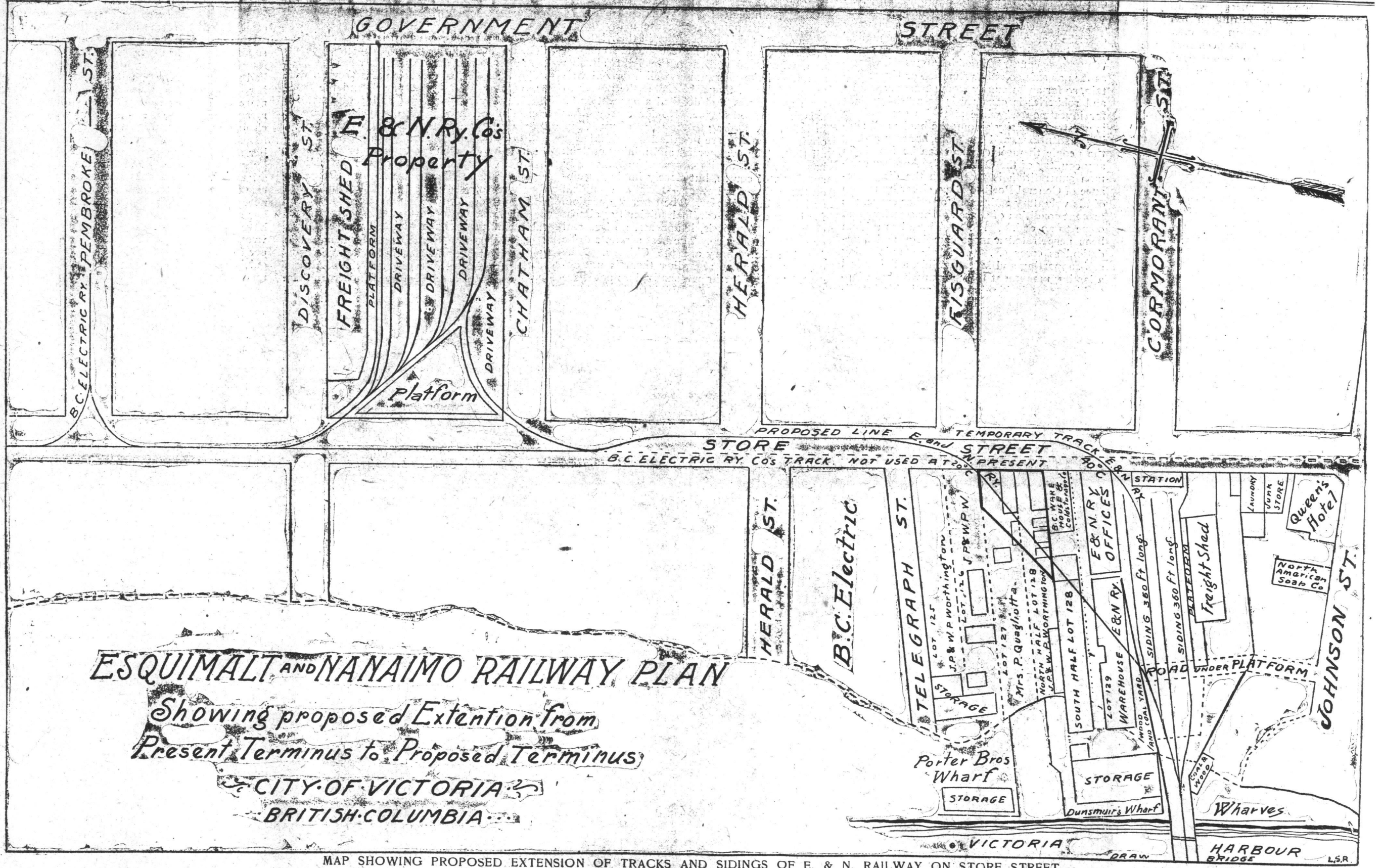
In concluding, Mr. Sargent said that responsibility for the dependencies of the British Empire was in itself an important means of education of the paramount race. He wished that that responsibility could be shared by all the self-governing dominions. But without such constitutional changes as would be involved in making India and the Crown colonies and protectorates "wards of the Empire" (to use Lord Milner's phrase), there would be fuller co-operation in this respect if administrative officers in our dependencies were more frequently drawn from Canada, Australia, etc. In the India Civil Service, the Indian Forest Department, and the teaching staff of the various Indian provinces alone, there were scores of appointments to be filled every year. In addition there were cadetships in Ceylon and the Far East and administrative and teaching posts in other Crown colonies. The conditions for entrance to these services were not sufficiently well-known in Canada. Admittedly such a life's work would not appeal to a very large number of the Canadian youth. Their imaginations were busy with the great engineering works which had to be carried out at home, with the vast agricultural developments of the country, and with the resulting commercial needs of the people. But because a great majority had certain interests and inclinations, we ought not to neglect also to consider small minorities cast in a different mould—young men with a liking for the work of police and social administration and with the right touch of authority over dependent races. Canada today owed more than it was easy to estimate to the training which the Hudson's Bay

Company had given to young men of this temperament.

"In the interests of the Empire, as well as of individuals, the fullest information should, therefore, be available in every centre of population as to appointments in the Imperial service, which would satisfy the talents and aspirations of these small minorities of young Canadians. As far as possible, the schools and universities should undertake to prepare competitors for such appointments, and where such an arrangement would interfere to no material extent, the most practical advice should be forthcoming as to the cost of the necessary education in other places.

"This is a Dominion and not a provincial matter. It is for those who Canada best to indicate the central agency should be used for the distribution of the thorough information which alone is useful if parents are to receive definite assistance in the consideration of their sons' future careers. The range of appointments should be as wide as possible, and not only posts of the kind I have included to-night, but others which Imperial service type of career in the life of Canada. The life of Canada would be enriched by such provision for a few of her sons, if they returned home when their work was done. The King's service would be improved. And in the last place, no step would carry us further on the way to a sound understanding of what Imperial federation really means, or place us in a better position to give effect to our conclusions when the right moment comes."

Ever try how many cigarettes would be required from which to fill a good-sized pipe with tobacco? One and a half will do it. Are you surprised? Try it. Herein is the worst of cigarette smoking. A man or boy who might think one pipe a pretty good allowance for a while, will smoke four half a dozen cigarettes in the shape of an hour without realizing that he is doing anything out of the way. Formerly cigarettes were supposed to be more or less poisonous in themselves. If they were, the poison has, we understand, been done away with by better methods of manufacture. The worst of the cigarette now, apart from the too-tempting ease and rapidity of consumption, is probably the habit which offers to the cigarette smoker of inhaling the smoke into his lungs. That this is largely done and that far more tobacco is used in a cigarette than the devotees of the habit realize, constitute a danger and evil of grave public dimensions. Those who move to check this evil, whether by private influence or public warning or political protest, are doing a good work.



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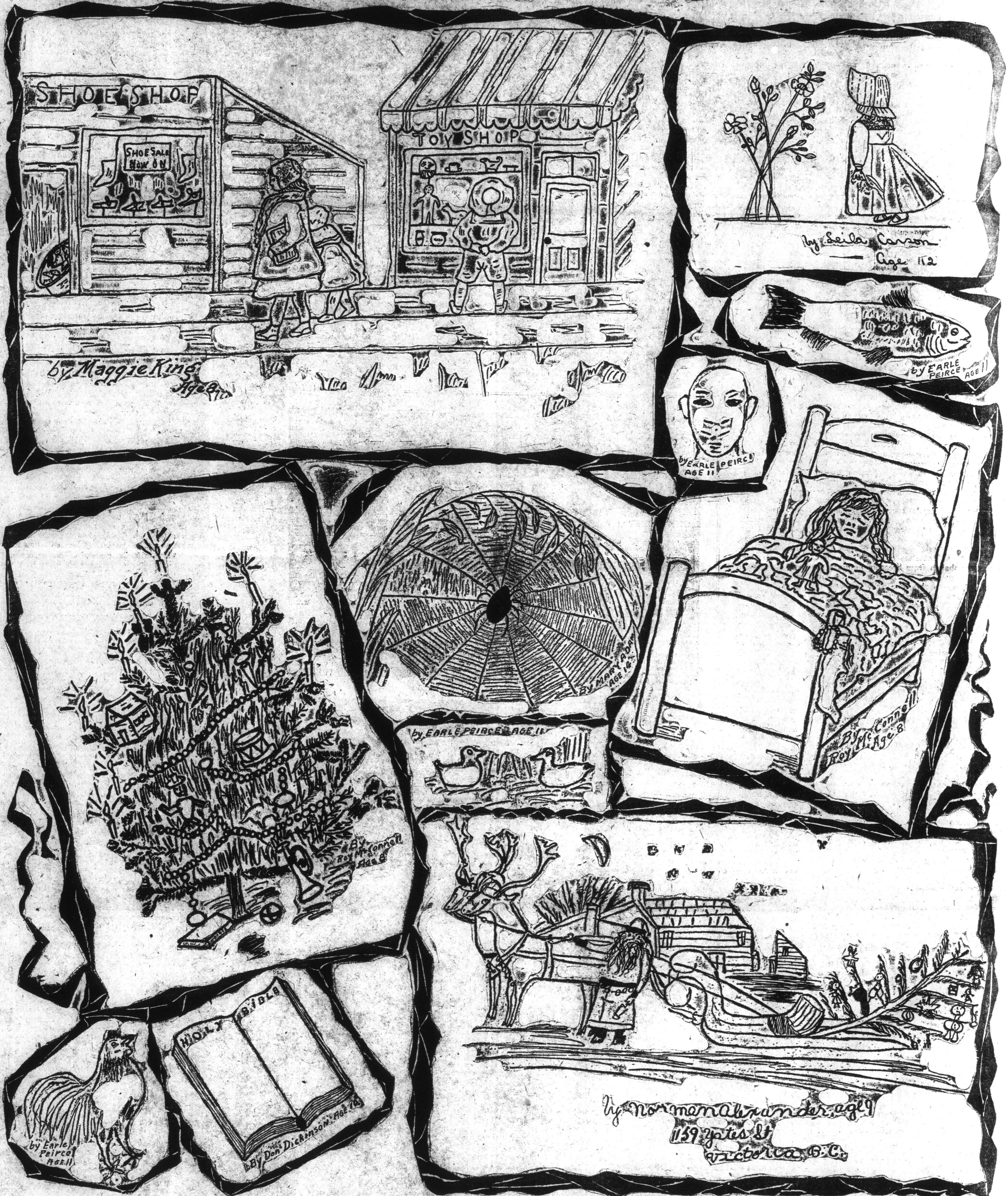
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A page of Drawings by little Victorians



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Island's North End

Interesting Article by Walter B. Anderson

MR. Walter B. Anderson recently made public some very interesting views respecting Vancouver Island and adjacent territory. He said:

"Terra incognita, by which I mean the northeastern portion of Vancouver Island, the adjacent mainland and the great inland islet-dotted sea between these two lands, is not 'unknown' in the strict sense of the term, for the trader, the lumberman, and the fisherman have for many years exploited it, but these men, who periodically leave civilization and are for months lost sight of, as completely as is a pebble dropped into a pool—these men rarely give their experiences to others than of their own callings, after the manner of their kind, hence the tourist hunter, the traveller seeking for new and strange surroundings, pass by, utterly unaware of the proximity of one of the most delightful parts of the world, speaking in the sense of natural beauty, wildness, and healthfulness. Many residents of Victoria, and chance visitors, are well acquainted with that part of the Gulf of Georgia between Ten Mile Point and Nanaimo, and of late years the salmon fishing off the mouth of Campbell river has attracted many to that place. Many and loud are the praises sung of the beauties of this truly lovely stretch of water, with its numerous pretty islands, gradually being occupied by settlers, but of the coast beyond and north of Campbell river on this island, and of Lund, across the gulf on the mainland, the average resident of Victoria and Vancouver, and the casual visitor, know nothing. He probably pictures it as a wild, inhospitable region, tenanted by treacherous Indian tribes and white outlaws, a rendezvous for cutthroats and smugglers, a land of snow, and rain, and fogs. Such at least is the impression given me by some who have inquired about this country, and who have been much surprised upon being assured to the contrary. To the jaded city resident, looking for a few weeks' rest in a beautiful quiet retreat, to the mountain climber seeking for new worlds to conquer, to the sportsman in search of unfrequented rivers where he may fish the trout undisturbed, of remote swamps where the elk still swarm, of mountain gorges where the grizzly may be found, this 'unknown land' is a paradise.

Leaving Victoria, the business man, tired to death of the ceaseless grind of commerce, his system shaken from breathing impure air, his nerves unstrung by months of anxious business tension, takes boat for Van Anda, on Texada Island. He has determined to take a long promised holiday, has left his affairs in competent hands, and with two companions, a naturalist from Ottawa, and a sportsman friend from England, is seeking the spring of health, as did DeLeon the fountain of youth. Poor Ponce failed in his quest, but our jaded seeker will find the spring. Nay! has found its rills already.

In the steamer's hold is an assortment of foodstuffs, clothing, guns, cameras, fishing tackle, a good tent, and all the other necessary impedimenta for a comfortable camp in the wilds. A good power launch, with a small tender punt, form part of the outfit, and so carefully has the wary old camper, the naturalist, chosen the supplies, that when the launch is loaded at Van Anda wharf, every necessary is found in place, and no unnecessary lumber the craft.

The first objective point after leaving Van Anda will be Powell river, the outlet to the lake of the same name, on the mainland, just across. Arriving there, camp is made, sufficient necessities taken ashore, the rest left in the launch, which is securely moored, and left with canvas covering properly adjusted. A stay of three days is made here, during which time the voyagers explore the lake—a lovely sheet of water fifty miles long and about two miles wide, whose waters teem with trout, rainbow and cutthroat. The river is short, about three-quarters of a mile from outlet to seawater, a series of beautiful falls.

On the shores of the lake, and in a large tract of country lying between it and the Gordon Pasha chain of lakes, are some of the finest timber claims in British Columbia today, most of which have been held in reserve for years, but which will soon be logged. Several attempts have been made to log on Powell lake, but with indifferent success, owing largely to a mistaken policy of spending too little money initially. When proper preparations are made, the venture will prove easy and profitable.

Upon the fourth day three very different looking men from the world-worn travelers who had embarked for Van Anda some days previously, struck camp, and with cargo snugly stowed, headed the launch north. Along the coast they are now skirting, fine beaches line the low-lying shores at intervals. Dense forests prevail, and further back, the gigantic peaks of the Coast Range thrust snowy fingers into the blue of the sky. To the left lies Texada and Harwood islands, protecting the travelers from the westerly wind, which here is but a soft, health-giving breeze, the true breath of heaven.

Passing through the narrow gap dividing the mainland and Savory Island, they enter the basin formed by Hernando and Cortez islands and the main crossing thus Malaspina and Toba inlets are passed. Raza island thrusts its bold rocky dome into view, with giant Redonda on its flank. Stops are made at various

points en route, sometimes for a day or more, sometimes merely anchoring for the night in some sheltered nook. Toba and Bute are visited, the hunter securing several mountain goats, grizzlies, and black bear on the majestic mountains rising from these great canals. Deer were at all times available, it being sufficient to merely keep a sharp lookout in early morning or towards evening on the rocky shores skirted on their way. Many of these animals can be seen, especially on the islands, and a rifle shot and true aim only were required to bring the quarry tumbling to the water's edge.

In due time the Euclatou rapids are entered. These are, at certain stages of the tide, dangerous, but quite safe at slack. The travelers are now in a stretch of water which is perhaps destined to play an important part in Vancouver Island's history, for here a bridge must be built as part of the system connecting us with the mainland, if ever the Bute Inlet-Seymour Narrows scheme becomes a fact. As, however, the C. P. R., according to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's recent utterances, are not at present considering this work, it is fairly safe to assume that it will not materialize in the near future, though in these days of swift and sudden changes there is always a likelihood of some other railway undertaking and pushing through the work.

While in the rapids the "lead fish" and hand-line were brought into action, with the result that a couple of the black king were soon aboard. These fish, and the red cod (Sebastes) are readily caught in all the northern rapids and deep waters close to bold cliffs.

The operation simply consists in lowering the lead fish, which, as implied, is a leaden fish-shaped lure, with a short hook protruding from its head to the bottom; then drawing it up with a series of short jerks, the fisher is quickly rewarded with a tremendous tug from some runaway fish which has swallowed the shining deceiver.

After leaving the Narrows they voyage over a lovely inland sea, past Upper Valdez and Thurlow islands, slip through Green Point rapids, and soon enter Johnstone's Straits, the highway for the northern coasting ships. A few miles farther north, and they turn towards Knight's Inlet, where, in a beautiful cove, with a lovely stream at its head, they make a permanent camp, and from whence, for a month, make excursions to various places as the spirit moves them. Their little cove is sheltered and out of the line of travel. They awake each morning to see the pure, clear sea like a mirror, reflecting each crag and tree distinctly and the sun, sporting through latticed boughs, picturing nymphs and fairies in the opalescent spray of the waterfall behind. They drink in deep draughts of sweet, pine-perfumed air, and thank God they are alive in this beautiful spot of a beautiful world. All is quiet and peace, rest and content. Before them lies an inland sea, perfectly sheltered, studded with hundreds of islands of every size and shape, among which one may drift for hours, or days, or weeks, according to one's pleasure. Every point rounded reveals new and greater beauties, every reef and shoal passed over is a garden of sea-weed, anemones, shells and polypi, among which swim myriads of fish. Though now in soft September, many beautiful wild flowers and ferns still adorn the damp crevices and shady spots, for these islets, in the early summer, are each a blaze of lovely bloom.

Wild bees drone in happy harmony, gay butterflies and beetles tempt the naturalist to acts of murder, our hunter has kept the larder stocked with venison and birds, our city man has ransacked the streams for trout, the sea for shell and other fish, the clear, warm seawater has given him new life with each morning's plunge; he is brown as an Indian, and strong as a horse, and so at last, camp is broken and preparations made for the home voyage. They have explored their sea of islands as far north as Alert Bay. The mighty islets have been visited, and many mountains climbed. Vancouver Island has been penetrated by the hunter, who, with two Indians from a neighboring village, brought out a giant elk, so now, in duty bound, yet, oh! so loth, they say farewell and steer again to the south, and passing Port Neville, they have on one hand the shore of Vancouver Island, and on the

other that of the mainland, but three miles apart, the only point at which these two lands nearly meet, and passing here, the naturalist, who has traveled much, makes mention of the almost certain fact of a railway in the not far distant future, crossing the Chilcoteen plains, passing by the head of Bute Inlet, and making for the coast at this point in an almost straight line, at which point a powerful steam ferry boat will swallow up engine, cars, and all, and in a few minutes place her valuable freight on the rails across the narrow strait on our island, from whence a quick run to Victoria gains hours to the westbound traveller. And further, he told them of the sudden rise of one of the richest islands in the world—Vancouver, only awaiting a railway to develop her immense resources inland, and minerals, and timber, and fisheries, which are now in her northeastern and richest portion, practically untouched and lying hidden; and in conclusion he said: "Victoria's whole aim should be concentrated towards the attainment of this end, for her ultimate success as a large city is on this largely dependent, and the railway which first takes advantage of and pushes a road to Vancouver Island's shore by the route I have spoken of, will hold the key to Pacific commerce, and when in after years that commerce is a certain factor, and when your island has given her treasures to the world, then your bridges over Seymour Narrows, which we are now entering, and the other bridges over the other waters we have passed, will be built, and a diversion of the old line will be made at the head of Bute Inlet to connect with these bridges, and you then will be an undivided portion of the North American continent. This upper part of your great island is the richest portion. Great areas of valuable timber still remain, but better than this, because of greater permanency, are the large tracts of valuable land, much of which can easily be rendered fit for fruit growing and for dairying. The fertile valleys of the Campbell, the Mahon, the Mintisk, and

Hudson Bay Days

Reminiscences by Hon. J. S. Helmcken

YOU ask me to give some information as to the observance of Christmas Day in the early days of the Colony, say 55 years ago. I may say at once that there were no set forms of celebration in those days, save that the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Staines,

held divine service in the mess-room, a hall that served for baptisms, deaths and marriages, also balls and other recreation. At the same time Rev. Father Lamfret, a missionary Catholic priest, assembled his flock in a shanty, built chiefly by himself and plastered with clay, which had wide cracks in it. This edifice stood on Courtney street, between Douglas and Government. Of course Christmas Day was a holiday.

In the early days changes came quickly. In 1852 Captain Langford, wife and family arrived. They were in some way connected with the then Governor Blanchard. T. Skinner, Esq., wife and family arrived at the same time. These were British and cultured people. Langford and Skinner were agents of the Puget Sound company, so with them came a large number of Britishers, to open up and cultivate farms at Colwood, the latter near the now Naval Hospital at Esquimalt. Capt. Grant and Captain Cooper were here, and soon came the noble, steadfast Leard, Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, wife and family. These brought their customs with them, so of course Christmas observances, and both ships helped the same. It will thus be seen that Christmas and other customs came with the immigrants, and from the planting of that seed, the present Christmas observances have grown. In Scotland and America the day is much more observed than formerly; all did as they pleased; shooting, hunting, fishing and visiting being the chief recreations, and getting as good a dinner as possible, perhaps practise at the Beacon, a barrel filled with bullets, and standing on a long pole. This beacon was a mark for ships. Another stood near the water to the north. Captain Sangster used to perambulate here, a telescope in hand, watching company's ship, the signal being two guns.

No waits at night, no chimes, no bells, no Christmas carols, no pianos, in fact no musical instruments of any kind, save the bell of the Fort. On one occasion a dance and supper were determined on, but where was the band? Nothing but Mr. Tod and his fiddle existed. Mr. Tod, a good soul, peace be with him, ever ready to assist, assisted. Mr. Tod had a peculiarity; when playing he would cast off a shoe, and kept time by stamping the resounding floor with his stockinged foot. However, an employee came forth, "I can help you, sirs, give me a sheet of tin." He got it, and in a short time came back with a tin whistle, on which he played admirably. This was the band, and every one enjoyed the dance and everything else. This band, too, was the orchestra at a night of private theatricals, in which J. D. Pemberton and Joseph McKay were the star actors, whilst the others handed round "port, ale-cider, ginger beer, oranges, lemons, and nuts—that is to say they would if they had had them.

There were no public houses nor public amusements at this time, turkeys unknown and beef scarce. In fact a rudimentary Christmas festival of a holiday, not holy-day, type. It may be here remarked that sixty years ago, Christmas day was but little observed in Scotland, and the same may be said of America. In England, however, where it was and is a statute holiday, Christmas was universally celebrated. Essentially it was a children's day and one of family reunions, and in those days when traveling was expensive and tedious, this meant more than it does today. The visitors received a joyous welcome, not a sort of empty every-day one. Plum pudding, roast beef, and mince-pies and nuts were the order of the day, for beverage various kinds of drinks. Holly and mistletoe and evergreens obtained in nearly every house, in fact it was a joyous day from morn till night. Games of various kinds were played. Toys for children, rudimentary toys and picture books, cheap, and such as the too knowing children of today would turn up their little noses at, and my goodness! the fun of the

mistletoe and mulberry tree! Spreading of course from British Columbia, but in sober earnest to the immortal Charles Dickens' works, particularly the Pickwick Club and the annual "Christmas Stories."

The holly now, as in England, generally used, is not indigenous, but grown from introduced seed chiefly. The berried holly is now in great demand all along the Pacific shores, and American purchasers are eager to buy it. Curiously, it grows well in Victoria and neighborhood, but fails as it grows south. Mistletoe, a parasite, used of old in the mystic rites of the Druids, does not grow here, but a species thereof comes from the States, which serves its usual purpose, in spite of all moral reformers and the scientific maxims of the dangers of bacteria (bacteria of love) incurred in and by osculation. Who cares about this kind of danger when under the mistletoe at Christmas—the fun and pleasure of obtaining it or at "blindman's buff," and the pretended wish and effort not to be caught. None of this in Victoria in 1850. How soon after?

Oh, the merry days when we were young! Turkeys were rare, but Dr. Trimble had a turkey which he kept on his premises on Broad street. Daily he and Mrs. Trimble would visit his treasure, who with his fantail erect, and feathers vibrating and with a gobble-gobble and proud step would show his pleasure at the meeting, but the doctor and wife although admiring and loving the proud and handsome bird, had murderous thoughts in their innerds and declared he would be a splendid bird by Christmas for dinner, so in due course he invited some half dozen friends to eat the turkey on Christmas Day. A few days before Christmas, the doctor and wife, on their daily visit, found the turkey had vanished. Inquiries were made for it, and the invited friends were assiduous in helping to unravel the mystery and concluded in the end that it had been stolen. They consoled and sympathized with the bereaved and tried to assuage the grief by telling Trimble and wife, that they would give him a dinner on Christmas day instead! The grief stricken parties accepted the invitation, as the best thing to be done under the unfortunate circumstances. So on Christmas Day they assembled very jollily. The earlier courses were eaten with fizz, etc. Now comes up the principal dish, which being uncovered displayed a fine cooked turkey! Trimble was a good natured fellow, so you may easily foretell what followed! Who stole the turkey? The echo of the laughing intertwining shadows reply Who-o-o-

A NEW MAGAZINE

A new magazine appears this month under the title of "The International." It is termed "a review of the world's progress," is edited by Dr. Rodolphe Broda, and is published by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. As well as an English edition, there will be French and German editions, published respectively in Paris and Berlin. Each of these will be adapted to the peculiar interests of the country of issue. Thus, in the first English number, Sir Charles Dilke writes upon sweating and a minimum wage, and asserts:—

"All parties now in almost all civilized countries accept the provision that the law may properly deal with many of the conditions of labor, including in some cases hours and in all certain methods of payment of wage. Outside Australia and New Zealand there has been little legislation anywhere to deal with the amount of wage payable to the worker. There seems to be no line of principle to be drawn which can exclude the latter consideration from the purview of the law. In the United Kingdom we have not hitherto dealt directly with wage, but we have gone so far as to enforce the determinations of voluntary arbitration, itself sometimes official under permissive powers of the law. A Board of Trade arbitrator has been called in in the case of some of the most complicated trades, with the most varying classes of work and the most varying wage, such as the Nottingham lace trade and the boot and shoe trade of Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire. His careful and detailed determinations have been universally accepted and completely carried out."

In conclusion, Sir Charles Dilke declares that there is little trace to be found in Great Britain of any opposition on principle to dealing by law with the amount of wage in those feeble or "sweated trades which cannot successfully deal with the matter by organized effort, such as that of which the coal miners have shown themselves capable, and says he looks for the declaration of a policy upon the subject by Government before the middle of the session of next year.

A teacher in one of the primary grades of the public school had noticed a striking platonic friendship that existed between Tommy and little Mary, two of her pupils.

Tommy was a bright enough youngster, but he wasn't disposed to prosecute his studies with much of a vengeance, and his teacher saw that unless he got a hustle on him before the end of the year he wouldn't be promoted. "You must study harder," she told him, "or else you won't pass. How would you like to stay back in this grade another year and have little Mary go on ahead of you?"

"Aw," says Tommy in a blase tone, "I guess there'll be other little Marys."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



View Showing Fort Street in January, 1867.

other rivers, besides many large intervening tracts, simply lie dormant for want of railway communication. In addition, the immense basin lying between the mountain chain near the West Coast, and the east side of the island, is practically one huge coal bed, and many valuable mines will be discovered and operated in the future, not to mention the known deposits of metals in that same chain of mountains."

CRIMINALS AND CRIME

In the Nineteenth Century Sir Alfred Wills states that he has long viewed with regret, not unmingled with alarm, the enormous multiplication of petty offences. He does not for one moment depreciate the work that has been done in the way of sanitary and other social legislation, all of which must be enforced by penalties, but he thinks there are a good many cases of over-legislation, both general and municipal. Dealing with the indeterminate sentence, which in the case of persons between fifteen and thirty-five years of age, has been tried in certain parts of the United States with success, he contends:

"America is the land of big experiments and big undertakings. Whether their subject be a Panama Canal, Tammany trusts, or 'grafting,' those who embark on them seem to be deterred neither by novelty, expense, nor difficulty. We are less enterprising. It would be difficult in England to induce the legislature to vest in a board of five persons, taken from the ordinary walks of life, the power of releasing a burglar, a bank forger, or a highway robber after twelve months detention, if satisfied that he had become in that space of time so thoroughly reformed a character that he might safely be returned to the walks of civil life, still less to provide that on such a board English political parties should be represented, and that the personnel and the proportionate representation of parties should be subject to change upon the defeat of a Ministry or the result of a general election. Yet in Ohio, which claims to be exceptionally successful, such is actually the law."

The Missouri board of railway commissioners have cut express rates 21 per cent.

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Ltd., Toronto.

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Brushy Bridge Recalls Memories of the Past

On an essay to write an account of my first Christmas at Victoria, I am met at the beginning of the incident, not that I kept no journal, my only written records relating simply to my military or to things purely practical of a domestic nature. What, therefore, is not a history, seeking materials from any and all sources of information through the years, but a narrative of incidents occurring to memory, interesting to the reader only because they refer to the early history of our beloved city.

Another thing has to be considered, namely, that after fifty years and more, the remembered incidents of a particular day or season would occupy but a few lines to relate, such a season may properly be regarded in its relation to things going before and things following after.

In this view, my memory carries me back to a very happy day, April 1, 1855, when the good sailing ship *Margaret of Eile*, chartered by the Hudson's Bay Company to bring its freight and passengers, including myself as chaplain and district minister of Victoria, my wife and servants, to this far-off island, calling at Honolulu by the way, cast anchor off Clover Point, so terminating a voyage of about six months' duration from London. The next day, after moving to the inner harbor, we made our first acquaintance with several Victorians, who came on board to give expressions of welcome, and a cordial welcome. That same morning we received an invitation from His Excellency Governor Douglas to accompany him to take a drive in the suburbs, the boatman was good John Spelde, concerning whom I curiously remember my wife telling me that her domestic maid, Anne, had been in the habit of going in the day as the "man with the fingers," he having lost three of those members in the firing of a salute on some ceremonial occasion.

After the reception never to be forgotten for the cordial welcome of His Excellency and Mrs. Douglas and their interesting family, not to say the delicious salmon and other delicacies after shipboard fare, we were conducted to the Fort, which was to be our temporary abode till the Parsonage, which then stood on the site of the present building, had been erected. The impression produced on my mind as we entered by the south gate the large square room, by the entrance of the main entrance, was only I am certain that I had no fear of being imprisoned in this stronghold of the great Adventurers; on the contrary, I felt a sense of relief, and a feeling of being in the arms of old friends, as I stepped across the central bell-tower to our rooms on the north side, east of the main entrance, we entered the spacious, bright, airy apartment, designed for our reception, my wife fairly danced for joy at our release from the long and tedious confinement on shipboard. The very impression of the room was a relief, I remember to come to which from her mother's house in London only a few days before sailing together to the other end of the world, I had brought her, and what she did not see to see her work awaiting her, though the house be empty and bare! With the help of our two servants, and local assistants, we unpacked our personal stores, and our own ample outfit; she soon effected a transformation.

I remember also something of the evening and night of that first day; the tea and fresh milk and bread and butter; and how, when settling ourselves to sleep for the night, we saw a large white rat crossing the stovepipe which ran through our bedroom from the great Canadian stove in the sitting room. It is curious how trifling things of the kind, the memory of which, in the retrospect, have no value, life, which are our proper business, give no signal.

The next morning I was introduced to several officers and cadets of the company messing at the Fort, W. J. Macdonald, now our well-known representative in the Senate, E. W. Sangster, John Mackay, Newton, Sangster (Sangster's Plains postmaster), also to Chief Factor Finlayson, who lived in a house in the southwest corner of the Fort, Dr. Helmecken, now, for reasons of state, the Hon. J. S. Helmecken, residing with his wife in the house which he still occupies at the corner of the street, returned from England, bringing his sister, Miss Pemberton.

Looking back now to my first Sunday service, I have no recollection of it as distinguished from other similar services to follow. From my written records only I find the text of my sermon on the occasion was "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature," and that I referred in the conclusion to the Crisman war just ended; that there is mention of that war, and of a man coming past the bell-tower with a prayer book under his arm, "going to church." Him I was afterwards to know as good John Spelde, my dear and faithful friend as he was as long as he lived.

The church services were held in the messroom. There was no choir, and the only instrumental music those whose voices contributed to this part of divine worship I think only Mrs. W. J. Macdonald survives.

As to my first Christmas Day, which this year (1856) fell on a Tuesday, while I remember nothing of it as distinguished from other Christmas days to follow more than fifty in number; but my records say that my text was, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, goodwill towards men." But recall we dine what we had for dinner, or how we spent the day, my wife might have told, but I cannot. I know that we spent many Christmas evenings at the Governor's very pleasant and this year, as I have been, and probably was, one of them. I remember that one New Year's Eve there was a violent storm, which hindered me, supplanting the candles at Craigflower, as I had intended, but my records show what I do not in the least remember, that I tried to persuade the Governor to go to the district church with me, but he was unable to do so, and I remember that by Christmas Day we had moved into the Parsonage, and that my two sisters, who had arrived at Esquimalt from England, a week before, were with us on that day.

I remember a good deal about the Parsonage in those early days. It was almost in the country, as it is now, and I remember that the garden was a pleasant one. My servant, James Rahey, was a good gardener, but rather more inclined to the ornamental than the useful. When my wife wanted to enlist his interest in flower gardening, he remarked that the flowers he liked best were calliflowers. However, she had her way, he nothing loath. Dr. Helmecken liberally supplied us with a variety of flowers from his well-kept garden, among which I remember daisies—not the wee modest crimson-tipped flowers, but variegated beauties, gorgeous through ages of culture. There was not a wild daisy in the country; but now they are spreading everywhere, as if when left alone they preferred their natural state. The Governor also took a kindly interest in the work, offering valuable hints as to the planting of fruit trees, etc. Mr. Wark, of Thillside, also sent me a fine lot of young ornamental trees, which flourished well. A good gardening book was loaned me of the company, four loaves of bread, as I have possession of it still.

So the garden, though nothing to boast of in the artist's eye, was a pleasant one, and I remember that it was very pleasant to get into the Parsonage, it by no means follows that life in the Fort was any more pleasant than life in the Parsonage, but were spent there. Besides my satisfaction with the present and hopes for the future, coupled with the companionship of my friends, and the pleasant heart and life, we were forming and cementing friendships which were to endure for many a long year. No party was more pleasant than the social evenings. There were voices and instruments; Mrs. Mout, with the piano brought out with her from England, Mr. Augustus Pemberton, lately arrived from Ireland, with a B. W. Pearse, with his violin; I did what I could with my "cello," the instrument my father had and played as a boy.

It was also during those early days that we, my wife and I, had our first experience of the Governor's delightful riding parties on Saturday afternoons, when the officers of the company and friends, their wives and daughters, rode merrily across the country unimpeded by any of the annoyances of the first, when my wife, who did not ride, had her first drive in the Governor's carriage—a homemade vehicle without springs, as bedded the times and the place; our destination was Cadboro Bay, which we reached by a trail which, beginning near the Fort, lay all through open country without a house or a field till we arrived at the company's farm, a beautiful spot; and though I cannot remember what we did there on that day, I remember well that on many another day I had to send man and horse there for meat for my family.

On another occasion our ride lying along the Saanich trail, when near the North Dairy farm the Governor called a halt; a man stepped out and fired up into a tree and a grouse fell dead; he reloaded and fired up into the same tree again and another grouse fell dead. I, if not one else in the party, was astonished to find that the grouse were so plentiful in civilized countries. Whether it was the proper time for grouse-shooting I know not, for I have no record of the date, nor, indeed, of the occurrence. Perhaps the Natural History Society might be able to explain why the second bird behaved as it did. I think it was in the same ridge that another halt was called, it being reported that a grouse was in a thicket near the trail. All listened and looked, and when I remarked to the Governor that I thought I heard the grouse, he said, "You are mistaken, it does not roar!" I believe he was right, for though we read in both versions of the Bible, "We all roar like bears," I believe that the grouse is more likely to be right on such points than the scholar in his study. Perhaps the Natural History Society may throw some light on this question also: "Do bears roar?"

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For reasons which will presently appear, I regard the Christmas season of 1855 as the ending of a first chapter of the very remarkable history of this province in the ensuing year destined to include events which the most far-seeing at the time could not possibly have imagined. It was a turning point, an epoch, a climax, indeed, in the great movement, but not, as we now know, when a flood of people was suddenly to overflow our city, sweeping onward to the great ocean of life, but whether it was by some fortunate chance decree of an overruling Providence, it did not come till the city was better than of old, and prepared to deal with it.

The time had now come when the dual government, the Imperium in Imperio, was to cease, and the people to stand in direct relation to the sovereign. Influenced, as we have reason to believe, by complaints of the settlers, it was decided by the Home authorities that a free constitution should be granted to the colony, and a popular representation was concerned. And so it came to pass that within eight months after Christmas, 1855, the newly-named representatives of the people of the colony, elected by Her Majesty the Queen, called together by the Governor in a room within the Fort, and by him, with counsel and prayer, commenced the long and coveted duties of legislation. Thus was a small island Empire unimpeded for the freedom of its subjects well and truly planted upon the shores of the vast possessions of Great Britain, this side of the Atlantic, and the progress, begun to look people, rejoicing in their freedom, began to look to expansion and progress. But with what hope? What was the prospect of their reaching the conditions which we see today?

Looking at the more than twenty years it had taken to reach their present population of six hundred souls, looking at the inactivity of the settlement, and to all but a few adventurous or wealthy immigrants; allowing also full force to the new attraction of a land whose people enjoyed the privilege of self-government; I think the most sanguine in that day could not have expected such a result as we see today. In a few years, it is not too much to say, to know that the real efficient cause of the marvelous adventure that ever actuated the mind of man, all seems natural and easy; but to the six hundred of 1855 would have seemed a dream. At the same time it must be admitted, that the people, the people might have been endangered, if not the independence, at least the peace and order of the community on which it rested. For the presence of war might have been the consequence if the cry of gold for the picking up had been raised earlier. In the time of the dual government, when, as it is well known, the people were discontented with a government which, excellent as it confessedly was for the time, was not in accordance with their wishes, they considered, instead of coming, as it did, to people, which, rejoicing in its newly-found freedom, was to be reclaimed on for favoring any scheme of wildness or riot. I do not suggest any invasion or overthrow of the government when hundreds of thousands of gold-seekers from the neighboring continent, allured by the prospect of wealth, England's far-reaching arm sufficed to cope with that; but I do suggest that a law and order, which, if it had been in force, would have remedied must be in the people themselves, and in the administration of law, and in the way of a lump, but in this case the leaven of discontent removed, the lump remained unrotting. Thus, in this view, the order which was to follow after the suppression of the order which broke out among the miners at the gathering of 1856.

Mr. Augustus F. Pemberton, commissioner of police, was staying at my house when, after he had gone to bed, a message came from the chief of police, that the tower was in a state of alarm, the miners were threatening to take the city. Mr. Pemberton immediately repaired to the Governor's house and reported His Excellency's views on the matter, and he changed his mind and sent a messenger express to order a gunboat from Esquimalt harbor, and the presence of warships in the city and conferred with the miners till the gunboat arrived, and thus ended the matter.

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The effect of this practical education in obedience to law on the thousands thus gathered together in one place can easily be imagined. Not only did they learn the meaning of the law, but they learned to respect the law, while here, even meeting in a body to hear the Governor's advice as to their movements, but wherever they were scattered abroad on the mainland, lawlessness was a thing unknown among them as a body, and they wrought as if they remembered the Governor's parting words, which still seem to sound in my own ears: "There is gold in the country, and you are the men to find it!"

Thus I think it is plain that Mr. Pemberton was practically the real exponent of British law and order in that arduous time. We do not forget what is due on the mainland to Matthew Ballie Begbie, chief justice, who dealt rigidly with offenders committed for trial before him. His inflexible administration of the law struck terror into the hearts of evildoers. Still less must we forget the master at the helm and master of the ship, His Excellency Governor Douglas, who, by his sagacity, penetration, and Godly fear, coupled by his long experience of personal rule over men, ever knew what to do and when to do it.

Thus from Victoria went forth an influence for law and order throughout the land, which will not soon pass away. Our little city has ever been noted as being English in character and law-abiding in spirit. We may remain so. She does well to rejoice and be thankful for the natural beauties which so richly adorn her site. Let her also so continue to be a city of law, order, and peace, and a friendly one, true, that she may for this also be as a city set on a hill whose light cannot be hid.

Regarding, as I do, the six hundred Islanders with the patriotic Governor at their head, the real foundation of the things to come in the second chapter of their history, I have written from memory, and in my own words, and I am sure that it will become acquainted with that early period, intending to add them to this paper, but space forbids. I am now about to publish a series of papers on my Christmas greetings to the people of Victoria; first to the few dear old friends that remain of the old days, and next those who have come later, from all of whom I have received kindnesses which God alone can repay. May His blessing rest on all, and each one not only of our beloved city, but on the whole of this our province, of British Columbia, for we are all one, as the name implies.

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Thus I think it is plain that Mr. Pemberton was practically the real exponent of British law and order in that arduous time. We do not forget what is due on the mainland to Matthew Ballie Begbie, chief justice, who dealt rigidly with offenders committed for trial before him. His inflexible administration of the law struck terror into the hearts of evildoers. Still less must we forget the master at the helm and master of the ship, His Excellency Governor Douglas, who, by his sagacity, penetration, and Godly fear, coupled by his long experience of personal rule over men, ever knew what to do and when to do it.

Thus from Victoria went forth an influence for law and order throughout the land, which will not soon pass away. Our little city has ever been noted as being English in character and law-abiding in spirit. We may remain so. She does well to rejoice and be thankful for the natural beauties which so richly adorn her site. Let her also so continue to be a city of law, order, and peace, and a friendly one, true, that she may for this also be as a city set on a hill whose light cannot be hid.

Regarding, as I do, the six hundred Islanders with the patriotic Governor at their head, the real foundation of the things to come in the second chapter of their history, I have written from memory, and in my own words, and I am sure that it will become acquainted with that early period, intending to add them to this paper, but space forbids. I am now about to publish a series of papers on my Christmas greetings to the people of Victoria; first to the few dear old friends that remain of the old days, and next those who have come later, from all of whom I have received kindnesses which God alone can repay. May His blessing rest on all, and each one not only of our beloved city, but on the whole of this our province, of British Columbia, for we are all one, as the name implies.

delightful riding parties on Saturday afternoons, when the officers of the company and friends, their wives and daughters, rode merrily across the country unimpeded by any of the annoyances of the first, when my wife, who did not ride, had her first drive in the Governor's carriage—a homemade vehicle without springs, as bedded the times and the place; our destination was Cadboro Bay, which we reached by a trail which, beginning near the Fort, lay all through open country without a house or a field till we arrived at the company's farm, a beautiful spot; and though I cannot remember what we did there on that day, I remember well that on many another day I had to send man and horse there for meat for my family.

On another occasion our ride lying along the Saanich trail, when near the North Dairy farm the Governor called a halt; a man stepped out and fired up into a tree and a grouse fell dead; he reloaded and fired up into the same tree again and another grouse fell dead. I, if not one else in the party, was astonished to find that the grouse were so plentiful in civilized countries. Whether it was the proper time for grouse-shooting I know not, for I have no record of the date, nor, indeed, of the occurrence. Perhaps the Natural History Society might be able to explain why the second bird behaved as it did. I think it was in the same ridge that another halt was called, it being reported that a grouse was in a thicket near the trail. All listened and looked, and when I remarked to the Governor that I thought I heard the grouse, he said, "You are mistaken, it does not roar!" I believe he was right, for though we read in both versions of the Bible, "We all roar like bears," I believe that the grouse is more likely to be right on such points than the scholar in his study. Perhaps the Natural History Society may throw some light on this question also: "Do bears roar?"

In those early days there were frequently several men-of-war in Esquimalt harbor at once. Being the only Protestant clergyman then in the island, I often visited them and had much pleasant intercourse with the officers. But my memory serves me little as to particulars. I find the following entries: "Aug. 28, '56—Attended a prayer meeting on board H. M. S. *Trincomeale*."

"Sept. 9, '56—*Trincomeale* sailed and President arrived."

"Oct. 28, '56—The Reverend Holme, Chaplain of H. M. S. *President*

Christmas Day, 1907

AS 1907 nears its end, we feel that we should properly extend our appreciation of the co-operation and encouragement which has been afforded us this year by the many good friends whom we have been able to serve, and trust that the same kindly feeling which so pleasantly exists will ever remain so during each day of this store's business life, and extend to everybody our most hearty and sincere wishes for

A MERRY XMAS

Today is the one day in the year which fills the young with gladsome anticipations and the older ones with emotions which are sacred in their recollections, and we trust that Christmas Day, 1907, will be the bringer of many pleasing surprises to both young and old.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

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