The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLV., NO. 103. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1903. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

The Eastern War Scare

Contradictory Reports as to Extreme Tension Between Russia and Japan.

Alarming Despatches Put an End to Stock Trading in Berlin.

Eight Infantry Regiments And Artillery Brigade to Reinforce Viceroy's Army.

Berlin, Dec. 2.—Despatches indicate the extreme tension of the Russo-Japanese situation, and almost monopolized the attention of the German press and official world yesterday and today. The danger of war was regarded as greater than ever. But this feeling was changed by the receipt of an announcement from Paris that a basis of settlement had been reached. This made the financiers hopeful, and prices on the Bourse opened stronger. Later a tide of alarming despatches quickly reversed the favorable sentiment and stopped the trading absolutely.

Official circles, however, took a more hopeful view of the situation than the public. The hope that war will be averted is based, to a large extent, on the belief that Great Britain will not earnestly support Japan. According to this official view, Great Britain's present policy is based on a desire to keep Russia engaged until Lord Curzon, the viceroy of India, has completed his tour of the Persian Gulf and while the forward movement of the British in Thibet is in progress.

Cologne, Dec. 2.—Eight regiments of infantry and a brigade of artillery are reported, according to a despatch from St. Petersburg to the Cologne Gazette, to be about to leave Russia for the Loang Tung peninsula, with the view to active prosecution of the fortification work. The despatch adds that the Chinese in Manchuria are displaying the utmost ill-feeling toward the Russians. They spit in the faces of Russian officers and soldiers, bar the roads to the troops and throw explosives at the feet of their horses.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—The Russian armored cruiser Bayan, and the battleship Tsarevitch arrived at Port Arthur today.

BISHOP LEONARD DYING.

Salt Lake, Dec. 2.—Rev. O'Neil Leonard, Bishop of Salt Lake diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church, embracing Nevada, Utah and western Colorado, is critically ill of typhoid fever. He is not expected to survive the day.

FRENCH SHORE TROUBLES.

St. John's, Newfoundland, Dec. 2.—Although forced to leave the coast by a British war ship [illegible] last three French fishing vessels have returned to the French shore to engage in the herring fishery. Police have been despatched to investigate the matter, which it is thought may result in serious friction in fishing centres.

ROYAL CITY CONSERVATIVES

Club Organized And Preparation Made For Dominion Elections.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, Dec. 2.—A large general meeting of the New Westminster Liberal-Conservative Association was held last night in the Cunningham hall, Sixth street, President J. C. McArthur in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, reports were presented from the special committees appointed to prepare for the reorganization of the association and the formation in connection therewith of a club. Three available sets of rooms were to be had upon the terms mentioned and the collecting committee reported having secured subscriptions amounting to $119 each and $36 in monthly subscriptions for twelve months, and this only from eighteen names, so it was evident ample funds would be available for all purposes when all the members have been called upon.

On motion is was decided to change the name of the association to read Liberal-Conservative Club.

This done the election of officers was proceeded with and resulted as follows: Hon. president, Hon. R. L. Borden, leader of the party in Canada; president, D. S. Curtis; first vice president, Percy F. Venables; second vice president, D. Cross; treasurer, J. A. Cunningham; secretary-treasurer, W. G. McQuarrie.

The association will open club rooms at an early date in the Cunningham hall, which is conveniently situated and which will be comfortably fitted up as a home for the local Conservatives.

The executive committee, which includes the above officers, is composed of the following members: P. Peebles, John A. Lee, R. L. Reid, J. H. Vidal, L. A. Lewis, H. P. Latham, Alex. Garrett, C. Eagles, J. D. Taylor, Joseph Galbraith, W. T. Cooksley, W. E. McLeod.

The organization is strong and will give a good account of itself at the next Dominion election.

DISCUSS FRENCH BUDGET.

Paris, Dec. 2.—During the discussion of the budget in the chamber of deputies, M. Rouvier, minister of finance, replying to general criticisms of the government, declared that the condition of the national credit was most satisfactory. The fall in rents, he said, was entirely due to general causes, which had also affected the other nations of Europe, but which, in the presence of certain local causes, would have had a less effect in France. M. Rouvier said that disgruntled politicians had striven to increase the feeling of distrust with a view to discrediting the government. The deficit in the budget, he admitted, had also had an unfavorable effect on rent. Whether a loan would be issued depends upon the policy of the chamber. At present the government has no intention of floating a loan, but if the chamber refused to supply the government with needful resources, thereby compelling the issue of $9,000,000 of short time obligations, he said the floating of a loan might be found necessary. Regarding withdrawals from the savings banks, the minister pointed out that these withdrawals were excessive only in reactionary districts, from which fact he invited the members of the chamber to draw their conclusions.

LOUISBURG SHAKEN.

Louisburg, C. B., Dec. 2.—Louisburg was shaken by an earthquake this morning. The inhabitants thought their houses would topple over. No damage is reported.

"THE PASSION PLAY."

New York, Dec. 2.—A despatch from Munich, Bavaria, announces the death of Joseph Mayer, ex-burgomaster of Oberamergau, who was famous as the impersonator of Christ in the "Passion Play" of 1870, 1880 and 1890, and who was the choir leader in the performance in 1900.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—By agreement between the Michigan Central and the Pere Marquette railroads, the Pere Marquette will enter Chicago and Buffalo over the rails of the former road. In consequence the Pere Marquette plan to build from St. Thomas, Ont., to Buffalo has been abandoned. It is said the Vanderbilts have secured a large interest in the control of the Pere Marquette.

KIEF UNIVERSITY CLOSED.

Pupils Forcibly Ejected From Building by Cossacks and Police.

Kief, Russia, Dec. 2.—The university here has been closed until June 3rd because of the renewal of disorders on the part of the students. The students refused to recognize the order of the court. The students met an attempt to shut them out of the university by battering down the gates and damaging the building, from which finally they were ejected by a force of Cossacks and police.

Probing Into Dowie's Banking

Receiver Determined to Find Out What Legislature Failed to Learn.

Refusal of Trade Checks In Payments Causes Consternation to Faithful.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—The secrets of Dowie's bank have been so closely guarded that not even the state auditor has been able to secure a statement of the condition of the institution. The legislature, through a committee, sought to probe into the methods of the bank three years ago, but was forced to acknowledge defeat. That it is the purpose of Receivers Blount and Currie to go to the bottom of the banking institution, scrutinize the methods of doing business as well as the financial condition, is admitted by one of the receivers.

Zion City, Dec. 2.—At the Zion City general store, where Receiver Currie was introduced to Deacon Clendenen, the manager of the store, a question arose as to whether the trade checks in use at Zion City were to be accepted at the store under the receiver's administration. Clendenen said that many residents of Zion had little or no ready money, and were depending on the trade checks, which were given as money. If these checks were refused it would, he said, work great hardships. After consulting with his attorneys, Receiver Currie said that the checks would not be accepted. This decision was also made known to the manager of the fresh food supply of Zion, which includes the butcher shop. In a short time it became known throughout the city, and it occasioned a panic among Dowie's followers, whose only assets are the trade checks. How these persons are to live during the coming week unless they are assisted by their more well-to-do neighbors, is problematical.

Dowie has called a meeting of his followers in Zion City and vicinity to be held in the tabernacle tonight, presumably for the purpose of taking some action in regard to the courts' proceedings.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—The receivers appointed by the Federal court began today going over the accounts of the Zion industries. Instead of Dowie, Federal Custodian Hal Redieski is technically the head of Zion City, and in control of its factories, employing about 4,000 persons. Efforts made through out the night by Dowie's supporters are said to have netted nearly $2,500,000 in cash, and it was said today that Dowie might go to Chicago without delay to take steps toward doing away with the receivership. Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, who yesterday appointed the receivers, entered an order today restraining the prosecution of any suits against Dowie, pending the results of the receivership appointment for Zion City.

REPORT OF MINT BUREAU OF U. S.

Results of Operations of Establishments in the American Republic.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The annual report of Director Roberts of the United States mint bureau, shows that the coinage mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco were in operation during the year, and that the output was greater in the number of pieces than in any previous year, aggregating 205,872,482.

The net gain in the gold stock of the country during the year is estimated to have been $57,157,149. Of the silver bullion purchased for dollar coinage under the act of July 14, 1890, 33,218,712 fine ounces were on hand at the beginning of the year, and 17,562,938 at the close of the year. This amount will be entirely exhausted during the current fiscal year. No other provision exists for the coinage of dollars or subsidiary silver coin.

The total deposits of gold bullion at the various offices of the mint service during the year were of the value of $127,604,443. The value of gold bars disposed of by the mint service during the year was $43,774,286, of which $22,559,854 were for export and $21,216,432 for use in manufactures.

The gold imports for the fiscal year were $44,982,027, coming mainly from Canada, Mexico, Australia, France and Great Britain.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S THROAT.

Berlin, Dec. 1.—The Neupolit correspondent who has often been the source of ministerial announcements says that owing to the condition of his throat Emperor William will not open the Reichstag on Thursday, but that Chancellor Von Buelow will act in his stead.

Legislative Assembly

Debate on the Address Reaches Its Conclusion Yesterday Afternoon.

Interesting Speeches By the Socialist And the Labor Members.

Mr. John Houston Is Heard In a Characteristic Deliverance.

(Fifth Day.)

Mr. Speaker took the chair promptly at 2 o'clock p.m.

Prayers were read by the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, M. A.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. McInnes asked the hon. the Premier the following questions:

1. Are there any Chinamen employed underground in the coal mines at Cumberland?

2. If so, how many, and why is the law against their employment not enforced?

The Premier replied:

1. Yes.

2. The Coal Mines Regulation Act only provides for annual reports from owners or managers; according to the last report 132 Chinese were employed, but, so far as can be ascertained, it would appear that there is now a larger number in the employ of the mine. The law is being enforced, a large number of informations have been laid against the company for infractions of rule 34 of the said act, and it is the intention of the government to vigorously prosecute the same.

Mr. McInnes asked the hon. the Premier the following questions:

1. Have any applications been made for crown grants under the Vancouver Island Settlers' Rights Act, 1903?

2. If so, how many?

3. Have any crown grants been issued under the said act?

4. If so, to whom?

5. If not, why not?

The Premier asked the hon. member to allow the matter to stand over for the present.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked the hon. the attorney-general the following questions:

1. Of what nature are the crown grants that may be issued by the government under the Vancouver Island Settlers' Act, 1903?

2. If merely a quit claim deed, will they be of any benefit to the settlers obtaining them?

3. Are those settlers who have accepted titles from the E. & N. Railway Company entitled under said act to receive a crown grant?

Hon. Mr. Wilson asked the indulgence of the hon. member to let the matter stand until tomorrow.

Mr. Brown asked the hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions:

1. The amount of money expended on the road commonly known as the West Fork road, situate in the Greenwood mining division, in Similkameen riding, from the 15th of September, 1903, to date?

2. Under whose supervision the said money was expended?

3. Have the men employed on said West Fork road, since 15th of September, 1903, been paid?

4. If not, why not?

The chief commissioner replied:—(1) The amount of $2,305.53 has been expended. (2) A. M. Grant. (3) Instructions were given on 9th November to the government agent to pay the men, and it is presumed he carried out those instructions.

Mr. Oliver asked the hon. the minister of finance the following questions:

What is the amount received by each minister of the crown under the head of "Traveling Expenses,' from the 1st of June, 1903, to date?

The Hon. Mr. Tatlow replied as follows:

"Hon. R. McBride, $627.50; Hon. C. Wilson, $60.75; Hon. R. F. Green, $812.25; Hon. R. G. Tatlow, $50; Hon. A. E. McPhillips, $557; Hon. A. S. Goodeve, $56."

Mr. Oliver to ask the hon. the minister of finance the folowing questions:

1. What is the total amount expended on account of dyking works (by districts) by the government up to date (as near as practicable)?

2. What is the total amount of arrearages (by districts) up to date (as near as practicable)?

3. What is the amount of the overdraft to date on dyking account?

The Hon. Mr. Tatlow replied as follows:

1. On cost of construction and maintenance to November 30th, 1903:

District.	
Chilliwhack	$261,753
Maple Ridge	209,041
Coquitlam	143,096
Matsqui	200,118
Pitt Meadows	87,491
Sumas	19,268
Surrey (survey only)	905
Agassiz (survey only)	362
	$ 922,034

2. Arrears due for interest and sinking fund on debentures and bank overdraft to 30th June, 1903,—

District.		
Interest, Chilliwhack	$ 20,950	
Interest, Maple Ridge	32,712	
Interest, Coquitlam	21,596	
Interest, Matsqui	25,784	
Interest, Pitt Meadows	14,959	
Interest, Sumas	3,663	
		119,664
Interest add from 1st July to 30th Nov., 1903, on debentures and bank overdraft not yet apportioned to each district	14,280	
		133,953
Sinking fund, arrears due, not yet apportioned to each district		58,721
Total		$1,114,708

3. Bank overdraft to 30th November, 1903 ..... $ 245,332

Mr. Clifford asked the hon. the minister of finance the following questions:

1. How much of the appropriation (1903) of $10,000, being the amount apportioned for the lower section of Cassiar district (now known as the Skeena electoral district), has been expended to date?

2. How much of the appropriation (1903) for other districts in the province has been expended to date, giving details for each district separately?

The Hon. Mr. Tatlow replied, as follows:

1. Cassiar district (Skeena electoral district)	$ 4,093.17
2. North Victoria district	1,655.55
South Victoria district	4,867.92
Esquimalt district	7,002.14
Cowichan district	5,487.26
Alberni district	9,150.48
North Nanaimo district	3,629.64
South Nanaimo district	4,377.78
Nanaimo City district	94.50
Comox district	5,078.48
Westminster, Richmond riding	5,340.97
Westminster, Dewdney riding	10,462.74
Westminster, Chilliwhack riding	5,241.79
Westminster, Delta riding	10,066.22
Yale District, north riding	7,034.65
Yale district, west riding	5,488.60
Yale district, east riding	18,065.78
Lillooet district, east riding	5,207.57
Lillooet district, west riding	5,836.95
Cariboo district (including Omineca)	9,205.52
East Kootenay, north riding	13,802.11
East Kootenay, south riding	10,468.65
West Kootenay, Revelstoke riding	12,191.50
West Kootenay, Slocan riding	9,536.60
West Kootenay, Nelson riding	8,406.47
West Kootenay, Rossland riding	6,319.79
Cassiar district (Atlin electoral district)	10,122.52

Mr. Oliver asked the hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions:

1. What amount of money was expended for public works in Dewdney district during September and October of the present year?

2. How many pieces of work were commenced in September, 1903, in Dewdney district?

3. How many men were employed on the above works?

4. Who hired the men employed on the above works, and what was the rate per day of wages paid?

5. What position did Mr. W. J. Manson, of Mission City, hold in the government employ?

The chief commissioner asked that the matter stand over until next day.

Mr. McInnes asked the hon. the minister of mines the following question:

Is it the intention of the government to introduce legislation this session amending the "Coal Mines Regulation Act," as recommended by the Royal Commission which last year enquired into accidents in coal mines?

The Premier replied that the matter was now under consideration, a bill being now in preparation, the details of which he could give the hon. member at his office. It was pretty nearly ready for presentation to the House.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Brown (Greenwood) continued the debate on the address. At considerable length the hon. member for Greenwood gave a very exhaustive statement as to the working of the 2 per cent. tax in his district, and quoted from the Rossland Miner in support of his contentions against the imposition of that tax. He asked why the government sought to retain this tax, and charged the government with disregard of its pledges. He then spoke on the Perris ballot box outrage," which he said would probably go down to history under that name. He entered into the question, from the Opposition point of view, at some length, and contended that the returning officer had not done his duty in regard to the carrying out of the spirit of the act. He commented upon the length of time it had taken the ballot boxes to arrive in Victoria. He then touched upon the Houston incident, and held that the government had unconditionally surrendered its rights into the hands of the crown. Turning to the election in Vancouver, he explained that the Liberals there were not organized, hence not prepared for the election. He declared that the leader of the Opposition did not take a big body guard with him to Vancouver. He did not require any.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo, Socialist), said he had not intended to speak at this juncture, but for the remarks dropped by the hon. member from Alberni. He (Mr. Hawthornthwaite) was proud to stand there as a Socialist, representative of 7,000 electors of this province, and a forerunner of the men who would fill the legislatures of the future. He objected to the speech from the throne because it contained no reference to labor. This was strange considering the great importance of labor here. Labor was causing no trouble in this province, but it had started to try to remedy its troubles by taking political action. He hoped that labor would soon hold the balance of power in this province, and it would be for the benefit both of labor and of the province. He utterly and absolutely dissented from the statement of the hon. member for Alberni that capital and labor had much in common. That was not so; they clashed at every possible point. Socialism, or labor, did not want to hamper capital in its present development of this country under the present conditions, but labor must have its proper representation in this and other legislative assemblies. He instanced the examples of New Zealand and Australia, showing where labor had powerfully influenced legislation for the good of the country. The financial condition of this country was very precarious, and remedies must be found. It was of no interest to labor what became of the money exacted in taxes from their toil. The fight in this House was between large capitalists and smaller capitalists. There were no serious difference between the objects of Liberals and Conservatives, both represented two classes of capitalists, that was all. One hon. gentleman was much exercised about the mine owners in the Boundary country and their troubles, but there need be no worry about them, because sooner or later the big mine companies will soon swallow them up. The hon. member for Alberni had uttered the sneer that the Conservative government was so degraded as to rely upon retention of power by the aid of the Socialists. With great emphasis Mr. Hawthornthwaite cried, in stentorian tones that he hoped the Socialist party would never become so debased, so degraded as to retain power for one single instant by the aid of any party with which that hon. gentleman was connected. (Applause and laughter.) He then attacked Mr. McInnes for his reflections upon the E. & N. Railway Company, and ridiculed him for the same because he had been a member of the Dunsmuir government when he had nothing to say on that matter. Mr. Hawthornthwaite wound up an impassioned and powerful address by declaring that the Conservative party was the leading party in this province, and they were the government. For the Socialist representatives he could say that they would fairly and impartially judge any bill that is brought in. If it were against labor interests they would vote against it; if they thought it in the interests of labor, they would vote for it. The Socialists would not do anything to hamper the government in its endeavor to develop the country. Let the government carry on the government of this country on their own capitalistic way. Hearty applause rewarded Mr. Hawthornthwaite's address.

Mr. Davidson (Sandon, Labor), declared that he stood there as a lone Labor representative. He was absolutely independent of any connection whatever with either of the two great parties. He had been highly amused at what he termed the boxing match between the parties. His honor's remark regarding patriotism, he considered, to be quite proper and timely. Mr. Davidson believed the end had been reached of the old style of financiering in this province. The Conservative party was no more responsible for the bad results of that financiering than was the Liberal party. It was not what had been done, but what they were now to do. The quicker the House got down to business and dealt with this matter, the easier it would be done. He hoped to be able to make some useful suggestions when the matter came up. The day had long gone by in this province when land and cash subsidies should be given to railway companies. The good-will of the legislature should be ample subsidy. Although there were no references to Labor in the speech, there was enough in it to keep all hands busy for six weeks if all worked their best. It contained all the matter they could deal with in the time mentioned. He challenged Mr. McInnes to show where British Columbia had benefited since the Liberal government had granted the lead bonus. He concluded by declaring that he would vote on all bills strictly on their merits.

Mr. John Houston (Nelson), said he was in much the same position as the hon. member from Slocan—he was all alone. (Laughter.) As to the self-elected leader of the Conservative party he had attempted to kick him out of the party which placed him in a somewhat embarrassing position. He complimented the younger members of the government party on the improvement in their expression to their views. The only danger was that they might become so clear in their expressions that they might meet the fate of some hon. members of the late legislature, who went down to defeat. (Laughter.) The hon. member for Fernie had acquired almost as much notoriety as he himself had done in the past few months. (Laughter.) The Liberals were trying to kick him out, while the attorney-general was trying to kick him out of the party. (Laughter.) He believed the hon. member for Fernie would have his credentials perfectly established were that ballot box opened. He then commented upon the matters in the speech, and said that as the government had admitted that the country was in the hands of a pawnbroker it was in a bad condition indeed. Once or twice in his career he had been in the hands of the pawnbroker—(laughter)—and it was not nice at all. (Laughter.) He did not think, however, that the province was in such bad condition. This was one of the richest provinces in Canada. He then mentioned the News-Advertiser as one of the leading financial authorities of the province, and said that the assertion that the Martin government had been responsible for the present financial crisis must be set aside as the vaporing of a man gone mad on financial questions. He contended that the Dunsmuir government could be held partly responsible for that condition, and he blamed some members of the present government and some members on the other side of the House in having supported that government in its alleged extravagance. He argued that not the governments, but the members of the legislatures themselves who were to blame for the present crisis. He objected to the dismissal of civil servants who had been employed so long that they were useless for any other duty. He objected to tried civil servants in distant mining districts being discharged when men in Victoria, drawing salaries up into the thousands, and who had never done the province a dollar's worth of good, were retained. Mr. Houston then went into details as to the past history of the Conservative party in British Columbia. If the present government was not capable of applying remedies for existing abuses, they should, Mr. Houston said, get out and let those who could take charge. Had the land laws of this province been carried out in letter and spirit, the province would not today be in its bad position. He argued that the refusal of the government and of his honor to give the members and this House information desired was ridiculous. He then criticised the expenditures for roads and bridges in Kootenay with those for other portion of the province, and said that the Kootenay had not been fairly treated. He compared the Kootenay expenditures with those in Victoria, city and district, and said the Premier had been "talking through his hat." He then sarcastically referred to the all-Canadian route, and said it would be better to build a line that would enable the member for Ymir and the member for Grand Forks to attend this legislature without leaving the soil of the province. As one who had been living on the Pacific Coast for thirty years, he could say that the placer country was short lived as a productive asset. This was proved by the fact that the Yukon output had decreased one-half in three years. Referring to the paragraph regarding loyalty and patriotism, he said he would do what he could to get stable government, but when a government rejected his services he did not know what to do; perhaps to resign and let some other fellow try it would be the best way. Referring to what had been called the Houston incident, the Houston part was most interesting to himself; the incident part was most interesting to the people. He contended that when a man had by his ability earned the confidence of his party and fellow-citizens, he thought that man should be allowed to enjoy the fruits of the same. The people of Nelson wanted to know why the man whom they had chosen as their representative should have been rejected. He then quoted from a philosophic tomb on the science of government, and claimed the description therein as applicable to himself. He was not an authority on constitution law, but a friend had hunted up a work on the subject regarding this government in England. England, Mr. Houston observed, was a country, he believed, in which constitutional government had been carried on successfully for many years. (Laughter.) He then quoted from Todd's Parliamentary Practice in support of his contention that he had been wronged by the Lieut.-Governor. He concluded by saying that was a fair exposition of constitutional government as it is understood in England. He hoped to see the day when it would be so understood in British Columbia.

Mr. Cameron (Victoria), pointed out that of the members who had so far addressed the House, six were lawyers. He then entered at considerable length into the various questions covered by previous speakers. What the province wanted today was people and capital. He did not think that the government's proposals were likely to produce satisfactory results. He denounced the road boss system as a political machine in the hands of the government, and should be abolished He was prepared to assist in every way that he could the advancement of the interests of the province.

Mr. Richard Hall (Victoria), began with the usual compliments to the Speaker and the mover and seconder of the address, and then denounced the government over the Fernie election, and wanted to know about the vacant portfolio. He then told an imaginary and somewhat profane anecdote at the expense of the Premier, to the amusement of the opposition. He compared the C. P. R. and G. T. P. R. unfavorably to the former and to the Conservative party. He was surprised to find the hon. finance minister connected with the proposal to borrow a million dollars. Mr. Hall proceeded at some length to criticize the economics of the proposition. He condemned as useless the bureau of provincial statistics; the agricultural department and the agent-general's office in London, none of which were giving anything like a proper return on expenditure. He believed if the government went to the country with their present policy they would be defeated. He blamed the Premier for allowing a subordinate to attack a gentleman whom he himself had selected as minister. Mr. Hall then made an attack on the government regarding the fish traps. Mr. Hall recalled interestingly the Alaska boundary dispute, having been resident here in the early days when American troops were stationed up and down the coast.

Mr. MacGowan (Vancouver) referred to the peculiarities of this House, that it was the first party line House, and mainly composed of new members, most of them young men. He then complimented the speakers and the various debaters on both sides of the House. If the leader of the opposition maintained the moderation he had displayed, he would have the respect of the government side. He then said that there were no greater imperialists in the Empire than Canadians. He related some interesting experiences of the Canadians in London and New York for their loyalty and good work in South Africa. He then dealt with the Vancouver by-election and showed how thoroughly routed the Liberals had been. He considered the hon. member for Alberni unfair in attacking the Attorney General, having been in office only a few days. He criticised the statement that the Liberal government at Ottawa had been responsible for Canada's present prosperity. He mentioned regarding transportation, that in Washington state a ton of freight could be moved 100 miles for 40c. It would be a mistake to close the agent general's office in London unless it, and the other departments condemned by Mr. Hall, could be shown to be of no practical use.

Mr. Parker Williams (Newcastle, Socialist) felt under no necessity to join in the mud-throwing that he had seen indulged in since he took his seat. To most of the questions discussed it seemed to him there were two sides.) He had heard it charged that the government's pre-election promises had not been carried out. So far as he had ever heard those promises were never intended to be carried out by any government. (Laughter.) A good many things he did not, from personal experience, take at their face value. He was poorly qualified to express an opinion on the proposed property tax. Being a member of that section of the community that did not own any property whatever, he was ill-fitted to speak on taxation of property. He humorously pointed out the difference in opinion on the part of two members of the Liberal party who spoke on the ore tax. As to the labor troubles, he could tell the House for a fact that those who said there was no labor trouble in this province were wrong. The case at Fernie was one of the worst in the country. He hoped that the men at Fernie would continue their efforts to free themselves from the conditions which were besetting them. As to patriotism, how could the thing commonly known as patriotism be expected amongst the women of this province when the daily bread was at the mercy of a few men, whose whim might deprive them of a living? Patriotism was a plant which did not for good reasons, flourish in this province. The presence of the Labor Party members in the House today was a protest against the manner in which the toilers had been treated by past governments. Ignore the working class and the legislature would have more Socialist members next session.

The motion that an address in reply to the Speech from the Throne be presented to His Honor, was then put and carried without a dissenting voice.

The Premier, seconded by Hon. Mr. Tatlow, moved that the address be referred to a select committee composed of the executive for presentation to His Honor. Carried. The usual form in the matter was then observed.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock until 2 p. m. today.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

On Friday next, the Hon. Mr. Wilson to ask leave to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend the Trail Incorporation Act, 1901.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald to move, in committee of the whole on bill No. 3, intituled An Act to Assess, Levy and Collect Taxes on Property and Income, the following amendments:

To amend form No. 8, mentioned in section 14 of said Act, by adding a question to said form, to read as follows: "The amount expended for wages in the operation of such mine during the quarter for which the return is made."

To amend section [illegible] said Act by inserting before the word "transportation," in line one, the word "wages," and after the word "five," in line two, the number of the question to be added to form 8, as above proposed.

NOTICE OF QUESTIONS.

Mr. James Murphy to ask the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works a series of questions as to expenditure, etc., on Chimney Creek bridge.

MURDER NO CRIME.

Seattle, Dec. 2.—Not guilty was the verdict of the jury in the Bartlett murder case which has been on trial for two weeks before Judge Bell in the Superior court. Michael Bartlett was charged with murdering his wife one year ago last month. Bartlett admitted the deed, but proved extreme provocation.

JOHN MITCHELL ARRIVES.

President of Mine Workers Reaches Scene of Trouble.

Trinidad, Colo., Dec. 2.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, arrived in Trinidad late this afternoon and was given an enthusiastic welcome by the 3,000 men, women and children who had gathered at the depot. The miners believe Mr. Mitchell will settle the strike before leaving here.

B. C. ASSOCIATED BOARDS OF TRADE

Annual Convention Meets in Rossland and Passes Resolutions.

Rossland, Dec. 2.—The associated boards of trade of southern British Columbia commenced their annual convention here today, the affiliated boards represented being Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo, Cascade, Greenwood, Fernie, Trail, Fort Steele and Cranbrook. The annual address of President George Buchanan reviewed the chief points of the year in the interior of the province.

Mr. Buchanan was unanimously re-elected president, and Archibald B. Mackenzie, Rossland, appointed secretary.

The convention endorsed the Nelson board's resolution approving Mr. Chamberlain's policy, defeating an amendment approving of a preferential tariff without reference to any particular statesman.

The resolution carried petitioning the Canadian Pacific to maintain the Larder-Gerrard railroad survey throughout the winter

Other resolution carried were as follows: To secure more efficiency in the provincial department of mines and the appointment of commissioners to report on the needs of the mining industry; to secure the publication of government bulletins on new processes of treatment of refractory ores; directing the attention of the mines department to the existence of rarer metals in Kootenay-Boundary ores; to secure a more definite interpretation respective of the rights of placer and lode miners; that the Dominion government establish a bureau of mines in connection with the geological survey.

The delegates were entertained at a theatre party and supper tonight. They visit the Elmore concentrator tomorrow.

"I refused him time and again, yet now he has saved me from drowning."

"Then I suppose you succumbed at

New Zealand Keeps Faith

Preferential Bill Passes Both Houses and Laurier Felicitates Sheddon.

The Transportation Commission Urged to Get to Work and Meeting Called.

Ottawa University Wiped Out By Fire Yesterday Causing Huge Loss.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—The following cable message was received by Premier Laurier from Premier Seddon, of New Zealand: "Preferential bill has passed the House of Representatives by 50 to 16, and in legislative council no division, practically unanimous. New Zealand has kept good faith and given its first instalment of preferential trade to the Empire. (Signed) Seddon," Premier Laurier sent a suitable acknowledgement.

The government has not yet been notified of the desire of the United States authorities to establish training ships on the great lakes. The only word they have of such a suggestion is what appeared in the press despatches from Washington.

Their Excellencies gave a dinner party at Government House this evening, this being the first one since the Countess of Minto returned from Japan. Countess Minto's beautiful collection of Japanese curios was shown to the guests.

The transportation commission is being urged to do something, and Chairman Bertram, of Toronto, will call the commission together at an early date.

The beautiful and commodious buildings which constituted the home of the University of Ottawa for many years, is today in ruins as the result of a fire which took place about 7.30 this morning. The university was one of the largest Roman Catholic institutions of learning on the continent, the number of resident students reaching over 250 and hailing from every part of the Dominion, even as far west as Dawson as well as from nearly every state of the American Union and from the Republic of Mexico. These have lost their entire effects. Telegrams sent to their relatives in the morning have resulted in placing most on "easy street" in the matter of funds. There were several thrilling escapes from danger, but fortunately, so far as known, no lives were lost. The total loss estimated, including buildings, library and furnishings, etc., is $2,500,000, on which the insurance on the building is $170,000. A fine library of thirty thousand volumes was among the effects destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been started by discarded cigarette stump.

STANDARD OIL IN EUROPE.

Bucharest, Roumania, Dec. 2.—The Standard Oil Company has decided to develop the oil lands of Roumania. Its representatives here today registered a company in the local court.

A ROYAL MATCH.

London, Dec. 2.—The wedding of Prince Alexander of Teck and Princess Alice of Albany has been set for the first week in February at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

DREYFUS CASE STIRS UP BITTERNESS.

Old Sores Reopened By Rival of Scandals In French Army.

Paris, Dec. 2.—Only incidental mention was made of the Dreyfus case at the weekly sitting of the revision commission today, when before the end of the proceedings, General Mercier, the senior member excused himself on the ground that he had to examine the Dreyfus documents transmitted by the minister of Justice. Mercier added that he would make his report as soon as possible, but that he did not believe he could do so before the lapse of ten days.

A meeting of prominent nationalists today demonstrated that they are bitterly antagonistic to the action taken by the government. Former War Minister Cavignac accused the government of disturbing the peace of the country by reviving an affair which had been made an instrument for civil discord, and asserted that it was useless to interpolate the government on the subject because the ministry was too strong. General Mercier, the former war minister, who is regarded as the chief adviser of Dreyfus, has issued from comparative retirement from public life as senator from Loire-Inferieure, and has affirmed that everything he had read in the government newspapers regarding Dreyfus was untrue.

The bitter tone of the Nationalists is an indication of how the actual taking up of the case today has revived all of the old animosities and bitterness of the last ten years. Intense feeling is shown throughout governmental political and army circles. The universal theme of the newspapers, clubs and societies is that the revival of the case will again bring out prominently the leading actor in Dreyfus' degradation. Some of the most striking features, including Zola and Colonel Henry, are dead.

General Mercier has ceased to exercise influence in the war administration and never speaks in the senate, Gen. de Boisdeffre, former chief of the French staff, has practically been retired, as he is on waiting orders and has no active command. Col. DuPaty De Clam has retired, but he continues to be an active figure. Count Esterhazy has become a pitiful personage. He has left the army, was divorced in 1899 and lives in London. Gen. Zeurlinden, former military governor of Paris, has retired. Most of the officers favorable to Dreyfus have been disgraced in one way or the other. Col. Piquart has become a Parisian newspaper man.

Jos. Reinach, leader of the campaign for the revision of the Dreyfus trial, is no longer a member of the Chamber of Deputies, but continues to conduct a literary campaign for Dreyfus' full restoration to the army. M. Reinach came out today with a strong interview in behalf of his friend. M. Brisson, who first demanded a revision, is now a member of the chamber. M. Loew, president of the criminal chamber of the Court of Cassation, has retired from the judiciary and directs the affairs of the Legion of Honor.

Although there is no present purpose of recalling the witnesses, the testimony which these persons will give in the court in case it requires their presence is occupying much attention.

Legislative Assembly

Debate on the Address is Continued at Yesterday's Sittings.

Mr. Macdonald Leader of Opposition Makes His Maiden Speech.

The Premier Traverses Arguments of Opponents in Splendid Speech.

(Third Day.)

Mr. Speaker took the chair yesterday promptly at 2.17 p.m.

Prayers were read by the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

The adjourned debate in reply to the address of his honor was taken up first.

Mr. Macdonald, leader of the opposition, hoped that he should acquit himself as well as had the hon. member for Ymir in moving the address. As far as the hon. member for Ymir was concerned he, Mr. Macdonald, had no complaints to make personally, but there were one or two points in his remarks which he should like to criticize. There was now a new era in the politics of this province and he hoped the new blood which had been added to the provincial legislature would prove to be a great improvement upon that which it had replaced. The present government, he declared, was unstable and could not depend upon the support either of the House or of the country in carrying out its policy. As for the straight party line system, it had been in operation in other provinces for many years and in the parliament of the mother country for ages. Coming to the address, he commented that it was remarkable, not so much for what it contained as for what it did not contain. Apart from a few inconsequential references about railways, etc., the address might be summed up in two words—taxation and borrowing. He was not reflecting upon his hon. friends opposite, who had undertaken to solve the financial difficulties, which they admit, and everybody admits, are now facing the province, and the government proposed to do this by borrowing and increasing taxation. The mode of borrowing this money is not set forth specifically in the address itself, but some knowledge as to the method had been gained subsequently. He then criticized that method and thought that a shorter period than ten years should have been adopted, because money was high just now and it might be less in say three years, during which a temporary loan could be had, when a loan of one million might then be borrowed. In the interim, by economic management, the province might be placed on so sound a basis that it could go to the money markets of the world and borrow that sum at advantageous rates, perhaps 3 1-2 per cent. The hon. member then spoke at considerable length on the 2 per cent. tax on ores, and complained bitterly of the injustice which, he alleged, had been done to the mining industry throughout the province. The present government had evidently no intention of lightening the burden on the mining industry, and he charged the government with inconsistency and being untrue to its pre-election pledges. He then spoke of the rise of the Kootenays by the development of the mines there, and how the opening up of that country had encouraged the introduction of capital and labor; the conditions would have been much better today had the mining laws been what they should have been. He complained that all classes of mining were struck at by the existing law; the large companies had found their expenses, beginning with that of incorporation, considerably increased and had caused the extinguishment of 90 per cent. of those development companies. In defence of those laws it had been said that those companies were dishonest and existed only to fleece the people. For himself he could say, as one having experience of those companies, that not ten per cent. of these company promoters were dishonest. Mr. Macdonald then went on to speak at considerable length of the injustice of existing taxation on the mining industry of the province, and said that it was preventing the proper development of the mining industry of British Columbia. The amount of taxation imposed upon the mines of the province was six times greater than that imposed upon the provincial railways; thus showing, he claimed, the injustice of the distribution of taxation. The mines paid into the provincial treasury when they were not paying their owners any dividends, whilst the railways, which paid good returns, paid far less. It might be in the interest of the province to exempt the mines from taxation. It might possibly have the effect of bringing in capital and increasing the amount spent in wages, etc., and would thus indirectly return to the provincial treasury. But the mines do not claim total exemption of taxation, but that the taxation should be levied in a fair and equitable manner, so that it would not bear so heavily and unfairly upon one industry. He had no doubt that if a reasonable policy of taxation were adopted toward the mining industry, the amount of revenue would soon be increased, and the government would not be in the position of having to ask the House to raise money by such extraordinary means as treasury warrants. Mr. Macdonald complained of the paragraph in his honor's address appealing to the loyalty and patriotism of the members, and resented it as an affront to the opposition, the loyalty and patriotism of the members of which must be taken for granted, and not in any manner whatsoever questioned. He and his colleagues had no desire to put the government out of power by any but by just, fair and legal means. What his honor probably meant was that the opposition should agree to everything brought in by the government, good or bad, and thereby show their patriotism. He (Mr. Macdonald) was not enough of a party man to believe that there could be no good in any Conservative government, but he had no confidence in the present government. He believed that the people would resent any interference with their constitutional rights, or any reflection upon the patriotism of the members of the House. He believed the appeal was probably made to the House because of something that had happened between the 3rd of October and the present time. Referring to the Fernie ballot box affair, he said he conceived it to be wrong that the government, having the machinery of power in its hands, should appoint the man it had done in that riding to be returning officer. Mr. Macdonald then recounted at some length the circumstances already published regarding the sending of the box to the provincial secretary, and contended that the provincial secretary and his colleagues did not do the patriotic thing in failing to send back the box notifying the official that it had been sent prematurely, and asking him to carry out the spirit of the law. He hoped the "wrong which had been done to Fernie riding" would be rectified, the depriving of the people of that constituency of their right to be heard in this case. (Opposition applause.)

The Premier was hailed with hearty applause as he rose to speak. He began by congratulating the hon. member for Ymir and his colleague for Fernie, upon their creditable performance in moving and seconding the adoption of the address. In an experience of five years in that House, he could not recall better speeches by new members. It was a pleasure to find the new element in the House containing two such speakers. No doubt the speeches they had made were simply in earnest of many more fine efforts which they would make during the session. They both had dealt in a businesslike manner with the questions of the day, unaffectedly, without attempt at oratory. The Premier then paid sincere compliments to Mr. Macdonald, the leader of the opposition, for his clever speech, and assured him that in the high office to which he had been called he had the confidence of the House and of the country. No one was more sensible than himself that the position of leader of the opposition was one of great responsibility. Coming next to the remarks of the leader of the opposition regarding the address, remarks which he had listened to with great pleasure, he might congratulate the leader of the opposition upon his first deliverance in the House, and in his responsible position, which was only second in importance to that of leader of the government; calling as it did for the exercise of great energies and a large amount of parliamentary work, especially when there were such important matters before the House for settlement. The selection of his hon. friend opposite was a wise one, and those who chose him as leader of the Liberal party had the best interests of the party at heart. In saying so he had no intention of casting any reflection whatsoever upon the other hon. members of the opposition. The Premier said that he must admit that the criticisms made by his hon. friend were well brought out. Having had the address before him for four days back, he had not spared himself in making up his criticisms. And his hon. friend's speech probably contained the most serious criticism that could be made upon the government. They had heard the harshest attacks that could be made upon the government's acts and policy. Yet all that that criticism amounted to was an attack on the 2 per cent. tax on ore, which had caused a good deal of agitation throughout the mining districts of the province. The Premier said he could relate here to his hon. friend what he had gone through as minister of mines in the Dunsmuir government. It was a fact that not one dividend-bearing mine could be found in the province. It was the intention of the government to abolish that tax altogether, because it was believed that its imposition was keeping back from the Kootenay the investment of millions of dollars which might be invested there. He then pointed to the position of the wholesalers of British Columbia, who for years have been compelled to pay personal and property tax, although running behind to the tune of thousands of dollars annually. The government was, of course, in a very difficult position; what were they to do? Nothing had been forthcoming so far as to the solution of the mining tax problem. The hon. leader of the opposition had failed to give any scheme of taxation; he had contented himself with telling about a mine at Rossland worth half a million dollars which paid the same amount of taxes as one valued at $500. He appealed to the hon. leader of the opposition to suggest some practical scheme, as he felt sure the hon. member could, representing as he did a very important mining constituency. It was the intention of the government to bring in a scheme of taxation against the mining industry of the country. The government was determined to live up to its promises to the people of the country. The circumstances which have called the legislature together are of an extraordinary nature. Before the recent election campaign he had not realized fully the true position of the finances of the province; but no sooner did he realize the position and saw the expediency of calling the House together at as early a date as possible. The provincial financial position was not in such a serious condition before the elections as it afterwards developed. The sum and substance of the whole position is, he thought, that with the other industries of the country, the mining industry must contribute to the revenue of the country. If the 2 per cent. tax is not right, then they must have some other method. He asked the gentlemen opposite for some definite scheme, and if it were a better scheme than that which the government would submit in due course, he would gladly drop the government's scheme and accept that of the opposition. It behooved the opposition to come forward and make such suggestions as would do away with the agitation which had proved so harmful to the fair name of British Columbia.

He said he would like to see the burden of taxation lifted from the miners and prospectors of the country so far as the circumstances of the case would permit. As was well known, British Columbia was a very costly country to govern, and he then detailed some of the obstacles which the government had to encounter in opening up new territory, and how exacting such work was on the treasury. Partly on that account the government had to exact from the miners and prospectors taxes which were a very heavy burden. It was hard that such burdens should have to be placed upon the shoulders of men who had done, and who were doing, so much to open up and bring British Columbia to the front. He would gladly hail the day when the government could lift from the shoulders of these people this heavy burden. But how were they going to solve the problem? The moment any industry is touched and it is proposed to tax it a little more than before, that moment is to be found opposition more hostile; delegates and other representatives besiege the government telling them that additional taxation should be got from others sources. If those people could show the government where those other sources of revenue could be got, well and good, but they never did. Unless there was an anxiety and serious effort on the part of the opposition to help out in the legislation which was to be brought in within a few days, he would be inclined to question very much the good faith of the opposition. The Premier then turned to a discussion of the New Westminster bridge, and pointed out that when completed it would give to Westminster, Vancouver and the Fraser valley a competitive system of railway to the C. P. R.. It would not be a revenue producer all at once, but within a year or two it will more than meet the amount of the interest, and each succeeding year will see it more productive: It was hardly necessary for him to do more than remark that the great expenditures on that structure had gone a good way to bring about the present financial crisis. He was not a part to that expenditure. The leader of the opposition had attempted to show that the reason why previous governments had got into trouble was because of the slim majorities with which they had to get along. He might just mention to his hon. friend opposite that the Dunsmuir government suffered from no such inconvenience, and it was under that government that the expenditure for the bridge over the Fraser had been undertaken, and the expenditure for roads and bridges had been carried on along very generous lines. He would not believe that the governments of British Columbia were nearly so much to blame as some of their critics would have them believe. He pointed to the fact that there was an agitation throughout the world owing to the difficulty of securing money. English consols are now away below what they have been for years past. In New York money is very difficult to secure; even in the well-governed province of Ontario of which the Liberals were so proud, could not do any better on its loan of two million, negotiated by Mr. Ross, than 5 per cent. So British Columbia was not doing so badly after all. It was often the case that these difficulties which were so hard to get over or round were productive of good in the long run. Some hon. members were apt to be a little narrow in their views coming from their constituencies, and inclined to look at matters from the standpoint of the constituency and not of the province. There was a duty to be done to the province before the duty to their constituents could be done. The government had spared no efforts to get for British Columbia the very best terms possible to make, and could make no other terms than those which were submitted to the legislature then. The government would have gone to any reasonable length to secure better terms, but the thing was

(Continued on Page Three.)

TO BUILD THE TOURIST HOTEL

Main Wing Will be Constructed at Once, Says Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, Whose Plans Have Been Accepted.

A Substantial Seven Storey Building Suggestive of Chateau Frontenac, With Many Elaborate Features.

Work is to be commenced as soon as the plans are completed on the new C. P. R. tourist hotel, a seven-storied building, a picturesque castle effect of the French Renaissance school of architecture which will, to a certain extent, be suggestive of the much-admired Chateau Frontenac.

Mr. F. M. Rattenbury returned last night from Montreal where he has been in consultation with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., in regard to the Tourist hotel which the Canadian Pacific Railway is to build in Victoria, and with his return the Colonist is able to present to its readers the first published details of the splendid hotel structure which the C. P. R. will erect on the land now being reclaimed at James bay, and which according to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy will be converted into "the beauty spot of Canada."

"The beauty spot of Canada" were the words used by the C. P. R. president in regard to the change he intends to make in the location of the new hotel, "and further," said Mr. Rattenbury last night, "Sir Thomas Shaughnessy impressed upon me to bear in mind that all that he had promised to do in Victoria he intended to do. He intended to carry out his promises to the city of Victoria to the last tittle and jot".

Mr. Rattenbury was authorized by the C. P. R. president to engage at once an eminent experienced engineer to decide upon the plan of the foundations necessary for a substantial stone building, such as that to be erected by the C. P. R. The matter of foundation will be fully considered and this work will be done carefully and substantially. Then the plans and working drawings being competed while the foundation is being laid, the work will be carried to completion without delay.

For the present one wing will be built, the main wing seven stories high and 230 feet front by 200 feet deep. This wing is three sides of a square, as it were, being the front portion overlooking the harbor and containing all the public rooms and bedrooms for 175 guests. The remaining wing, which will be at the rear, at the Douglas street side, will, when completed, be solely devoted to bedrooms, bringing the accommodations of the hotel to 350 bedrooms, and all the public rooms will be built to accommodate that number of guests as stated.

The building will to a certain extent follow the lines suggested in the sketch published in the Colonist some time ago. While it does not differ to a very material extent from the picturesque building shown in the sketch referred to, there are some alterations, for the plans have been thoroughly revised and reconsidered, and there have been some alterations in the grouping of the building. It will be of the French Renaissance style and will to some extent suggest the Chateau Frontenac, although it will be more symmetrical in appearance than the well-known Quebec hotel.

The new tourist hotel will be a seven-story building of cut stone, gray sandstone, dressed and rock faced, with a slanting slate roof made of slates from the quarries of Jarvis inlet in British Columbia, and the stone will be taken from British Columbia quarries. The front of the hotel facing the harbor and the wall, in the centre of which will be the main entrance, will have square towers rising at either end, with snuffer turrets of the baronial style and dormer windows adding to their picturesque effect, while dormer windows will rise from the cornice a story above, a long gallery running from tower to tower, and below three stories of windows, another wide veranda will cross from tower to tower with arched entrance ways leading to the main entrance in the centre of the building. The sides of this wing now to be constructed, which, as stated, will occupy the three sides of the square, with a palm garden in the central space, and when the other wing is added extending across the rear of the building it will shut in this garden.

Entering the building by the main entrance a large hall will be constructed, which will be treated in the Old English style. This entrance hall will be paneled in oak, and have large old English fireplaces. The windows will overlook the harbor, and this room, which will be furnished and designed without regard to cost, will form a most comfortable lounging place for tourists.

Through archways opening from the entrance hall will be reached a large palm garden with glass roof. Generally speaking this will be treated in Chinese style, in red and gold with quaint Chinese carvings, frescoes and decorations. This room will be a characteristic feature of the hotel. It will be used as a lounging room, for afternoon teas and informal gatherings for business or pleasure.

The dining room, which will be fifty feet by one hundred and fifty, will be a fine room. It will be nobly and richly treated with paneled ceiling, carvings and frescoes, nothing quaint, but a superbly arranged and elaborate room. Also on the ground floor there will be a ladies' saloon, which will be oval in shape, and which will be decorated and arranged in the Marie Antoinette style.

There will also be on the ground floor a comfortably arranged and luxuriously furnished reading room and library. This room, with Inglenook fireplaces, will be one of the features of the hotel. It is a distinct feature of the Touraine hotel in Boston, which is one of the best tourist hotels in the East. Much assistance will be given in the matter of decorations and arrangement by Mrs. Hayter Reed, wife of the manager of the Chateau Frontenac, who has already displayed charming taste in decorating and furnishing the Chateau Frontenac.

In the basement there will be a German grill room, which will be entered from the entrance in the tower at the north side of the front of the building, a billiard room and a large Turkish lounging room and bar. This Turkish room will be similar to that which is such a marked feature of the Hotel Portland, for Mr. Rattenbury has visited a number of first-class American hotels and thus been enabled to note any feature which will add to the detail of the new building. In the basement also there will be a large Turkish bath, which will be fully equipped.

The upper floors—there will be five above that with all the public rooms, will be devoted to bedrooms, and these rooms will be large and with the three desiderata of hotel bedrooms, namely open fireplaces, large cupboards and with well-fitted bath rooms opening off each room. All the rooms will be lighted direct, there being no "inside rooms." One feature of these rooms will be the direct elevator service from the kitchen to allow of meals being served in the rooms.

The grounds will be laid out in the best manner by the most expert landscape gardeners. In fact, as stated, Sir Thomas Shaugnessy says he intends to make the hotel the "beauty spot of Canada." Work will be carried out at once on the working plans and Mr. Rattenbury will lose no time in securing the opinion of an expert engineer in regard to the foundation work, which, as is obvious, will be necessary to be carefully carried out so that it may safely carry such a substantial structure. After that opinion has been obtained it will not be long before the stonecutters are at work dressing the stone for the big building and the builders are putting that in place.

While in Montreal Mr. Rattenbury was also instructed to take over the work of completing the decoration and interior fittings of the fine liner Princess Victoria, and so impressed was he with the work carried out under the supervision of Capt. Troup on the Princess Beatrice, on which he came to Victoria last night, that he said he could not do better than follow the general design of the work on that steamer.

Mr. Rattenbury said he heard the highest encomiums expressed by Sir Thos. Shaughnessy and officials of company in regard to the Princess Beatrice, which is a Victoria production other than the machinery built in Scotland, and the general impression of the C. P. R. officials is that the work on the Princess Beatrice is of far more excellence than they expected. The fittings, in the opinion of Mr. Rattenbury, were the most charming he had seen on any vessel, and although there are no imposing features, the general character of the work is most artistically done. As he stated, he felt when he saw the work done on the Princess Beatrice, he could scarcely do better than follow out the same general design on the Princess Victoria.

KING LEOPOLD of BELGIUM.

PHOTO. BY RUSSELL & SONS.

Bradstreet's Trade Review

Weekly Report as to Business Conditions Throughout Dominion.

At Pacific Coast Points Volume Shows Satisfactory Condition.

Toronto, Nov. 28.—Bradstreet's trade review reports trade in winter goods at Montreal this week more brisk. Retail stocks through the country are getting broken and sorting orders are more numerous. The holiday purchases and the orders for the spring are satisfactory. There is no accumulation of manufactured stocks and no sign of weakness in the trade situation. Prices of staple goods are still very firmly held, and there is some talk of further advances. Cold weather at Toronto this week has stimulated the demand in wholesale circles. The snowfalls in the country have helped to increase the farmers' deliveries of grain, and generally to give an impetus to country trade which promises to keep active till the close of the year. The volume of business booked for the spring so far is about equal to last season at this time. The bulk of the grain crops is yet to be marketed. This, with extensive plans for the development of the country's resources the coming year, and other favorable factors, combine to brighten the future for business.

Business at Quebec during the past week shows little signs of improvement over that of the preceding one. No settlement has been arrived at between the shoe manufacturers and their employees, but meetings are in progress with a view of settling their differences. With cold weather a general improvement in trade is expected.

At the Coast, according to advices, business has been quite active in seasonable goods. The buying for the holidays and for the spring has been on a liberal scale. The outlook for business at Victoria, Vancouver and other Pacific points is excellent.

The cold weather has not checked the trade movement at Winnipeg much this week. Deliveries of grain are much larger at some points, and a big general increase in the movement is looked for next month, which will improve business conditions.

There has been a very good movement in wholesale trade at Hamilton this week. Conditions of trade, as reported to Bradstreets, are sound and the general prospects for trade for the balance of the year are bright. Colder weather has increased the inquiry for heavy winter goods, and holiday trade is showing increased activity.

In London the demand for seasonable goods has improved this week. At some country points deliveries of grain are larger, and with good sleighing they would soon show a big increase, and that would cause increase in sales of certain lines in wholesale trade.

At Ottawa this week the conditions of business are satisfactory and the outlook for business is encouraging.

"What does that red yarn around your right wrist signify?" said Trivvet to Dicer.

"That's to remind me to take coffee home this evening."

"And what does the yarn around your left wrist mean?"

"That's to remind me that there is yarn on my right wrist."—Ram's Horn.

COTTON WAGES REDUCED.

Thirty-eight Thousand More Textile Operators Have Their Pay Cut.

Boston, Nov. 30.—The wages of about 38,000 cotton textile operatives were reduced today. This addition brings the total number in New England whose pay has been cut this fall to about 64,000, and the cut that takes effect in New Bedford next Monday will swell the number to about 75,000 and complete a general reduction in Southern New England cotton mills. The cut averages ten per cent. Today practically every cotton mill in Rhode Island, where there are about 2,400,000 spindles, adopted the schedule. In that state nearly 20,000 operatives are affected and the new order of things mean a loss of fully $2,000 weekly in wages. The reports received today indicate that the new schedules were received without any serious outburst.

BOUNDARY MINES.

Shipments of Ore for Week Totals Over Seventeen Thousand Tons.

Phoenix, B. C., Nov. 28.—With this week's ore shipments the tonnage from the mines of the Boundary exceed the six hundred thousand figure for less than eleven months of the year 1903, giving the probability of the full year's total being not far from seven hundred thousand tons. The several shipping mines sent out shipments for the past week as follows: Granby mines to Granby smelter, 10,831 tons; Mother Lode mine to Greenwood smelter, 3,168 tons; Snowshoe to Boundary Falls smelter, 1,650 tons; Sunset to Boundary Falls smelter, 330 tons; Emma to Greenwood, Trail and Nelson smelters, 627 tons; Oro Denoro to Boundary Falls smelter, 792 tons; Athelstan to Boundary Falls smelter, 270 tons; total for week, 17,668 tons; total for the year to date, 600,589 tons. The Granby smelter this week treated 19,981 tons or a total of 312,400 tons so far this year.

Count Solone Di Campbell, president of Il Circolo Italiano, of which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is honorary president has been admitted to the bar of Boston Since he came to that city Count Di Campbell has done much excellent work in a sociological way in behalf of Italian residents of this city. Before he came to America he practice in his native land as a member of the bar of Rome.

AUDITOR ARRESTED.

Douglas, Wyo., Nov. 30.—Chas. Weston, state auditor of Nebraska, who was arrested here at the request of the Natrona county authorities on charges connected with the closing of the Denecke Bank, of Casper, in which he is interested, says the affairs of the bank will be adjusted to the entire satisfaction of the stockholders. A message from Casper says that the stockholders will settle in full with the depositors and will immediately reorganize the bank into a national institution.

ANOTHER LABOR SAVER.

The latest newcomer in the world of machinery is reported from McCloud, Cal., from which place is heralded the advent of the pneumatic timber cutter. The compressed air machine is said to be the invention of an Oregon railroad employee named Young, who has merely applied in lumbering a force that has for many years past demonstrated its effectiveness in mining and other enterprises in which drilling is necessary. The wonder is not that compressed air can be used in the forests, but that its use by the lumberman has been so long delayed after the air power has demonstrated its practicability in other fields of enterprise.

Of the pneumatic timber cutter's effectiveness, the report from McCloud states that it will in five minutes cut through a tree that would require an hour's work by two men. When the trees are felled other pneumatic cutters saw them into logs of the proper lengths, relegating the man with the ax to the work of doing the slashing. It is calculated that a gang of seven men at $2.00 a day, or $14.00 for the gang, will do as much in one day as could be accomplished by a gang of axmen whose services for the same time would cost $50.00.

However, the pneumatic machine is not introducing the saw as a timber cutter. The growing value of pine and other timber has made lumbermen careful as to the amount that is wasted at the stump, and saws have been used in the Northwest for some time past. By the employment of crosscut saws, with handpower, the stump has been shortened and the logs correspondingly increased in length. The introduction of compressed air in lumbering will save time as well as timber, and thus reduce the cost of producing lumber. It will very much reduce the amount of time required to cut over areas of timber, and thus hasten the work of deforestation.

UNCLE SAM'S NEW GUN.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The board of ordnance and fortifications in its annual report says that the results of tests made with the three-inch rapid-fire gun recommended by the board for adoption by the army, "Show that when equipped with these guns and carriages the field artillery or our army will have a weapon equal if not superior to that of any nation."

King Edward VII. weighs 250 pounds and is 5 feet 7 inches high.

COMMON SENSE NOW PREVAILS

Coal Miners Are Taking Rational Steps Following Upon the Light of Reason.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 30.—Nearly two-thirds of the two thousand miners of the northwestern Colorado coal fields resumed work today, and it is expected that within a week or two the full force will be at work, making the regular production of 4,000 tons daily in this district. The announcement of the settlement of the strike in the northern district was the cause of general rejoicing in all business circles, for it means an end to the coal shortage, which has threatened not only every industry in the state, but has made necessary to many families the strictest economy possible in the use of fuel. Hopes are entertained also that the conference to be held on Wednesday at Trinidad between President Mitchell and the officials of the district 15, United Mine Workers, will lead to a settlement of the strike in the southern fields.

Carnegie Library.—Contractor George Snider is making good progress with the foundation work for the new Carnegie Library building. The concrete foundation is complete on the south, east and west sides and it will not be long before the semi-circular wall foundation at the north end will be also completed. Considerable difficulty has been experienced on account of the amount of water encountered, accentuated by the recent heavy rains, but in spite of it the work has been steadily carried on. Yesterday afternoon the first shipment of granite was received.

A Sad Mission.—W. C. Wells, former chief commissioner of lands and works, left Ottawa for this Coast on Tuesday last, but was summoned back on account of the serious illness of his aged mother, who is now sinking beyond recovery. He left Ottawa on Sunday for Vankleek Hill, where his mother resides, and intends to start for the Coast today. Mr. Wells is anxious to be in Victoria on account of the legislature sitting.

Magistrate's Very Busy Day

Great Gathering of Nanaimo Law-Breakers—City Exchequer Benefited.

Mayor Manson May Retire, But the Municipal Aspirants are Many.

Want of Uniformity in Early Closing Causes Nanaimoites Inconvenience.

Nanaimo, Nov. 30.—This afternoon Magistrate Yarwood sent Emmanuel Coundley to jail for one year for shooting at Frank Tropia, and David McCance to one month for assaulting him. This is the net result of a Sunday night fracas in which Coundley was dangerously cut by Tropia, who was sent up for three years last week. There are eight convictions, three out of a party of five young men concerned being in jail, and five saloonkeepers having been heavily fined. The lesson is expected to be of value to others.

Public interest in the approaching municipal elections is beginning to manifest itself. Mayor Manson, who has held office for the last three years, has not expressed himself definitely yet, but states that it is very improbable that he will stand again. Ald. Planta is a strong favorite as his successor, being the oldest of the aldermen and having ten years' service at the council board to his credit. Ald. Knarston, who also has considerable municipal experience, will oppose him should Mayor Manson finally decide against running. So far as is known, all the sitting aldermen will seek re-election, and in two wards at least new men will be nominated, Mr. T. Hodgson, in the North, and Mr. J. A. Macdonald in the Middle Ward. The board changes its personnel very slowly, only two of the present members being there for their first term, and most of them having sat a number of years. Since the fight for the municipalization of the water works no great public issue has presented itself, and municipal contests have in recent years been almost devoid of excitement. It is possible that the question of municipalization of the city scavenging, now done by a contractor, may loom up largely in the absence of anything else to make a campaign over.

On Saturday evening a ten-round glove contest was fought at the Athletic Club by Joe Hubbart, of Nanaimo, and Aaron Stewart, of Northfield, for the local amateur featherweight championship. Both men went at it with possibly more energy than science. Neither, however, suffered much, and the honors were even, Slavin, the ex-champion, who refereed, declaring the fight a draw and complimenting both on the game exhibition they had given. Charles Killeen, another local amateur, had a four-round go with Jack Sullivan, a visiting professional, with whom, much to the delight of the audience, he held his own very successfully. His brother Jake had a bout with Slavin, the local man again doing good work. A few rounds between the professionals concluded an excellent exhibition of the "manly art."

On Saturday evening the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias conferred the third degree on two candidates, and enjoyed a very successful smoker, a number of the brethren taking part in a programme of songs and recitations, which were none the less excellent because of its impromptu character.

The funeral took place on Saturday of Mrs. McMillan, wife of Henry McMillan, of Ladysmith, a native of Ayrshire, aged 59 years. The deceased formerly resided at Wellington and was well known and highly respected throughout the district. The interment took place at Wellington cemetery, the Rev. R. J. Bowen officiating.

The store clerks of Nanaimo work under conditions as to hours which are not satisfactory to themselves, many of their employers or the general public. It has been the custom for some years to give them Thursday afternoon as a half holiday in the summer, but this year one or two firms announced that they would continue the practice all the year round. Other firms, instead of following suit, reduced the daily hours, and still others took no notice of their neighbors and made their own arrangements. It has come to this in Nanaimo that unless a customer studies the advertisements of the various stores, she may find on arriving down town that the one she wishes to patronize is closed, either because its people are taking an afternoon holiday or are running on an early-closing schedule. The Merchants' Employers' Association have taken the matter up and will endeavor to have all stores close at 6 in the evening.

NEW AMBASSADOR ARRIVES.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, arrived in Washington today. He will call on Secretary Hay tomorrow.

CHICAGO BANDIT PLANS ESCAPE

Fakes Interview With Inspector And is Neatly Foiled By Police.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Chief of Police O'Neil has frustrated a plan by which Neidermier, one of the car-barn bandits, sought to escape from Harrison street station. As a result of the incident the police today redoubled the guard over Neidermier's cell. Neidermier arranged to meet Chief of Police O'Neill alone in Inspector Laugin's office, ostensibly to make a number of confessions, and while gesticulating in illustration try to leap through the window to the street. His plan was learned and O'Neill before permitting the interview stationed three armed detectives outside the window. Neidermier seeing his plan was checked signified that the interview need not go further and that he was ready to return to his cell.

Lord Dundonald's Visit.—Lieut.-Col. Holmes received a telegram from Lord Dundonald, sent from Calgary, last evening, instructing him to meet the commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces at Vancouver tomorrow. From Vancouver they proceed immediately north to Port Simpson on the D. G. S. Quadra. Returning from there, Victoria will be visited. Due notice of Lord Dundonald's arrival here will be given.

Reserved Judgment. — The case brought against Chas. Cooper, an old man of seventy, employed by Brown & Cooper, by the S. P. C. A., who accuse him of having plucked a chicken without first having killed the fowl, was continued in the police court yesterday before Magistrate Hall, who, after hearing the evidence of a boy of having seen the accused plucking a live chicken and the flat denial of the accused, reserved his judgment for a week.

The longest telephone wire span in the world is 3,200 feet from pole to pole, spanning the Susquehanna at Lancaster.

Big Boulder On the Line

Grand Trunk Pacific Officials Not Yet Provided the Axle Grease.

Serious Omission Reported in the Terms of the Preliminary Contract.

B. C. Cases in Supreme Court—Mr. Sutherland's Nephew Gets a Big Plum.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 30.—At the cabinet meeting today the question of the failure of the Grand Trunk Pacific promoters to put up the requisite deposit of $5,000,000 within the stipulated time, was discussed, and it was decided not to make an announcement on the subject until General Manager Hays arrives in England. It transpires that the government stipulated no penalty, nor was there any forfeiture clause put in the agreement for failure to comply with this important provision.

The following judgments in British Columbia appeals were given by the Supreme court today: Turner vs. Cowans, appeal allowed; Hastings vs. Le Roi No. 2, dismissed with costs; Dunsmuir vs. Lowenburg, Harris & Co., appeal allowed with costs and a new trial ordered; O'Brien vs. McIntosh, dismissed with costs.

Major Leckie, who, it will be remembered, was mauled by a leopard in Somaliland, is reported to be doing favorably.

Mr. W. C. Wells, who is visiting in the East, has been recalled to Vankleek Hill, where his mother is seriously ill, thus postponing his return to the coast.

Mr. W. A. Little, of Woodstock, Ont., who has been appointed to adjudicate upon the sealing claims against Russia, turns out to be a young nephew of Hon. James Sutherland, is of only four years' standing at the bar and has had no political or diplomatic experience. It is felt to be a farce to put a second-rate country barrister against a Russian jurist of repute.

Ernest Cashell is to be hanged at Calgary on December 15th for the murder of a rancher named Belt.

Three Chinamen, Sam Chun, Gum Tie and Ah Gum, under sentence of death at Clinton, B. C., for murdering a countryman of theirs, have been reprieved on account of the contradictory nature of the evidence.

The trade and navigation returns were published today.

George Casey, ex-M.P. for West Elgin, died tonight at the Protestant hospital after a fortnight's illness of pneumonia. He represented his county in the Liberal interest for 28 years, but was defeated in 1900, when he ran as an independent Liberal. Recently he was appointed to a clerkship in the library of the parliament.

Plowing Match.—The annual match of the Vancouver Island Plowing Association will be held on the farm of Mr. Wrigley, Saanichton, December 5th, commencing at 9 a. m. sharp. First class with false cut plows open to all comers. First prize, $17 and medal; second prize, $17; third prize, $12. For second and third class liberal prizes are offered.

CABBAGES DANGEROUS.

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 30.—[Patr]ick Camerak, an Italian laborer in this city, is dead, and ... Mansfield and wife are at the hospital and will probably die as the result of ptomaine poisoning. They were poisoned by eating cabbage cooked in an unclean saucepan. All three were taken ill within an hour after eating, and Camerak died within three hours.

British News By The Cable

Competition of Canadian Bounty Fed Iron Viewed With Misgiving.

Mr. Foster Says Canada Should Have Preference Over Hostile Nations.

London, Nov. 30.—(Special.)—The agent-general of New Brunswick, speaking in behalf of Canada, bore testimony to the perfect harmony existing between the French and English-speaking races in the Dominion.

The Manchester Courier, in some suggestions for imperialism, says that interfiscal reform perhaps might have been more quickly secured by free trade between England and her colonies than by a revision of the tariff by statesmen representing people whose union may be real as well as sentimental, but certainly not organized in any representative sense. Competition of Canadian bounty-fed iron is viewed here with some misgiving, as all large manufacturers say it is only booming a state of trade that saves the producer from fair competition with Canadian iron and steel.

The C. P. R. intend to establish a service between London and St. John, N. B., via Antwerp.

Mr. Haldane, K. C., M. P. for Glasgow, said that Mr. Chamberlain, instead of informing the public with the result of his consultations with experts, merely repeated his gossip with manufacturers, and made blunder after blunder. Mr. Haldane admitted that large numbers have been attracted by Mr. Chamberlain's personality rather than by his scheme, but that Mr. Chamberlain's personality had a record which required scrutiny.

The Liverpool branch of the Tariff Reform League today held a demonstration in connection with the visit of the Duke of Sutherland and Mr. Foster. The latter, speaking at a luncheon, said that Canada felt that she should have preference over hostile nations in a country she had helped to preserve to the Empire. Speaking afterwards at a meeting of commercial men, Mr. Foster said the colonies asked a return for the preference they had given, and thus unite the whole in a partnership.

It was announced today that the British government has no present intention of pushing the Young-Husband expedition through to L'Hassa, the capital of Thibet, or even to permanently occupy Gyantze.

This repudiation of the designs on L'Hassa, or of a permanent stay in Thibet territory, is understood to be an outcome of the discussion of the cabinet last week, when the attitude of Russia in relation to the expedition was among the principal matters debated. The Russian press has been loud in its protests against "British agression" in Thibet, and there is reason to believe that the protest voiced the feeling of the Russian government.

Louis Andre, the well known criminal judge of Paris tribunals, has devoted all of his fortune for the purchasing of lands and creating large settlements at Haut de Saint Jean, near Chartres and Cholsy, where ex-culprits can find work and happy surroundings.

New Klondike In the North

New Gold Laden Creeks Located in Northwest---Petroleum Also Discovered.

Finds Made in Lake Kluhane Country Will Cause Big Stampede in Spring.

News was received by the steamer Amur which arrived Sunday, of new discoveries in the Lake Kluhane district, a region on the northern borders of British Columbia, which is believed to be a second Klondike, and whither a big stampede will occur in the spring. Two new creeks have been found near Bullion—Nugget and Galena creeks—both of which are said to be as rich as Bullion, whose riches caused the first stampede, and furthermore finds of petroleum and coal have been made.

A new townsite to be known as Bullion City has been located and recorded. The townsite is to be surveyed at once. In the meanwhile a number of new buildings are to be erected without delay. Twenty prospectors have outfitted at White Horse and started back for the new diggings, and the Skagway Alaskan says that there are from forty to fifty preparing to follow. Road houses are to be built en route. It is believed that by spring 3,000 prospectors will be on the ground.

H. E. Porter, one of the best prospectors in the Yukon, and the first man to stake on Bullion after the discoverers, has found and located a natural flowing petroleum well on the left limit of Bullion creek about 1,200 feet from the creek, opposite forty below. The oil is in its crude state, but after being rendered out it will burn with the same brilliancy as refined coal oil. Mr. Porter and several others who have witnessed the test are highly elated over the find.

There seems to be no limit to the possibilities of this camp. Several miners who arrived at White Horse before the Amur sailed, from Bullion creek, who were among the first to reach the diggings, and who spent several days there looking over the creeks. All speak in glowing terms of the new camp. Charles Ward, Charles Swanson, A. R. Gordon and Paul Hogan reached Bullion creek on the morning of November 5th and spent nine days looking over the camp. They located discoveries on two new creeks and found flattering prospects on each.

Nugget creek, one of the new creeks, is located about nine miles this side of Bullion, where the trail goes down the steep hill (all who were there will remember this creek), and about eight miles up the creek, where the formation and wash are identical with that of Bullion and Sheep. There are two pups emptying into this creek. The discoverers found rim rock near the upper pup, built a small fire out of brush (as it is above timber line) and thawed out three small pans of dirt, which washed out 90 cents, including a little nugget worth 40 or 50 cents. This nugget gave the creek its name. When they left the creek there were nine claims staked. Nugget creek looks good for five or six miles.

A. R. Gordon and P. F. Hogan located a big coal vein on Sheep creek which crops out and parallels the creek for over half a mile. Mr. Porter, who spent several years in the employ of the Canadian government with its geological surveyors, pronounces it candle coal, which is to be found only in coal regions. The surface croppings will burn readily and emit one continuous bright blaze while being consumed, which is almost a sure indication of candle coal.

Galena creek is situated between Sheep and Bullion creeks, on the opposite side of Slim's river, and heads near Nugget creek. Good prospects were found on this creek, but owing to the intense cold weather, very little prospecting was done, as it was so difficult to wash out the dirt in freezing water. A beautiful piece of galena ore was found in the creek wash, hence the name of the creek. The formation of this creek is identical with that of the others, the high mountains come down on either side similar to those on Bullion. This creek looks good for six or seven miles, as far up as the discoverers went. When they left the camp there were twelve or fourteen claims staked on this creek.

Up to the present time there have been more than 300 prospectors in the Bullion creek camp, and not one can be found who is not highly pleased with the camp, and nearly all intend to return on the snow and prepare for the summer's work.

A well-known and thoroughly reliable prospector said to the White Horse correspondent of the Skagway Alaskan: "No doubt this will prove to be the greatest poor man's camp ever discovered in the Yukon or Alaska, as bedrock is not over from two to ten feet deep on any of the creeks found and the gravel is certainly rich."

HAYDN'S ORATORIO "THE CREATION"

Everything Is Now Ready Fo the Great Musical Event.

The practice to be held this evening at the Metropolitan Methodist church after service will complete the preparation work for the rendition of Joseph Haydn's masterpiece in oratorio, "The Creation." The work of preparation has entailed immense labor on the part of Mr. Gideon Hicks, who has, in spite of a severe illness not missed holding a single rehearsal since the inauguration of the work six weeks ago. The chorus includes very many of the best vocalists in the city and is well balanced, the full number of voices advertised, viz., 150 will be present on Wednesday evening, and there is no doubt that a treat of no mean order is in store for those who will attend. Of the soloists, Miss Grace Helen Bradley of Tacoma, Wash., and Messrs A. T. Goward and Herbert Taylor, little need be said because all three are well and favorably known to Victoria audiences and are as good as can be obtained. The rendition of an oratorio as difficult as "The Creation" is an ambitious effort and shows what persistent hard work in this direction can accomplish. Victorians are becoming lovers of oratorio music and there seems every reason to expect a full house on Wednesday, judging from the large sale of tickets. The addition of the orchestra will be an attraction in itself, and on the platform will be such well-known musicians as Dr. Nash, Mr. T. R. Smith, Dr. Cobbett, Messrs. Arthur Longfield, Aaron Parfitt, Larrigan, Harris and Matthews. Mr. J. G. Burnett will play the piano and Mr. Jesse Longfield, who made such a conspicuous success at the last performance will be organist. Altogether there is every reason to expect an exceptionally meritorious performance and it is hoped that a large crowd will show the leader and his choir that the work has not been in vain.

Miss Bradley is expected tomorrow and will be present on Tuesday evening when the full work will be gone through.

Orangemen Meet.—Orange Lodge, L. O. L., No. 1,426, will meet tomorrow evening at the A. O. U. W. hall for general business and election of officers. All Orangemen are requested to attend.

FEAR EARTHQUAKE.

Venezuelan City Enveloped in Sulphurous Smoke and Population Alarmed.

Caracas, Venezuela, Nov. 30.—For nearly three days past the city of Cumana, state of Bermudese, on the Gulf of Carica, has been enveloped in sulphurous smoke. The origin of the phenomena cannot be explained. The inhabitants of the place number about 10,000 are afraid to leave their houses. A committee is engaged in investigating the matter. Cumana already has been destroyed six times by earthquakes.

MINERS ORDERED OUT.

Officers of Unions Declare a Strike in Utah Coal Fields.

Scofield, Utah., Nov. 30.—All the coal mining camps in the district were placarded with official notices of the United Mine Workers of America this morning, declaring a strike in the Utah coal fields and calling on all miners to cease work. From now on a systematic fight for the demands of the miners will be made under the direction of the union. The five days' notice of eviction served on the striking miners occupying houses on leased company ground expired today and guards armed with rifles made a house to house call demanding that the houses be vacated. No disturbances are reported to have resulted. The habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Organizer Charles De Molli under thirty days' sentence for disturbing the peace, came up today. A strong effort will be made by union officials to secure his release.

Local Branch At Duncans

Auxiliary of the Local Fish and Game Club Organized at Island Town.

At Interesting Meeting Held Yesterday Many Valuable Views Expressed.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A large and representative meeting of the residents of Cowichan was held at Duncans yesterday at 11.30 a.m. at the instance of the Vancouver Island Fish and Game Club, to consider the proposals made by the club in connection with the amendment to the present Game Act. Edwin Musgrave, G. A. Hartnagle and Herbert Cuthbert, the deputation appointed by the club, were present.

Reeve J. N. Evans, M. P. P., presided, and Mr. Whitome acted as secretary. The chairman was pleased to see such a good attendance, but as he had another meeting to attend, he would not take up any time at that stage of the meeting, but would call upon Mr. Herbert Cuthbert, the secretary of the Vancouver Island Fish and Game Club, to explain the objects of the organization and the reasons for the meeting being called.

Mr. Cuthbert drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that the club he represented was not a purely Victoria organization, but was for the whole of Vancouver Island. Their intentions were to proceed along practical lines and to endeavor to improve the fishing and preserve the shooting in all parts of the Island, and also to work in conjunction with the clubs on the Mainland. The club so far had done some good work. They had already erected fish ladders at Shawnigan at a cost of $200, and had applied to the Dominion government for trout fry to stock the waters of the Island, so as to make the fishing second to none in the West. He had much pleasure in reading a letter addressed to the Hon. Senator Templeman by the minister of fisheries, in which the minister stated that he had given instructions to the officials in charge of the hatcheries to procure trout fry and hand it over to the club. Mr. Cuthbert also read a copy of the petition to the local House which is being prepared on the Mainland, asking for the appointment of game wardens and the imposition of a game license. The club was now desirous of having such an act passed as would preserve the fishing and shooting, and therefore, it was deemed advisable to hold a meeting at Duncans to ascertain the views of the residents of that important section on the provisions of the bill as now drawn. These would be explained by Mr. Musgrave.

After several questions had been put to Mr. Cuthbert and satisfactorily answered, Mr. Edwin Musgrave proceeded at considerable length to explain the provisions of the bill as far as they were completed. In doing so he took occasion to draw the attention of the meeting to the value of the game to the province; also to the fact that it was no use restocking the lakes and streams of the Island with fish simply for the people to kill with dynamite, and in an illegal manner. For that reason it was necessary to have a good, sound, workable act passed that would stop this kind of thing and would prevent the wholesale slaughter of game for the market.

Mr. Musgrave then proceeded to read the bill, section by section, which was finally passed with but slight amendments. The only clause upon which very much discussion ensued was that with reference to the imposition of a gun license. After a spirited debate it was carried by a large majority, the farmers particularly voting for it.

After Capt. Barkley, Mr. D. Evans, Mr. Hadwen, Major McFarlane, Mr. Corfield and several others had addressed the meeting on some matters of importance in reference to the preservation of game, etc., the Victoria delegates suggested the formation of a branch of the club at Duncans, so that they might discuss matters pertaining to their own district and advise Victoria of their requirements. This was done, and many names and subscriptions were handed Mr. Cuthbert from gentlemen wishing to become members. This brought one of the most successful meetings held at Duncans for some time to a close. The meeting of the local branch will be held at Duncans on Saturday next at 3.30 p.m.

Munster—You know what a fellow Plumbet has always been to delve into the hidden mysteries of life and eternity?"

Wardle—Yes, I never met his equal.

Munster—Well, he has suceeded in his quest at last. He knows it all now.

Wardle—You don't mean it!

Munster—Yes, it occurred to him to ask his son, who has just graduated from college—Boston Transcript.

HUNGARIAN DISORDERS.

Budapest, Nov. 30.—Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, failed in his attempt to hold two sittings of the chamber on Saturday. The opposition tried to howl the Premier down, assailing him with personal insults. At the close of the sittings, which lasted nine hours, Count Hebdevary, Count Tisza's predecessor as Premier, announced that he would support Count Tisza in his attempt to crush the obstruction by force.

SERVIA'S U. S. MINISTER.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—The United States government has given directions looking to the recognition of King Peter Karageorgevitch of Servia. Mr. Jackson already has received his credentials as minister of the United States to Belgrade. The fact that Mr. Jackson is also minister to Greece and Roumania is said to account for the delay in establishing relations with Servia.

Cases Heard In Supreme Court

Action Taken Under Employers Liability act Heard By Special Jury.

Hopper vs. Dunsmuir Case Adjourned Until Thursday--- Other Cases.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Supreme Court commenced its sittings yesterday in two courts. Chief Justice Hunter heard the case of Anderson vs. Sayward, an action for $2,000 damages brought by a former employee of the mills against J. A. Sayward under the Employers' Liability Act. This action was heard with a special jury. Yesterday Anderson, who alleged that he was caught in a belt while affixing it to the governor as a result of the starting of the engine, gave evidence, and two medical men gave evidence regarding his injuries. This closed the case for the plaintiff and the defence introduced evidence by Mr. Sayward, Bicknell, an engineer, and Mr. Riblet of the Albion Iron Works. The case will probably be concluded today.

The case of Hopper vs. Dunsmuir, an action seeking to set aside the will of the late Alex. Dunsmuir, was called and Mr. H. D. Helmcken, for the plaintiff, stating that his fellow counsel, Mr. L. P. Duff, was ill, the case was put over until Thursday by Mr. Justice Drake, Mr. E. P. Davis for the defence, not objecting.

In the case of Raser vs. McQuade, the plaintiff's case was closed and the trial adjourned until the end of the list to allow of the record being amended, defendant to have costs of the day. Mr. Welby Solomon appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. A. E. McPhillips, K. C., for the defence. Mrs. Elliott gave evidence, and it appears from her evidence that in September last the widow of the late Louis Vigelius married L. H. Raser, a man much younger than she was. Mrs. Elliott stated that an agreement had been made before marriage, and this being a condition of the marriage, that the late Mrs. Raser should make Raser her heir. Subsequently Mrs. Raser died, and in a will left by her her property was given to the R. C. church, with L. G. McQuade and the R. C. Bishop as trustees. Raser also died and left an assignment with Mr. D. H. McDowell. Plaintiffs seek to obtain the estate valued at $20,000.

The cases of Turner, Beeton vs. Kirchheimer, Barrett vs. Elliott, Victoria Lumber Company vs. Vaughan Rhys, Board of Trade vs. Tupper, were all adjourned until the next court. Johnstone vs. Oliver was stood over until the third case on the list.

The case of W. J. Taylor vs. Rich, executor of the estate of Thos. Nealy, deceased, was postponed until a date to be set by the court. This is an action taken against the executor of the McNealy estate for breech of contract in the return of certain thoroughbred cattle placed on the McNealy estate by the plaintiff. H. B. Robertson appeared for the plaintiff and W. J. Bowser, K. C., M.P.P., of Vancouver, for the defence.

The case of Ekins vs. the B. C. Electric Railway Company, a claim for damages on account of the death of the late Mr. Ekins after being struck by a street car, and the case of Lang vs. Bridgman were both adjourned. The case of the Pacific Towing Co. vs. Morris, will be taken up today.

In chambers yesterday an application made by Mr. H. Robertson in the case of Rex vs. Kells, re McLean et al, bondsman for the fugitive Kells, an application in regard to the bail bond, was stood over until Thursday.

An application made in the case of Royal Bank vs. Potts for leave issue writ for service out of jurisdiction, was granted, defendant being given fourteen days to appear.

In the case of Kung Kin Chee vs. Yee Yick, an application was made for the examination of judgment debtor, Yee Yick. The order was made.

Sir Thomas Lipton has to pay taxes on property in Chicago assessed at $350,000.

Legislative Assembly

(Continued from page 2.)

impossible; they exhausted every means in their power before concluding the arrangement which had been submitted to the legislature.

It was not, as the hon. leader of the opposition seemed to think, an extraordinary thing to see reference made to loyalty and patriotism in a speech from the throne. His Honor probably meant no more than to stimulate the zeal of the hon. members in their efforts to help solve the financial problem. Unless those measures were passed the business of the country could not be carried on. A large amount of money must be ready in the city of London by the 15th of December. If the province could not then meet its obligations the consequences would be very serious. They could not afford to jeopardize the credit of British Columbia by putting off this very urgent matter, and the government do not propose at this juncture to do anything but try to meet these obligations as they come along. If it be possible to suggest to the government anything that would assist the government in any way to solve the problem it would beb bladly accepted. It asw the common duty cast upon every man of that House, irrespective of which side he sat on.

He was confident the loyalty and patriotism of British Columbia had not been at all disturbed by the Alaskan boundary award, and none was better aware of that fact than His Honor.

Turning then to the Fernie ballot box affair, the premier said he had hoped when the hon. leader of the opposition was speaking that he would continue his disquisition into the particularities of the law, which he, being a lawyer, must know well, and so convict himself out of his own mouth of arguing against the plain statement of the Statutes, which was exactly what the hon. gentleman had done. The government was void of all blame in that affair, and none could know it better than the hon. leader of the opposition, who knew the law. And well, also, did the hon. gentleman know that had it not been so there would quickly have been an appeal from the decision of Hon. Mr. Justice Irving. That the matter had not been attended to at once was entirely due to the indolence of the opposition. The government could hardly be expected to set the example of breaking the laws and to have acted as the hon. leader of the opposition suggested, would have been to violate the Statutes as they stand today. There was nothing in the law to solve the Fernie problem to his satisfaction if they were to keep within the plain wording of the Statute. The opposition took absolutely no advantage when it was open to them to do so. But he (the Premier) took the highest appeal possible, and that was to the people in the Vancouver bby election. What did the people of the province think of the Fernie affair? What did the people of Vancouver think? Why they returned the hon. attorney-general with a magnificent majority in spite of the attempts of the Liberals to make capital out of the Fernie case, in spite of the fact that many of the leading Liberals in parliament and in the province were campaigning against him in Vancouver. No better appeal could be made than that appeal to the people, and no better endorsement of a government's policy had ever been given than Vancouver gave. The hon. leader of the opposition was somewhat inconsistent. On one occasion he declares that the ballot box means little, but no doubt Vancouver had proved to him that it means a very great deal. The Liberals were going to make very short work of the attorney-general there, but they did not. The premier felt very much like apologizing to the legislature for saying anything about the Fernie ballot box, because there was the Vancouver by election—the reply of the people to the attacks of the opposition. Probably during the present session an amendment would be brought in to remedy the matter which had been disclosed and to make the Statute more effective.

Mr. Macdonald—Will it be retroactive? (Laughter.)

The Premier—If the hon. member will give me his confidence and let me know how far he wants it to be retroactive, I'll be glad to meet him half way. (Applause.)

The Premier continuing, referred to relationship between Province and Dominion, and said he believed nothing should be left undone to procure from Canada better returns for the millions of dollars paid into the federal treasury. A return would be presented to the House in a few days, showing what amount had been paid. British Columbia had given to Ottawa millions more than had been drawn. It was hard to overestimate the importance of agitating for better recognition for British Columbia. Had this always been done perhaps there would be no cause to ask the legislature to convene to consider that great question of finance which they must deal with. The provincial financial question is one that has to be handled with great care, and financiers on the outside are more than ordinarily carefully about it. He disclaimed any intention of making an attack on the Dominion government or on the gentlemen from British Columbia who represented the province in parliament. He appealed to the Liberals as well as the Conservatives of British Columbia to take up this matter; the province must make a stand for its rights and secure better terms, and he appealed to the House to study the question. If constant delegations will not bring about proper settlement, then proper representatives should be sent down to Ottawa to leave nothing undone until the province secures its rights. This was no mere political agitation, but was intended in the best interests of British Columbia. If the British Columbia people did not take a stand they would never secure what was their due. He instanced the neglect of the fisheries, which had been reduced to a deplorable condition. If the province is not given better terms a very unsatisfactory condition of the public mind was bound to result.

On the transportation question the Premier remarked in opening that Mr. Macdonald had said the speech was remarkable for what it did not contain. Well, he (the Premier) had been guilty of saying the same thing on other occasions, but he, unlike Mr. Macdonald, always meant it. (Laughter.) The Premier then dealt at considerable length with the attempts to get the Coast-Kootenay railway started. Sometimes it seemed so nearly accomplished that one could almost hear the whistles tooting and the bells ringing on the locomotives, but not a mile constructed. But if the government of the day brought in a measure for the construction of a line, he could assure the House that measure would be productive of actual construction within a reasonable time. And the government would not bring down a bill that could not reasonably be carried out.

It was the bounden duty of the House to have all financial legislation completed before the 15th day of December, and the House should therefore refrain from any other kind of legislation until after that date.

Returning again to the Coast-Kootenay railway project, the Premier sketched the advantages to be derived and also from a railway opening up the northern part of the Island. He hoped to hear the hon. leader of the opposition say something about the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, enjoying, as that gentleman did, the confidence of the Ottawa government. The Premier had found on perusal of the agreement that the construction of the G. T. P. R. was absolutely barren of any guarantee to build from the Pacific coast. His government had appealed to the Ottawa government on the matter but up to the present date no assurance that portion of the line would be built from the Pacific seaboard had been received. Yet it was carried that the construction of the British Columbia portion would involve an expenditure of $25,000,000, but nothing at all could be learned as to whether British Columbia would participate in that expenditure. Seemingly the line would be built out to the Pacific seaboard, and the people here would not participate in the benefit to the extent of a single dollar. Why was this? Did the company intend to ignore the business people of British Columbia? It was indeed time to protest against this scandalous treatment of the West because of British Columbia's minority at Ottawa that such treatment was meted to British Columbia? It would be well to press for some explanation. It was the policy of the British Columbia government that the province should receive recognition. The Premier also referred in strong terms to the omission in the G. T. P. R. agreement of any reference to the class of labor to be employed, and asked the opposition to offer some explanation thereupon. He asked how many hours had been wasted on the floor of that House on the Chinese question, yet here was a bill going through at Ottawa to spend $25,000,000 in this province and no word of protest from the British Columbia members as to the class of labor to be employed. Was this province to be set aside every time and no protest made or reason given? Or were they to stand to their guns like men and demand our rights from Ottawa? The government on the question of alien labor was determined to make all efforts to maintain the rights of the province along these lines. (Applause.) The G. T. P. R. was to be completed in five years, and the provincial government would lose no opportunity to emphasize these points as forcibly as possible. He had not sent the protest to the Conservative leader, but to the government itself, because he felt it was of far too much importance to make a party question of.

The Premier concluded by assuring the House that if there were any omissions in the government's programme they would be supplied during the session. If all the members kept well in mind the chief duty they owed to British Columbia, this would be perhaps the most successful parliament she ever enjoyed. (Applause.)

Mr. John Oliver (Delta) then indulged in a highly amusing speech in which he playfully twitted the government with quite a variety of shortcomings, to the intense amusement of both sides of the House. Mr. Oliver yesterday made good his claim to be considered the funny man of the opposition side, and his address was greatly enjoyed. Mr. Oliver insisted on reading the Houston correspondence, which was one of the almost innumerable subjects which Mr. Oliver brought up at random, and discussed at random. Mr Oliver held the floor, and the amused attention of the House and galleries until Mr. Speaker said 6 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Wilson moved the adpournment of the debate.

The House rose at 6 o'clock until 2 p. m. today, and Mr. Speaker took occasion to remind the members that 2 p. m. meant 2 p. m and that he would take the chair promptly at that hour. This announcement was greeted with applause and the assembly dispersed.

(Fourth Day.)

Mr. Speaker took the chair promptly at 2 p.m.

Prayers having been read, Hon. Charles Wilson, K. C., attorney-general, opened the adjourned debate on the address, and, remarking on the statement of the leader of the opposition, and the hon. member for Delta, yesterday that the speech from the throne was rather remarkable for what it did not than what it did contain, the hon. speaker said that was a by no means original observation.

It had been said by leaders of other legislative bodies. If it was open to an objection of that kind it was remarkable the opposition speakers wandered over the whole realm of political discussion in order to find something with which to assail the government. But the assault is a signal failure. Probably the hon. gentleman, the member for Delta, fancied he was addressing, not the government who occupy the benches, but some former government, when he was a member of the opposition. He overlooked the fact that for nearly two years he sat side by side with every member of the present government, except the hon. speaker addressing the House, we find him emptying the phials of his wrath upon these gentlemen who, a few short months ago, were his colleagues. Now, it is not easy to ascertain how it comes about such a change of heart has taken place. One is almost inclined to think the motives that inspire such an attack are not of the highest kind. It is not perhaps difficult to find the reason for such attack. Had a composite government been formed, he would have sat side by side with the government he now stigmatizes as holding their position by trickery, treachery and fraud. He repelled such assertions, and declared that if any man had ever come to office by fair and proper means it was his hon. friend, the leader of the government. He had always adopted the course dictated by the highest principle, and it was not for the member for Delta to make such charges as he had made against the Premier. Mr. Oliver had been elected a supporter of Mr. Jos. Martin, and yet he had seen fit to change his views and forsake his former leaders. He was not exactly the man who could show a record of unchanging allegiance. Hon. Mr. Wilson thanked Mr. Oliver for his solicitude regarding the welfare of the Conservative party. When Mr. Oliver could occupy the position in his party that he (Mr. Wilson) occupied in his, he could hold up his head and feel proud. As for himself there were 956 good reasons why he occupied that position. (Applause.) The attorney-general regretted the bad taste of Mr. Oliver in bringing up the question of the Houston correspondence. It was a new thing in this House, and so far as he knew, a gross breach of the privileges of the House. Mr. Oliver had allowed his party fancour to run away with his judgment, and the consequences are to be regretted. In the imperial parliament the King's name was never mentioned, and this House should, as far as possible, follow precedents. The attorney-general then explained at some length the course of precedure in cases where a minister is selected by a leader and who is objectionable to the crown. He contended that the best possible proof that his honor was perfectly justified in rejecting the gentleman who had been proposed was that gentleman's own conduct and utterances since his rejection. The attorney-general then quoted from the authorities on the matter to the effect that a governor is entitled to reject a person recommended to him by the ministry. The member for Nelson had since rejection behaved himself in a manner that proved him to be totally unfit for a position in the cabinet. The country could get along very well without the member for Nelson in the cabinet. Were that gentleman true to his trust as a representative of a constituency in this province, he would not have conducted himself in the manner he had done. There was nothing in the incident to call for the resignation of the Premier, the Governor was within his rights in rejecting the hon. member for Nelson. The hon. member for Nelson had seen fit to abuse him (the attorney-general) in a newspaper owned or controlled by the hon. member for Nelson. The attorney-general caustically remarked that he cared nothing whatever for the criticism of the hon. member for Nelson, but he was sorry to observe that these remarks had secured something like respectable quotation by being used by the hon. member for Delta on the floor of this House. He regretted that any hon. member should voluntarily put himself in such company. The attorney-general was then proceeding to explain the reasons which had actuated Mr. Houston when Mr. Oliver, on a point of order, asked if it was competent for an hon. member to impute motives to another hon. member on the floor of this House.

Mr. Speaker could not see that any attempt had been made to impute motives.

The attorney-general continuing, took up the G. T. P. R. question, and pointed out the fallacy of the argument that the company were bound to complete the building of the line in five years. There was actually no compulsion in the matter at all, and those who read the argument carefully could see that. It was highly desirable that the people of this province should get their share of the benefits which would flow from such a gigantic undertaking, and this government was sparing no efforts to see that the people of British Columbia did get their share. They also wanted to see that the employment of Asiatics is prevented on the construction of that line of railway. The people were told that the current rate of wages will always be paid in the districts through which the line will run. No such gold brick was ever offered to a suffering people as that assertion that the current rate of wages would always be paid. What was the current rate of wages, say, at the Peace river valley? In that wild and almost uninhabited territory the current rate of wages would be hard to estimate, but it could not be much. And that clause regarding wages meant not the current rate of wages at various times, but only at the time when the contract was made; the lawyers who drew that agreement were well aware of what they were doing, and this clause proved it. It was also greatly in the interest of this province that work should be commenced on the railway from this end. In this as in the employment of Asiatics question, the government had done its utmost. And many of them had for years and years worked to prevent the introduction of any more Asiatic labor, and yet when this government makes an effort in the same direction it is met with the silly proposition that the current rate of wages would be paid. The attorney-general then dealt with Mr. Oliver's complaint that certain prospectors had disposed of some coal prospects for $110,000, and said he was highly pleased to hear it. If any man deserved reward for his arduous labors it was the prospector. He deserved every dollar that he could yet. (Hear, hear.) The attorney-general then took up the remark of the leader of the opposition that the address was remarkable for what it did not contain. The leader of the opposition could not have paid much attention to the address or he would not have made such a remark, or he would have found in it material not only sufficient for half an hour's discussion in the House, but enough to keep him busy for the remainder of the session. He took up the question of financial relations between the province and Dominion, and said he did not seek to bring in this matter as a party subject, for no matter what government was in power at Ottawa so long would this government press the claims of British Columbia until some day or other the province would get recognition. It was not a question of party interest or welfare, but only the interests of British Columbia. It was a well-known fact here that if British Columbia were not one of the richest countries in the world it would have been bankrupt years ago, under such treatment as it had received from Ottawa. It had paid many millions more into the federal treasury than it had ever got out of that treasury. The province was paying into the Dominion treasury a far larger share than it was entitled to pay, although not more than the terms of Union called for. But the terms of Union were not like the laws of the Medes and Persians. The Dominion government had the power to break its contract, and it broke it. All that this province asks from the Dominion government is fair play; we ask to have our case heard before an impartial and independent tribunal. He again invited the attention of the opposition to the allegation that the subjects in the address were not worthy of the notice of the opposition. He could mention two alone that would have given them plenty to do. Hon. Mr. Wilson then turned his attention to the Fernie ballot box case, on which he said the government have been so bitterly assailed by the opposition leaders. He complimented the leader of the opposition upon the manner in which he had begun his career in the House, and praised the restraint, the discretion and the reticence which had distinguished Mr. Macdonald's speech. The leader of the opposition had distinctly stated in touching upon the question that he was dealing with it, not from a legal standpoint, but as a member of this House. It was because he dared not discuss it as a lawyer. He had challenged him at Vancouver, and he challenged him here in the House, to say, as a lawyer, if he would not have done exactly the same as the government had done in the matter. The attorney-general had too much confidence in the leader of the opposition, as a lawyer, to believe that he would have done anything else. It was because the law must be obeyed that the deputy provincial secretary held those boxes; and the law must be obeyed by both sides. The attorney-general then proceeded to quote the law on the subject from the statute books.

Mr. Hall (Victoria)—Do you propose to have it amended?

Attorney-General—Oh, by and bye, perhaps.

Mr. Hall—Thank God for that. (Laughter.)

The attorney-general continuing, said that the statute would be amended and consolidated, as it badly needed to be. He had no hand in the framing of that act, he was glad to say; he would have been ashamed to have had anything to do with it. (Laughter.) The returning officer had done his duty. He had no alternative but to send the ballot box down, as the statute directed, "immediately." There was only one point, a legal one, on which the opposition could ground any objection, and that was to construe the act to mean "immediately after the time in which application for a recount might be made." The proper remedy for the opposition was to have filed an election petition, and so had a recount. But they are angry with themselves for not filing that petition, and they are trying to throw upon the government the blame for their own negligence. The government and the House were bound to support the legislation which had been passed by this legislature; they would have been recreant to their duty if they had yielded to the idle clamors of a number of people who were uninformed in the matter.

Many of the minor matters mentioned by the hon. member for Delta did not call for extended notice. No one could say that the opposition had not had the freest opportunity to mention everything in the wide field of provincial politics. It was in no spirit of hostility that he offered the criticisms he had on the utterances of the leader of the opposition, and he hoped that the debates of the session would be conducted in an amiable manner. (Applause.) He could only regret that the hon. member for Delta should find himself in such questionable company as that of the hon. member for Nelson. (Applause.)

Mr. Stuart Henderson (Ashcroft) found himself called upon to defend, not the opposition, but the Dominion government. He accused the government of trying to draw a red herring across the scent. It must be remembered that the Dominion government had the whole of Canada to legislate for, and not for only a single province, no matter how important that province might be. People in the East had entirely wrong views regarding the Oriental labor question, and it will take a long campaign of education to set them right upon the subject. One reason why the Chinese and Japanese were employed on railways, etc., was because they were cheaper. He then turned to the Fernie question and accused the government of disingenuous conduct. Then he turned to the financial situation and said the government seemed determined to hand the province over to the Jews. (Laughter.) He charged the government with extravagance. He then dealt briefly with the better terms clause, making a general criticism of the government's position.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes (Alberni) on rising, was greeted with hearty applause from both sides of the House. After briefly complimenting the Speaker upon his second term in the chair, and the mover and seconder of the address on their speeches, and taking a sly hit at the member for Fernie, whom he could not congratulate with any degree of certainty under the circumstances, only should the decree be confirmed that he was to keep his seat, then none would welcome him more heartily to that House than Mr. McInnes. The hon. member for Alberni then proceeded to criticize the speech from the throne. There was, he thought, very little in it, and none knew that better than the hon. attorney-general. Referring to the Houston incident, Mr. McInnes said he was informed that the rights of the people of British Columbia had been infringed by the representative of the crown, and he would like to ask where such a matter should be discussed if not on the floor of this House. He continued at some length on this point, and argued that the Attorney-General's remarks about the good taste in attempting to discuss the matter here, was not justified. The people had a right to hear those matters discussed in their proper place, and that place, he contended, was on the floor of the House. If the people did not stand up for their rights there was little hope of these rights surviving. He held that the position of the government on this matter was untenable. The Premier was aware of the fact that his position in the House today was not constitutionally correct; and that if he, presenting the name of a certain gentleman to His Honor, as a fit and proper person to occupy a seat in the cabinet, and His Honor refuses to accept that name, that he, the Premier, should thereupon resign. To retain office after a rebuff of that kind was disgraceful. The Premier's present position was irreconcileable. How did it come to pass that the Premier did not know what a bad man the hon. member for Nelson was until this afternoon? If the hon. member for Nelson was so bad as the Attorney-General says he is, was not the Attorney-General putting the Premier in a very queer position by saying so? The simple fact of the matter was that the hon. member for Nelson had that afternoon been read out of the ranks of the Conservative party. If such language had been used to him (Mr. McInnes) he would not remain a member of that party. It was quite clear to him that the hon. member could no longer be a member of that party in this House. If that were the case, and one more member be removed from the ranks of the government, how did that affect the government's majority? Mr. McInes then figured it out that with the appointment of Mr. Speaker and the alleged or supposed defection of Mr. Houston, the government found itself reduced to twenty members, or having no majority. He hoped before the present sitting of the House had concluded that the leader of the opposition would interrogate the Premier and ask him when he intended to hand in his resignation. (Laughter.) Such behavior as he had outlined, could never, Mr. McInnes said, have emanated from a government whose brains were altogether composed of grey matter. (Laughter.) If the government had a majority it was because of the assistance hoped for from the two Socialist members. (Laughter.) He then proceeded to a solution of the financial question, and alleged that the government was frightened, or at least badly alarmed. He declared that it was not able to grapple with the problem. But there was no occasion for any alarm; this province, instead of being in an alarming position, was on the verge of beter times than it had ever seen. This province had no right to pay 5 per cent on its loan. There were plenty of money lenders who would be glad to do better than that for the province. He could assure the House that he was in a position to say then, from information which he had received at the latest moment, that contrary to the statement of the governmen the province of Ontario never at any time paid 5 per cent on any of its loans. He regretted that the finance minister had not been heard today on this question. He (Mr. McInnes) would have had much pleasure in "nailing him to the cross" had he ventured to make the contrary assertion. (Laughter.) The government would have to explain two or three things to the House before that bill goes. (Laughter.) The government was frightened and the finance minister scared. (Laughter.) The banks, he declared, were "holding up" the House and trying to stampede the country but there was no need for alarm. Mr. McInnes' statement that the prosperity just about to be enjoyed by British Columbia, was due entirely to the policy of the Liberal government at Ottawa was hailed with great laughter. He denied that there had been any extravagant expenditures under the Prior government, though there had been heavy expenditures for roads, and blamed the present finance minister for having been persistent in his attempts, when Mr. McInnes was in the Prior government to get all he could for Vancouver. Did any hon. member ever hear of anybody protesting that his appropriations were too large? (Laughter). The people of British Columbia, Mr. McInnes continued, do not want retrenchment, but wise government. The last resources of people in the hole is when they want to retrench. He then denounced the civil service reform changes that had been made, and entered into a lengthy account of the effect of duty on lumber. He then proposed a tax on wild land that would force the owners to sell or improve; he alleged that the government's present proposals did not hit that class at all. He charged the finance minister with having taken a railway bill left forgotten by the Prior government in a pigeon hole, and offered it to the House as his own. He advocated a tax on male domestics similar to that in use in the old country; it would hit directly on the employment of thousands of Orientals in the country, and the man who wanted to employ a white male domestic could afford to pay the tax. This would net the province $75,000. Mr. McInnes then attacked the E. & N. Railway Company and the management of the line. He believed that the E. & N. could be compelled to pay taxes on the land grant after all, and cited a case in Nova Scotia where a decision had been given adverse to the company. He then spoke at considerable length on the advantage of opening up the Island. He lamented the rush of foreigners into this province for the purpose of acquiring and holding without using the magnificent areas of virgin forest. This was the few places in the North American continent where good timber could be found, but the people here did not seem to be aware of the fact. He advocated strenuously a policy of taxation that would make those speculative holders work their lands or get out. Mr. McInnes then spoke briefly on the employment of Chinese in Cumberland mines, and concluded by hoping the government would accept some of the suggestions he had offered. Applause from both sides of the House greeted the close of Mr. McInnes' speech.

Mr. Bowser (Vancouver), who was received with hearty applause, dealt in a very able manner with the various questions raised. He did not think the opposition was a very happy family after all; if they were going to wait for any hon. member from his side of the House to go over to their's they were in for a long wait. He predicted that the government would go on in its course for four years without any danger. Having always been an advocate of party lines for many years, he was all the more gratified to be a member of the first party line House that had sat, and a supporter of the government. Speaking of the Houston incident, Mr. Bowser quoted copiously to show that His Honor was absolutely within his constitutional rights and privileges in declining to accept Mr. Houston as a member of the cabinet. He mentioned the case of Mr. Henry Labouchere of London Truth, who, having vilified the present King, then Prince of Wales, was rejected by Queen Victoria when his name appeared in a list submitted for her approval. It was notorious also that the first slate submitted by Premier Balfour had to be rearranged for similar cause. There were precedents for His Honor's act all the way down from the time of George III. Mr. Bowser ridiculed Mr. McInnes' assertion that the governent's majority was reduced, and declared the Liberals had 17 and no more, unless they were hoping to get the support of the two Socialist members. He then pointed out that the provincial government had nothing to do with the G. T. P. R. If that company came seeking land grants there could be no doubt that the government would protect the people's rights. Mr. Bowser concluded a fine address after reviewing the Fernie ballot box affair in a very trenchant manner, by hoping the House would get down to legislation as soon as possible.

Mr. R. L. Drury then spoke at considerable length, going over much the same ground as the leaders, his speech being very well received.

The debate was adjourned at 5:50 p. m. until today.

Hon. Minister of Finance submitted a bill to amend the Revenue Tax Act, 1901, with message from His Honor, and it will be read a first time and committed at the next sitting of the House.

The Premier announced in answer to a query from Mr. Oliver, that he would reply to the questions, notice of which had been given, at this afternoon's sitting.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock until 2 p. m. today.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Mr. Houston, on Thursday next, questions of the Hon. the Premier:

1. Did the Lieutenant-Governor in any way interfere, between June 3rd, 1903, and October 3rd, 1903, in the management and sale of the public lands belonging to the province?
2. If so, in what way?
3. Has the Lieutenant-Governor in any way interfered, since October 3rd, 1903, in the management and sale of the public lands belonging to the province?
4. If so, in what way?

By Mr. Drury, on Thursday next, questions of the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

1. What was the government engineer's estimate of the cost of the New Westminster bridge across the Fraser River?
2. What sum has been expended on account of the bridge to date?
3. What further sum will be required to cover its completion?
4. Has the government entered into any contract, or negotiations looking to a contract, with any railway company for the use of said bridge?
5. If so what company, and on what terms?

By Mr. Garden, on Thursday next, question of the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

How near completion is the Provincial Reformatory, and at what date is it expected that this urgent work will be ready for its intended use?

By Mr. J. A. Macdonald, on Thursday next:

That an order of the House be granted for a return showing the coal and petroleum licenses, with names of grantees and locality of lands covered by same, issued since the 1st of August last to date, for lands in East Kootenay district outside of Blocks 4,593 and 4,594.

On Thursday next: Mr. Hawthornthwaite to ask leave to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

On Thursday next: Mr. Hawthornthwaite to ask leave to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend the Vancouver Island Settlers' Rights Act, 1903.

By Mr. Oliver, on Thursday next, questions of the Hon the Minister of Finance:

1. What amount of money has been paid under the head of temporary assistance from June 1st, 1903, to the present date?
2. How many temporary assistants have had their services dispensed with since June 1st, 1903?
3. How many permanent civil servants have been discharged since June 1st, 1903?
4. Who are the civil servants whose services have been dispensed with?

By Mr. Oliver, on Monday next:

That an Order of the House be granted for a return showing all moneys expended, and to whom paid, in conection with the Westminster-Ladner wagon road from the first day of June last up to the present time. Also, for copies of all correspondence between the government and any other person or persons or bodies corporate in respect of right of way and in respect of contributions for the construction of the said road.

By Mr. Oliver on Monday next:

That an order of the House be granted for copies of all correspondence between the government, or any member thereof, and any other person or persons re the construction of a wagon road from south end of the New Westminster bridge and the existing system of wagon roads.

Mr. Houston to move in committee of the whole on bill No. 3, intituled An Act to Assess, Levy and Collect Taxes on Property and Income, the following amendments:

To substitute the following for section 10:

(Continued on page 4.)

"THE PASSION PLAY."

To be Presented at the A. O. U. W. Hall This and Wednesday Evenings.

On this and Wednesday evenings, and also on Wednesday afternoon, "The Passion Play" will be produced at the A. O. U. W. hall for the benefit of the Protestant Orphanage. It is a beautiful illustrated picture of the play as put on every decade at Oberamagau, Germany, by the peasants, and is considered by competent critics to be Edison's masterpiece in the moving picture line. The films are some sixteen or eighteen hundred feet long and in thirteen scenes, and will be produced by Forest Helm, the expert operator of the Edison theatre. Pastors from the different churches will deliver the explanatory lectures.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1903.

PUBLISHED BY

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

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

One year	$5 00
Six months	2 50
Three months	1 25

SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year	$1 00
Six months	50
Three months	25

Sent postpaid to Canada, United Kingdom and United States.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The legislature passed the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne yesterday without a division, and the House is now free to proceed to the various important items of legislation that demand its serious and careful attention. While as regards any practical benefit that has resulted from the four days' debate, the Address might, perhaps, just as well have been adopted after the speeches of the mover and seconder of it, there are reasons for not grudging the time which has been occupied. In a new House, especially one containing so large a proportion of new members as is found in the present Parliament, a preliminary canter gives an onlooker an opportunity of sizing up the calibre of the members and testing the mettle of the legislative colts. In the present instance we think the decision arrived at will be very favorable to "the field" as a whole, and that the Province has a representative assembly that is capable and likely to render efficient service. In any case today the House will settle down to the consideration of the programme presented by the Government, and we trust that it will be gone through with all the speed compatible with sound and prudent legislation.

FOLLOWING CANADA'S LEAD.

New Zealand has promptly fulfilled its Premier's recent promise of granting fiscal preference to products imported from the United Kingdom or other parts of the Empire. The Hon. Mr Seddon has just telegraphed this news to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and stated that in New Zealand's House of Representatives, the Preference Act passed by a very satisfactory majority of 34 on a vote of 66 members, whilst the measure similarly passed the Legislative Council, or Upper House, without a division, the opinion of that chamber being practically unanimous in favor of the measure.

Even more satisfactory are certain words in Mr. Seddon's telegram to Ottawa, which suggest that New Zealand, far away though that land is from old England—vastly further than ourselves—is ready to do whatever may be found reasonable and desirable in further pledge of loyalty to the cause of Imperial unity. Thus New Zealand's premier states that his country has not only kept good faith, but also given its "first instalment of preferential trade to the Empire."

Our Antipodean fellow-Britons are thus following Canada's good example, which is destined, we trust, to bring forth further fruit in yet other parts of our Empire, including the Mother Country.

ANOTHER GREAT SPEECH.

A brief resume just to hand of Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech to the people of the busy shipping centre of Newport, South Wales, shows that it afforded yet another example of the oratorical progress of that great Imperialist statesman from "strength to strength," as also of his remarkable faculty for exemplifying his arguments and driving home his conclusions by effective reference to local circumstance.

Thus Mr. Chamberlain referred early in his speech to a keenly felt grievance of the men of Newport, whose shipping trade is largely based on coal and iron products: "Two-thirds of the dumped steel which comes to Newport," said he, "is carried by foreign ships and not your own and other British keels."

Great Britain had become the dust heap of Europe and America. But a preferential policy would stop this substitution of foreign ships for British, and also save for the United Kingdom its due share of the trade of colonial markets—a trade now decidedly unsafe, if regarded from a British home standpoint.

Then soon followed an effective reference to the fiscal fearlessness of "this Canada of ours," in rebuke of the strange timidity of the economic policy of continued non-resistance recommended to Great Britain by Lord Rosebery, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Ritchie and a number of dimly shining satellites of theirs.

"Canada," said Mr. Chamberlain, "is not afraid of fighting a tariff war, as illustrated in the German case, and we are not so poor nor so weak, that we have to accept whatever foreigners have been, or may be pleased to give us." His hearers should have faith in their "children across the seas," who were now comparatively speaking in their infancy, but would soon grow to manhood and when thus grown, might "prove giants in comparison with their parent." And those who could look forward to the future, saw that without the trade and assistance of these children beyond seas, Britain must sink from its high place among the nations and bring to an end a glorious history.

But he thought he knew the present men of Britain better than to believe them ready to accept such doom for either themselves or their descendants, and did not think that when the colonies came and said, "As Yorkshire and Lancashire are bound to Middlesex and Surrey, so let Australia, Canada and South Africa be bound to the United Kingdom," there would be any turning of the backs of the British people on hearing such an appeal.

Loud and continued cheering greeted this telling call on the Imperial sentiment of a meeting of several thousand of the men of Newport, a town, by the way that is by no means dominantly Conservative or even Unionist, but very equally divided in party sentiment.

And when in conclusion, quoting the "winged words" of Tennyson, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"Britons, myriad voices call,
Sons, be welded one and all
Into one Imperial whole;
One with Britain heart and soul,
One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne.
Britons, hold your own!"

he had evidently captured Newport as he had previously won Cardiff for the great cause of Imperial unification.

One "scents victory in the air" on reading even a brief and imperfect summary of speeches such as the above, and unless every present omen and every sign of the times in Old Britain deceives us, such victory is almost in sight now for the Chamberlain policy and the good new cause of a firm knit unity between Great and Greater Britain.

TRULY TERRIBLE.

Belleville's Liberal journal, "Ontario," is like some other Liberal issues of that province, sadly aggrieved by the Toronto Globe's recent admission that a host of bad, bad barnacles has latterly settled upon the Ross government ship of state. The party oracle of Belleville says: "The utterances of the organ (the Globe) are like the mouthings of a weak mind and perverted conscience. The paper is possessed of a devil."

This is indeed terrible, for whilst Belleville's Liberal editor avers that the Globe is possessed of a devil, all the world of Canada knows that the Globe is also possessed of a clerical general editor. The terrible "first possession" surely needs exorcism at the hands of the second, but the Belleville man has clearly no faith in the power of the latter in this respect and—breathe it gently—almost seems to suggest that the alleged demoniac occupation of what was once the good old Globe, may be even due to the "perverted conscience" of him who should be exorcist. All which is sad, extremely sad.

YESTERDAY'S DEBATE.

The Government has every reason to be satisfied with the result of yesterday's debate on the Address in the Legislature. The occasion and the circumstances connected with it were of more interest than usual. The present session is not only the first of a new Parliament. It is also the first in which the McBride Government has controlled the House, while the Opposition is directed by a leader, alike new to that position and to membership in the Legislature. Furthermore, the present session witnesses the first attempt to divide the two sides of the House on Federal party lines. It is not surprising, therefore, that the legislative proceedings excite more than usual interest, while the comparatively narrow majority of the Government causes every move on the board to be closely watched by the people of the Province.

The speech of Mr. Macdonald, the Leader of the Opposition, was of such a character as to indicate that he will lead his forces with great caution and circumspection. Although we may not witness any daring attacks or attempts at sudden surprises on the part of the Opposition while he commands it, we may be tolerably certain that, as far as he can exercise control, the proceedings of the House will be conducted with decorum and dignity and with a view to the despatch of business. Whether he will be able to check the irregular incursions of the fiery Bashi-Bazouk contingent from Delta into the enemy's territory, is doubtful after yesterday's incident. But otherwise Mr. Macdonald's accession to the leadership of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition seems likely to contribute a satisfactory element to the composition of the House.

Mr. Macdonald's speech was made under difficulties of which he was fully conscious. The only fault that he was able to find with the Speech from the Throne—that it omitted more things than it recited—was really a tribute to the desire of the Government to signalize its possession of power rather by deeds than words. Moreover, the important position assigned in His Honor's speech to the financial situation of the Province and the need for immediate action to improve it, is a proof of the full realization by the Government of the necessity for action and of its determination to force that fact on the attention both of the House and of the country. The Leader of the Opposition frankly admitted the seriousness of the situation, and in the next few days we hope to have full proof of that fact by the hearty co-operation of the Opposition with the Government in passing the necessary financial legislation. We must deal on another occasion with Mr. Macdonald's remarks on the Mineral Tax. It is only necessary to say now that not only the members of the Government but every one of its supporters in the House are desirous of dealing with this question and remedying any evils—whether they be sentimental or material and actual—that arise under the present method of levying this tax. But to say that does not justify the demand that legislation in the character of amending that method or readjusting the incidence of the tax should be rushed through the House with the haste that is requisite in order to meet the financial exigencies of the Province. We have no doubt that those most directly interested in the matter will have no reason to reproach the Government with disregard of the welfare of one of the most important industries in British Columbia.

The Premier made an excellent speech and disposed of the various criticisms that have appeared in the Opposition press during the fast few months. Mr. McBride frankly confessed that neither he nor his colleagues were aware on accepting office of the very stringent financial position in which the Province actually was. In this they were not singular, for notwithstanding the warnings which, during the past two years, have been given from well-informed quarters, it is apparent that the large majority of the people still believed that the old policy of spending and borrowing could still be continued. The Premier made it quite plain that the acceleration of the General Election and the calling of the Legislature to meet at an earlier date than was originally intended were not devices with a view to party advantage, but occasioned by the serious financial situation and the necessity of getting legislative sanction to certain measures. In his reference to the extension of railway facilities, Mr. McBride again clearly demonstrated that the Government's policy is actuated by business considerations and not by a desire to gain cheap and transient popularity by extravagant professions followed by no practical results. Surely the Statute Book is proof enough of the folly of subsidizing railways on paper and giving concessions to promoters, who, while unable themselves to carry them out, put obstacles in the way of those who might achieve something. The Premier promised that when the Government made public its railway policy it would be found that actual construction followed closely on the legislative enactments that gave it shape and form.

The Premier's appeal to both sides of the House to second the Government's efforts to get fair treatment from the Dominion Government for British Columbia, should meet with a hearty and sincere response. The question should not be taken up in a partisan spirit. Whether we have a government in power in the Province of one political color, while at Ottawa there is one of the opposite complexion, should not be regarded. On the contrary we would frankly recognize that a Federal government, whether Liberal or Conservative, in dealing with the question has almost certainly to encounter serious difficulties from objections raised by the representatives of other and larger provinces. That British Columbia has claims on the Federal Treasury superior to those of any other province cannot be disputed, and there is reason to believe that this is recognized at Ottawa. Still, Mr. McBride stated nothing more than the historic truth, when he said that one year after another passed and no relief was given to our needs. Had we received but a modicum of what is our reasonable due, the financial position of British Columbia would not compel the Government to propose increases in taxation and the establishment of new imposts in order that the Province may meet its obligations. We trust, therefore, that the Legislature may move in this manner as one man and so prove to the authorities at Ottawa that attention to our demands can no longer be postponed.

The member for Delta made a characteristic and dashing speech. With that portion of it dealing with personal matters between Mr. McBride and certain members of the late legislature, we have nothing to do. We would, however, point out to Mr. Oliver that neither Mr. McBride as a Conservative, nor himself as a Liberal, could have entered into such an arrangement as he refers to without disregarding the decisions of conventions of both those parties, and by which both he and Mr. McBride are bound. Mr. Oliver's charge that public works were carried on until the election and then stopped—as though originated for election and party purposes—was effectively answered by Mr. McBride's statement that the government had no funds for the continuance of such works, nor could it borrow any money until it had secured the authority of the terms of the legislature. Nor are Mr. Oliver's criticisms of recent "injurious legislation" any count against the present administration. To apportion—or attempt to apportion—strictly the responsibility for the legislation passed by the last House would, we are inclined to think, involve more members who now sit on the left hand of Mr. Speaker than on his right hand. In any case such a research would do no good. The task now devolving on the legislature should receive its undivided attention, as it will require its best efforts for its accomplishment.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CONDESCENSION.

Sir,—Some years ago I met the captain of a large merchant ship, accustomed to navigation and command on all oceans and in all climes—good soul he was—who in the course of ordinary conversation, remarked: "I once spoke to an Admiral and he spoke just like any other man."

Mr. Lugrin can now say: "I once wrote to a Premier, and he replied like any other man." Mr. Lugrin may feel proud of receiving a reply. It is meanwhile to be hoped that the action taken by the Board of Trade may be beneficial in quickening the action of the government in the direction of giving railway communication from the coast of British Columbia to Atlin and the Yukon.

It is noticeable that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Lugrin still cling to the theory of the once proposed amphibious Stickine railway, thirty miles of which would have been through American waters, closed with ice for about five months in the year. Sir Wilfrid, in his Grand Trunk Pacific scheme, lays great stress on an "All Canadian Route," and yet reverts to a scheme, not all Canadian. The contractors for the Stickine railway were to receive three million seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of the cream of the Yukon; they could have made 85 selections each 44,118 acres, until they had their 3,750,000 acres. After this unreasonable grant was taken up, what would be left for the miner and prospector? Nothing more than the refuse of the Klondike, and the railway would would only be of use to the contractors. Consider for a moment what 85 selections 24 miles long round every mine, creek and water course would mean. Something enormous in fact, an enormity.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Victoria, Dec. 2, 1903.

FINANCE AND LAND.

Sir,—Considering the provincial revenue required now, and for the next five years, the government taxation scheme may be considered a reasonable one. The charges on those who pay income taxes have not been lost sight of, and the opportunity is given to deduct the reasonable cost attached to making an income—such as municipal taxes, repairs necessary and commission on collections. Every consideration possible to those in towns who pay heavy school taxes, licenses and personal property tax, should be shown. In arranging the incidence of taxation it is not an easy matter to adjust exactions so as not to be of a repellent character.

Land, no doubt, is the chief asset of the province, and it is well that the government is alive to the propriety of getting a fair return from timber and minerals. It would be quite just that those who years ago had obtained leases at the very lowest nominal rental, should now be asked to contribute handsomely to the public revenue. Whether capital lying idle in the bank, for which no safe investment can be found, should be subject to inquisitorial exposure and taxation, is a delicate question which requires careful consideration. The government has announced the necessity for railway communication, and its desire to assist in that direction—just and strong as the desire may be, we are face to face with the fact that the finances of the province will not stand the strain of costly works. What then is the alternative? It is found in our public lands, which are now inaccessible and unremunerative, and will remain so until opened up by railways. Let alternate blocks of this land be given to construct our railways. The Canadian Northern Railway Company which was negotiating about three years ago for the construction of a railway from Yellow Head via Seymour Narrows to Victoria, has this year had its bonds guaranteed by the Dominion to construct toward Edmonton, and a subsidy as well granted to construct towards Yellow Head. An Act of the legislature is now standing, granting this company $5,000 per mile for about 450 miles from Yellow Head to Bute Inlet. From this road between Edmonton and Yellow Head the Dominion government should subsidize a railway to the Yukon, which would cross the Grand Trunk Pacific, and give us sea connection from Bute Inlet or Victoria, and Port Simpson to Cassiar, Omineca, Cariboo, Atlin and the Yukon. However much the government and the legislature may be alive to the necessity of such communications, these opinions, facts, and suggestions will do no harm. These other railway plans being on the fair way to a commencement and completion outside the province, opens the door for the government to make such arrangements as will lead to an early commencement of such works within the province.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

Victoria, Dec. 2, 1903.

AN INTERCEPTED LETTER.

Sir,—May I request your publication of the following interesting little intercepted letter?

READER.

Victoria, Dec. 1, 1903.

Seal Island, Nov. 25, 1903.

Dear Cecilia,—Molly Mermaid, who has just returned from her annual trip to Victoria, where she went in search of soap, old combs and hairpins, brings startling news of plots and counter plots among the palefaces, concerning us of the Behring Sea.

One very dark night Molly returned into the inner harbor, where the big steamships go to rest, and where the big pow-wow house casts its dark shadow on the quiet waters. It is there where she has been in the habit of gathering her annual supply of soap as it floated away from the house with the high chimney, but she found her way blocked by a great wall which the mean pale faces have built to cut her off. All that poor Molly could find to divide among her tribe as Christmas presents, was some hairpins, a few worn out tooth brushes, a tan and two collar buttons.

It was while Molly was splashing around in front of this big wall, trying to nose her way through, that she heard a conversation which, she says, made her scales fairly rattle. When she repeated the cold-blooded story to me, I, too, felt my hair standing out like the fur on a cat's tail when a dog is chasing her.

As you are well aware, the Canadians and the Yanks are both after our hides, but it seems they are disagreeing among themselves as to who shall have the privilege of slaughtering us. The Yanks, who own the islands upon which our homes are situated, claim the sole right to kill us, because our young ones are born there. They say we all belong to them, and that those who hunt and kill us in the open sea, are stealing their property. So the Yanks have raised a great pharisaical howl about preserving the seal herd, so as to stop the hunting of us in schooners in the open sea, and thus secure to themselves the sole right of slaughtering us, which they propose to do at their leisure, upon the islands where we have been wont to mate and marry and sport with our young. Thus, you see, the Yanks propose to turn our once happy homes into slaughter pens, and murder us in cold blood upon our very hearth stones. They propose to force polygamy upon us—the wretches—by killing off our darling bulls and leaving us poor, bewildered females to fight and quarrel among ourselves for partners. Oh dear! Isn't it awful?

Molly says she thinks the Yanks will have their way, if the people who live near the great pow-wow house don't tumble very quickly to the job that is being put up on them.

The Yanks propose, through their government, to offer to the Canadian government a good round sum to adequately indemnify the owners of the sealing craft for the loss of their business, provided that the killing of us in the open sea is prohibited by international treaty. This will give the Yanks a complete monopoly of the right to murder us.

To secure the creation of this, it is said that a secret understanding has been arrived at between the Yanks and sealing fleet owners, by which the latter are to use their influence in securing the acceptance of the treaty by the Canadian government, for which service they are to be handsomely rewarded. It is said that the Yanks have promised to give the sealing fleet owners—in the event of their being able to induce the Canadian government to accept the terms of the treaty—shares in the monopoly which will be thus created, fully equal in value to the sum now represented in their fleet of schooners. Thus, you will see, the owners of the schooners are not to lose anything; on the contrary, they are to be amply indemnified by the Yankee government for the loss of their business, and to be afterwards admitted as partners in the Yankee monopoly. So, the sealing fleet owners, it is said, are working tooth and nail to push the deal through. Should these negotiations prove successful the Yanks propose to bring influence to bear with similar effect upon the governments of Russia and Japan, and thus secure to themselves a world monopoly of the business in our pelts.

But a big kick and a great howl is being raised by the captains and hunters of the schooners and by the business men of the pow-wow city, who will be beaten out of their share of profit in our blessed hides. Thus you will see, my dear sister, that the region around the North Pole is getting altogether too warm for us, and we are thinking seriously of coming to join you in the south, and of forsaking forever the homes of our ancestors. What the end of the pow-wow will be, nobody knows. To hunt and murder us in the open sea is horrible enough, but to make slaughter pens of our homes—ough, the brutes! And yet these beautiful palefaced women pray to the Great Spirit for His blessing while they kneel dressed in skins stripped from our murdered bodies and with hats trimmed with the plumes of beautiful birds sacrificed to please their ungodly vanity. But the sorrowful part of it is, we are "in the soup" whichever way they fix it, for they will have our hides, hide wherever we may. Isn't it awful? Yours sorrowfully,

O. SELAH.

RETAIL MARKETS

There are no changes to record this week excepting Japanese oranges, the price of which has gone down to 50 cents per box. A large shipment came in on Saturday, and the Iyo Maru brought a large shipment yesterday, 15,000 boxes. Retailers are opening up Christmas goods and there are very many fine displays in the various stores. Following is the full list:

Corn, whole, per ton	$30
Corn, cracked	$32
Corn, feed meal	$32
Oats, per ton	$30
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	40
Rolled oats, B. & K., per lb	4
Rolled oats, B. & K. per 7-lb sack	35
Flour—	
Hungarian, per sack	$1.40
Hungarian per bbl	$5.60
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.40
Snow Flake, per bbl	$5.50
Three Star, per sack	$1.40
Three Star, per bbl	$5.60
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.35
Drifted Snow, per bbl	$5.25
Coal Oil—	
Pratt's coal oil	$1.70
Eocene oil	$1.80
Feed—	
Hay, Island, per ton	$16
Hay, B. C.	$15
Straw, per bale	75
Oats, per ton	$27
Wheat, per ton	$30
Middlings, per ton	$30
Bran, per ton	$28
Ground feed, per ton	$28
Vegetables—	
Beans, per lb	5
Chili peppers, per lb	30
Cabbage, per head	5 to 10
Cauliflower, per head	10
Onions, per lb	1½ to 3
Carrots, per lb	
Beet root, per lb	
Potatoes, per sack	$1.25
Potatoes, per ton	$15
Sweet potatoes, per lb	5
Green peas, per lb., local	
Celery	10 to 15
Tomatoes, per lb.	6
Cucumbers, each	6
Artichokes, per lb	2
Eggs—	
Fresa Island, per dozen	60
Eastern eggs, per dozen	30
Fresh cream, per pint	30
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb	20 to 25
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb	30
Best dairy, per lb	20 to 25
Victoria creamery, per lb	30
Cowichan creamery, per lb.	30
Delta	25
Fresh Island butter	25 to 30
Fruits—	
Shelled Jordan almonds	75
Walnuts, lb.	25
Filberts, lb.	25
Almonds, lb	25
Brazils, lb.	25
Pecans, lb.	25
Valencia	60
Figs	20
Valencia raisins	12½
New cleaned currants, best Patras	12½
Best Sultanas	20
Table raisins	25 to 35
Bananas, per dozen	35 to 40
Oranges, per doz.	25 to 50
Plums, per lb	4
Watermelon, each	40 to 50
Squash, each	5 to 10
Apricots, per lb	8
Pears, per lb	3
Grape fruit, each	5
Peaches, per lb.	10
New dates	10
Cocoanuts, each	10
Japanese Oranges, box	65
New navel oranges, dozen	50
Lemons, California, per doz.	25
Local apples, per box	$1 to $1.25
Currants, per lb	10 to 12½
Raisins, per lb	12½
Sultanas	17½
California	12½
Loose Muscats	8 to 10
Mixed peel, per lb	15
Jams, Assorted—	
Cross & Blackwell's, 1-lb. jars	25
Local jams, 5-lb. pails	75
Local jams, 2-lb jars	35
Local jams, 1-lb jars	25
Poultry—	
Dressed fowls	20 to 25
Fish—	
Smoked salmon, per lb	15
Spring salmon, per lb	10
Cod, per lb	6
Halibut, per lb	8
Smoked halibut	12½
Halibut, frozen	6
Flounders	6
Crabs, per dozen	50 to 75
Bloaters	10
Kippers	12½
Salt mackerel, each	15
Salt cod, per lb	10
Salt tongues and sounds, per lb.	20
Salt Holland herring, per keg	$1.50
Salt salmon, each	25
Salmon bellies, per lb	12½
Meats—	
Beef	10 to 18
Mutton, per lb	12½ to 18
Pork	11 to 17
Hams, American, per lb	22
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 2
Bacon, rolled	16
Bacon, long clear	28

SPASMODIC ASTHMA—Inhalations give temporary relief, but it is useless to try and cure Asthma by breathing medicated air or smoke. Asthma being a constitutional disease, requires a treatment that will clean out and tone up the system. Clarke's Kola Compound is the only remedy that meets these requirements, and that it does so perfectly, is seen by the many remarkable cures, after all else had failed. Physicians recommend it. Three bottles $3.00 prepaid from The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, Toronto.

FRIENDLY HELP.

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will allow me once again to bring to the notice of your readers the needs of the Friendly Help Association for Christmas.

There are many friends both young and old, who send us donations of money and food and clothing, and we hope that none of their names will be absent from the list this year, and we make a further appeal to those who hitherto have not given us any help. For the benefit of newcomers to the city, I may say that we have our regular district visitors for every street, and the names of those in each district, who would appreciate being remembered at Christmas time are handed in to the committee. For several days before Christmas Day, ladies are busy at the rooms making up parcels of food and clothing and toys, ready for distribution. But the committee can only do its work if the kindhearted people in Victoria supply the materials, so we make this appeal on behalf of the many families in this city whose Christmas time for many years has thus been brightened by the thoughtfulness of others. We hope that the children attending the public schools will also remember us, as they have done in the past.

I shall be glad to receive donations of money, or they may be sent to the treasurer, Miss Lawson; any articles of food and clothing will be thankfully received at the rooms in the City Market.

EDITH C. PERRIN,
President Friendly Help Association.

Bishopsclose, Dec. 1, 1903.

Mrs. von Blumer—That Mrs. Dingey is awfully stingy.

Von Blumer—Why, I thought she blew you off to a fine lunch.

Mrs. von Blumer—She did. But when I insisted on paying the car far she let me.—Town Topics.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

DIED.

SOULE—At the family residence, Shoal Bay, on the 21st inst., Anna, beloved wife of Mr. C. J. Soule, aged 54 years, and a native of Port Hope, Ontario.

HITT—On the 25th inst., at the Jubilee hospital, Christopher G. Hitt, a native of Brixton, London, England, in his 28th year.

WILLIAMSON—At Revelstoke, on Nov. 22nd, Mrs. W. Williamson, aged 59 years.

GRAHAM—At Vancouver, on Nov. 26th, Elijah E. Graham, aged 32 years.

TITE—At her daughter's residence, 643 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Matilda Tite, relict of the late T. W. Cornish, and mother of Mr. J. C. Cornish, photographer, of New Westminster.

ROBERTSON—At the family residence of Mr. R. J. Robertson Steward, B. C. P., New Westminster, on the 27th inst. Frederick John Robertson, aged six weeks.

HAYS—At Vancouver, on Nov. 26th, G. Hays, aged 61 years.

EDGAR—At Vancouver, on Nov. 27th, Mrs. P. F. Edgar, aged 47 years.

McNEILL—At Vancouver, on Nov. 27th, Mrs. Jennie McNeill.

BORN.

FIFE—At Nelson on November 25th, the wife of A. H. Fife, of a son.

BEVERIDGE—At Vancouver, on November 28th, the wife of James Beveridge, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

BERRYMAN — STAPLEDON — At First Presbyterian church, by Rev. Dr. Campbell, on the 24th inst., Harry M. Berryman, to Miss Minnie Florence, youngest daughter of Mr. B. Stapledon.

GOODLAD—MOORE—At Vancouver, on November 23rd, by Rev. R. J. Wilson, Thomas Goodlad and Miss Mary E. Moore.

SWANSON—TURNER — At Nanaimo, on November 24th, by Rev. J. M. Millar, Robert Swanson and Miss Lottie Turner.

PROUDFOOT—THELIN —At Nelson, on November 25th, by Rev. Dr. Wright, John H. Proudfoot and Miss Ruth H. Thelin.

SCHMIDT—LEE—At Vancouver, on Nov. 25th, by Rev. J. M. MacLeod, Carl Schmidt and Miss Margaret Lee.

Infants Rubber Diapers

These Diapers are made of the finest quality, thin white rubber cloth, are very pliable and may be adjusted over cloth diaper to protect bed clothes and dresses. They fasten with buttons. Made in small, medium and large sizes. A blessing to mothers. One of our Rubber Diapers lasts longer than a doz. ordinary ones. Price by mail post paid—75 cts. Write for illustrated catalogue of sanitary supplies. French and American rubber goods, Toilet Sundries, etc. It is free. Address

THE SANITARY RUBBER CO.
132 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO, CAN.
(Lady agents wanted)

Fountain Syringe

80c and $1.00

A very large stock to select from. No trouble to show them.

CYRUS H. BOWES,
Chemist,
86 Government St. Phones 425 and 450. Near Yates St.

COLONIST TRIAL TRIP

IN ORDER TO INTRODUCE

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

to new readers the paper will be sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain and her Colonies, postage prepaid, from now until the end of '03

For 15c.

Or the COLONIST (Semi-Weekly) and MAIL and EMPIRE, Toronto (Weekly)

For 25c.

For the same period of time. Send 25c in coin, stamps or money order and see how you like the Trial Trip. Address

SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT

THE COLONIST, VICTORIA, B. C.

WHY THESE STORES

Are becoming so popular is easily explained. Our methods of doing business are so different from others that shopping here is pleasure, which suits the public. Let your shopping be made pleasant and profitable.

AN INTERESTING LIST:

FRANCO-AMERICAN SOUPS, UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
Ox Tail
Julienne
Mock Turtle
Consomme
Mulligatawney
} Pints 25c., Quarts 40c.
Chicken ..... Pints, 35c; Quarts, 50c.
Green Turtle ..... Pints, 75c.; Quarts, $1.25

Our large stocks of Peel, Raisins, Currants, etc., are going out quicker than we anticipated. The public know where to get the best.

The "West End" Grocery Co. Lt.
PHONE 88. 42 GOVERNMENT STREET

The Saunders Grocery Co. Ltd.
PHONE 28. 20 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

LIKE OLD SHOES

A lot of people hate to buy new shoes because they like their old shoes so well. No reason why new shoes can't be comfortable; ours are, because they're made right. And there's no reason why comfortable shoes can't be stylish too; ours are.

Agent for Geo. A. Slater Boots and Shoes.

James Maynard, 85 Douglas St., Oddfellows Block

Large Box Large Oranges
JAPAN ORANGES
40c. BOX

DIXI H. ROSS & Co., CASH GROCERS.
Union Store. The only store not in the combine.

DO IT NOW The World is Sad Enough Without Leaky Roofs, Use Good Roofing And Avoid That Trouble.

ELATERITE ROOFING

—NEVER WEARS OUT—
FOR SALE BY
The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., LIMITED.
32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. Sole Agents.
Samples and Booklet mailed on application.

"1/2 OF our stock at this time of the year consists of Christmas Goods and we want you to call and inspect them. We know our prices will please you and your appreciation of them will please us. We have just received

Cadbury's New Goods.

Milk, Chocolate, Chocolate Bon Bons, Assorted Chocolate Creams, Fancy Wicker Baskets filled with Chocolates, and Cadbury's Cocoa Essence.

MOWAT & WALLACE, GROCERS
Corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE —Six hundred Silver Laced Wyandotte fowls. H. W. Bullock, Salt Spring Island. o13

WANTED—A bull between one and two years old, Shorthorn grade preferred. Samuel Morrow, Sooke road.

STAMMERERS

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONTARIO. For the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars.

Judgment Given For Sayward

Action Brought Against Local Millman By Anderson Was Lost.

Hopper vs. Dunsmuir Case Is Set For Trial Today--Plaintiff Arrives.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The case of Anderson vs. Sayward, an action for $2,000 damages for injuries which plaintiff alleged he sustained while working a shingle machine for defendant, he having been caught by the belt which he was placing on a governor wheel at the mill and thrown toward the ceiling after being whirled around, was decided yesterday in the Supreme court before Chief Justice Hunter and a special jury. Judgment was given for defendant with costs. A number of witnesses were examined and yesterday the court visited the Sayward mills and witnessed the engine and the belt running around the governor where plaintiff alleged he sustained injury by neglect of an employee of the mills, and he claimed damages from Mr. Sayward under the employers liability act.

The questions submitted by His Lordship to the jury, which consisted of P. Ellworthy, A. Langley, A. Gardiner, W. H. Best, J. McDonald, J. A. Warden, Mr. Raymur and E. H. Anderson, with the answers made by the jury, were:

1. Q.—Was the plaintiff injured while helping to put on the belt? Ans.—Yes.

2. Q.—Was the plaintiff ordered by Bricknell (the engineer) to help put on the belt, or did he do so of his own free will. Ans.—Of his own free will.

3. Q.—If ordered to do so, was he obliged to conform to such order? Ans.—No.

4. Q.—What if any was the extent of Bricknell's authority over the plaintiff as regards requiring him to work on the engine? Ans.—None.

5. Q.—Was Bricknell competent to run the engine? Ans.—Yes.

6. Q.—Did defendant exercise due care in selecting Bricknell to run the engine? Ans.—Yes.

7. Q.—Was the accident caused by the negligence of defendant, or of any person in his employ? If so, whose; and in what did it consist? Ans.—There was no negligence.

8. Q.—Did the plaintiff do or omit to do anything which a reasonably careful man would have done, or omitted to do to avoid the accident? If so, what?. Ans.—He did not use proper precaution.

9. Q.—Has the plaintiff suffered material permanent injury by reason of the accident? If so, state as specifically as you can, the nature of such injury? Ans.—No.

9. Q.—If plaintiff was guilty of negligence could Bricknell by the exercise of ordinary care have avoided the accident? Ans.—No.

10. Q.—What damages do you allow, if any? Ans.—None.

A verdict was given in accordance with the finding, and his lordship complimented the jury on having followed the details of the evidence well. He thought the verdict was a just and reasonable one.

Today the case of Hopper vs. Dunsmuir is set for trial. Yesterday in Chambers the application for an extension of the time for taking evidence by the second commission was extended from November 30th to December 30th. A formal order for the commission has been concluded, and Mr. Luxton, who went to San Francisco in the interest of the defence, returned on Monday. Yesterday Mrs. Edna Wallace Hopper, who is the divorced wife of the tall comedian, who appeared in "Mr. Pickwick" at the Victoria theatre on Monday, and her New York counsel, Judge Edward P. Coyne and J. Julien, arrived by the steamer Clallam.

The arrivals were worrying en route, believing that the case had commenced yesterday, and they had been unable to arrive in time. On arrival at Seattle from New York they had expected to board a steamer leaving at night and arrive here yesterday morning and were considerably chagrined to find that there was no steamer sailing until the following morning.

The case of the Pacific Towing Company vs. Dr. Frank Morris, which was called yesterday before Mr. Justice Drake, was adjourned owing to the non-arrival of the steamer Queen City, which did not reach port until last night, bringing necessary witnesses. This case arises out of towage by the tug Albion of a boom of logs belonging to the defendant, who had engaged the Albion, plaintiff's tug, to tow a boom of 230 piles from Port San Juan to Blaine. Rough weather was encountered and 278 of the piles were lost. Defendant refused to pay the freight for the piles lost, for which plaintiffs are suing, and defendants are making a counter claim for the piles lost and boom chains lost with them. Frank Higgings for plaintiffs and H. B. Robertson for defendants.

The motion for the appointment of a receiver by way of equitable execution in the case of F. C. Davidge & Co., Ltd., vs. Horace E. Kirby, which has been argued before Mr. Justice Walkem on several occasions, was yesterday dismissed with costs. Plaintiffs wanted a receiver for the purpose of completing a pre-emption of land taken up by defendant paying $10 for the Crown grant, so that they could proceed under the judgment act to sell the property. S. P. Mills for defendant argued that as defendant could not alienate his interest in the land until the Crown grant was issued to him, the plaintiffs were not entitled to a receiver.

In Chambers yesterday in the case of C. G. Hitt, deceased, an application was made for letters of administration. The order was made to the widow, providing satisfactory security is furnished.

An application for the probate of will in the case of W. T. Findlay, deceased, was heard and the order made.

In the case of Royal Bank vs. Potts et al., an order was made for the issue of concurrent writ for service outside the jurisdiction, appearance to be made fourteen days after service.

Sunlight Soap is useful in more ways than one. It will demonstrate its wonderful cleansing power in every cleansing operation. 9B

CANNOT DO WITHOUT IT.

Once Dr. Chase's Ointment becomes known, it is indispensable in the home, because of the scores of ways in which it can be used. While this ointment is best known as a positive cure for eczema, salt rheum, itching piles, and the most torturing diseases of the skin, it is also unapproached as a treatment for chafed, irritated skin, pimples, blackheads, poisoned skin, scalds, burns, and sores of every description.

BIG GOLD FIND IN NEW MEXICO

Discovery of Rich Ground Causes A Stampede of All Hands.

Hillsboro, N. M., Nov. 28.—The greatest excitement within the knowledge of this part of New Mexico exists over the new gold find in Apache canyon in the Cebolla mountains, east of Hillsboro. The news first came in less than a week ago and now 500 people are on the ground and coming in faster every day. Some Mexicans guided by an old Mexican chart have been prospecting in the locality for some time, and last Sunday struck what proved to be the bonanza. They secured a bottle of gold nuggets as the result of a few hours' work in cleaning bedrock and blowing the dirt away with the breath. Thanks giving day the district court judge and court officers spent in looking over the field. On their return court proceedings were wound up and they are off again, as also are most of the jurors and the available population. A report of a new strike more extensive than the first one is keeping up the excitement.

SIR F. J. BRAMWELL DEAD.

London, Nov. 30.—Sir Frederick Joseph Bramwell, former president of the Institution of Engineers and civil member of the ordnance committee since organization 1881, died here today at the age of 85 years.

COMMANDER AT EDMONTON.

Lord Dundonald Heartily Greeted at Prairie City, and is Banqueted.

Winnipeg, Nov. 30.—Edmonton gave a splendid reception to Lord Dundonald on Saturday evening, and a grand banquet was held at the Windsor hotel, tendered by the citizens and city council, board of trade, South African veterans, etc. Lord Dundonald spoke of the rising importance of Edmonton, not only as a commercial centre but also as a military centre. He was presented with an address by the citizens' council and a fine musk head with an inscription mounted in silver, by the citizens. On Sunday a church parade of South African veterans and citizens took place to the Presbyterian church, where the pastor, Rev. Mr. McQueen, preached a special military sermon. He left for the south today.

FREAK REGULATIONS.

People of Westmount, Montreal, Suffer Through Council's Meddling.

Montreal, Nov. 30.—The people of Westmount are out after their council. The city fathers of that suburb the other day passed a bylaw by which the street cars were restricted to a speed of eight miles an hour between crossings, and four miles an hour over crossings. Crossings are very plentiful. The new bylaw went into operation this morning, and the street railway officials, evidently believing in the maxim that the best way to secure the repeal of an unpopular law is to live up to it, started in by instructing their motormen not to run more than five miles an hour in Westmount. The service over a considerable portion of the suburb was also reduced from two and a half minutes to five minutes, the latter being what is called for in the contract. The result of the speed limitation is that the average Westmount citizen now requires ten minutes longer to reach his office or home, and has to wait twice as long for a car. Indignation is intense.

FOR A BAD COLD.

If you have a bad cold you need a goor reliable medicine like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to loosen and relieve it, and to allay the irritation and inflammation of the throat and lungs. The soothing and healing properties of this remdy and the quick cures which it effects make it a favorite everywhere. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Pandora Range.

Fitted with Enameled Steel Reservoir.

Pandora reservoir is oval in shape and stamped in one piece from best grades of sheet steel—has no seams, grooves, bolt heads or square corners to collect dirt.

Is enameled pure white, and has a smooth, marble-like finish which is most easily and thoroughly cleansed—is so free from taint and all substances injurious to the health that it can be used for boiling fruit and many other purposes, besides heating water.

No other range is fitted with enameled steel reservoir.

The oven in the "Pandora" is extra roomy, scientifically proportioned to the fire-box and hot-air flues, ventilated, lined with sheet steel, fitted with thermometer, and is a perfect baker.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklets free.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B.

CLARK & PEARSON, SOLE AGENTS

Alsternixe Was On Her Beam Ends

Big German Vessel Has a Trying Time In Gale In Mid-Pacific.

Riojun Maru Sails With Heavy Cargo-- Hyades and Iyo Maru Arrive.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The big German ship Alsternixe, which reached port yesterday from Tsington, the German military station in Kiaochun, China, after a stormy passage of 56 days, had a very trying time during a heavy hurricane which blew from the northeast on November 10th, when the vessel was 163 W., 45 north, which shifted the ballast of the ship and threw her on her beam ends. She lay over on her starboard side for 24 hours, with her yards almost touching the water—they were but four feet away from the high seas as the ship rolled. The fore lower topsail was blown away, torn into ribbons by the storm and the jigger staysail was torn out of the gaskets, and some of the braces were carried away.

The deck was flooded and the crew, struggling along the inclined deck as the vessel lay so long over on her beam end, had a trying time. Capt. Auhegan tried to get the big ship around, but she lay helpless for a day in the great seas, before he at length managed to get her around before the wind, and the toiling sailormen shovelled the ballast back into place. He had a full foresail on her in the big blow, and took the mizzen and lower topsail off, besides squaring away the after yards, but she would not come around for twenty-four hours. And when ultimately the vessel was brought around to the wind she had a list of fourteen degrees.

The deck was full of water, the flooding seas washing over the vessel, and the galley was drowned out, the cook's fires being extinguished and the chef himself had to struggle out of the flooded galley. The big hawser on the hatch broke from its lashings and was swept against a gig, smashing it to pieces, and some minor damages were also sustained. For five days the big vessel was buffetted in that hurricane, with her decks flooding and the vessel swinging well over, although she rode better after that first twenty-four hours, when she was so far over on her beam.

From that time till she reached Cape Flattery a week ago, moderate weather was experienced, and off Flattery she encountered a moderate gale from the east southeast. No damage was done, however. She encountered much fog off Cape Flattery, and, as a result of a leak in her coal oil tank, she has been without oil, and had difficulty in getting slush lamps for her side lights. Several time she was in quite close to Flattery, and yesterday the Lorne hooked on to her and brought her in.

Off the Cape Capt. Auhagen sighted a big four-master bowe to in ballast. She is probably the Beechbank, now due from Shanghai.

TO SALVE TUG.

The British Columbia Salvage Association of Esquimalt has despatched the steamer Maude to the Vancouver tug Dauntless, which is ashore in Euclataw Rapids. On board the Maude is the wrecking gear and wrecking staff of the local company, which has an arrangement with Lloyds whereby steam is always kept on the steamer. The Dauntless is a well-known Vancouver tug, and arrangements will be made for the salvage of the vessel by the wrecking firm.

The tug Johnie, owned by McFarlane & Co., of Denman Island, is a wreck in Baynes Sound, where she lies in ten feet of water.

The steamer Wynefic, chartered by the Boston Tugboat Company, sailed from the Sound today with 7,500 tons of cargo for the Philippines, China and Japan, 5,000 tons of which is flour. There is also 500 tons of salt salmon from the Fraser river, and 50,000 feet of lumber. The Wynefic is making a special voyage for the Boston Steamship Company, whose regular vessels, the Tremont, Shawmut, Lyra, Hyades and Pleiades, with their enormous total tonnage, have been unable to handle all of the freight offered of late for Oriental shipment.

It is reported that the Globe Navigation Company, of Seattle, intend shortly to make some additions to their fleet.

The steamers Alki and Excelsior both touched bottom on their last trips from the North, with the result that each lost a piece of keel. Both are docked on the Sound.

THE LOST DISCOVERY.

Steamer Bertha, Which Reached Valdez Friday, May Have Further News.

The steamer Bertha, of the Alaska Commercial Company, reached Valdez on Friday last, according to a telegram received from that port. The steamer is due at Seattle on Saturday or Sunday next. If any of the bodies of those who perished on the ill-fated Discovery had been found up to the time she reached Kayak and Yakutat, the Bertha's officers and passengers no doubt heard of it. The Bertha left Kayak more than a week later than the Excelsior, whose passengers brought full confirmation of the loss of the Discovery. She was at Kayak, bound north, November 17, from Kayak she went to Valdez, Seldovia and Kadiak, and thence back to Valdez, Kayak, Yakutat, etc.

The Bertha's officers probably learned at Kayak of the wreck of the Discovery, and they would naturally be on the sharp lookout on the return for news concerning the disaster.

FIVE SHIPS IDLE.

The British ship Pass of Brander, now in the Roads, will be towed to Esquimalt by the tug Lorne today, to go on the ways. The Pass of Brander has been chartered to load at Tacoma. There is a number of vessels idle there, though, and as a coincidence, there will be soon five vessels of the same owners lying idle there. One of the fleet, the British bark Dunstaffnage, 3,129 tons, one of the largest sailing ships now on the Pacific Coast, is already laid up there, having been idle since her arrival on the Sound, July 31. Another of the fleet arrived in port Sunday.

The new arrival is the British bark Crompton, 2,982 tons, which was towed over from Seattle. She is commanded by Captain Hume and expects to lay up indefinitely there. Another vessel of the fleet, the British ship Samaritan, 1,977 tons, has been on the Sound for weeks, and will tow there shortly to lay up. The British ship Dunfermline, 2,773 tons, is at Port Townsend also, and it is understood that she will tow to Tacoma. The fifth of the fleet, the British bark Forteviot, 2,982 tons, is now discharging rails at New Westminster, B. C. She, too, it is said, will tow to Tacoma when she finishes putting out cargo.

THE LINERS.

Hyades and Iyo Maru in From the Orient—Riojun Maru Sails.

Following close on the white liner Empress of China, which was delayed by fog and did not leave the Roads until early yesterday morning the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Riojun Maru, Capt. Pyne, sailed yesterday for the Orient. The Riojun Maru had a stormy trip from the Sound, and it is reported that a Chinese was lost overboard when off Port Townsend. The steamer took a large cargo to the Far East, including 4,500 bales of cotton from the Southern States. This is the largest cotton consignment of the crop of 1903 carried by any of the N. Y. K. vessels. It represents a value of $250,000.

Flour constitutes her next largest shipment. Of this she has 3,000 tons, worth in round numbers $120,000. The vessel has enough other general freight to easily bring the total value of the Riojun's cargo up to $500,000. The general freight includes sixty-five hogsheads of South Carolina leaf tobacco.

From Seattle and Victoria the Riojun had 150 passengers, all, save fifteen or twenty, Japanese and Chinese.

There were also two arrivals from the Orient yesterday. The steamer Hyades, of the Boston Tugboat Company, reached port with a fair cargo, of which 130 tons was landed here and thirty passengers. She did not call at Chinese ports. The steamer Iyo Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line reached William Head last night. She passed Carmanah at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Hyades, which reached the wharf in the afternoon having passed at 11:30 a. m., and not reaching William Head before dark she was unable to pass quarantine before daylight today.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.

This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and results are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be warded off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take—both adults and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

BRUTAL MURDER IN CHICAGO CITY

Restaurateur Pistols Customer For Five Cents, and Throws Body Out.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Because he was short 5 cents in settling for his breakfast, Marches Sheehan, a guard on the elevated road, wasu shot and killed by James Bergamus, proprietor of a Canal street restaurant. Sheehan said he would pay the nickel later Bergamus, with the declaration "You'll pay now or never leave this house," drew a revolver and without a warning word shot Sheehan in the head, killing him instantly. Throwing Sheehan's body on the sidewalk he locked up the place and fled.

WAKEFUL CHILDREN.

For a long time the two-year-old child of Mr. P. W. McPherson, 59 N. Tenth street, Harrisburg, Pa., would sleep but two or three hours in the early part of the night, which made it very hard for her parents. Her mother concluded that the child had stomach trouble, and gave her half of one of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, which quieted her stomach, and she slept the whole night through. Two boxes of these Tablets have effected a permanent cure, and she is now well and strong. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

VIOLENT GREEK STUDENTS.

Athens, Nov. 30.—Violent opposition among the university students here to the performance of the plays of Aeschylus in modern Greek led to serious disorders Saturday night. The students tried to force an entrance into the royal theatre and were charged upon by cavalry. One of the students was killed and a number of others were injured.

A GHASTLY JOKE ON GENERAL BELL

Commander of Troops in Colorado Receives Gruesome Token Through Mails.

Denver, Dec. 1.—Adjutant-General Bell today received from Telluride the following letter wrapped around a human finger: "General Bell—We send you the finger of a man who disappeared from Telluride some time ago. His ears will follow, and then his head. If his friends want to see him again in any other way we send him, you have got to do one thing. We only want you to withdraw the troops from Telluride at once. If you don't you will receive his ears in a few days. Don't try to find us, for it is not in the power of a tin soldier to do it. (Signed) S. D."

A physician said the finger was evidently cut off shortly before the letter was mailed, as the bloodstains on the letter bore the evidence of being fresh and the blood on the finger was hardly dry.

After conferring with Governor Peabody, General Bell turned the letter over to the post office inspector, who will endeavor to trace its author. It is generally believed at the capital that the matter was intended as a hoax.

The board of Western Federation of Miners, in session in this city today sent the following telegram to Guy F. Miller, president of the Telluride Miners' Union:

"Advise all men who were ordered to leave town as a result of the alleged vagrancy trials to remain in Telluride. The justices of the peace, or any other official of the company or state cannot compel persons to leave any place where they chose to live. The constitution of the United States concerning civil rights makes it unlawful for officials to deny these rights."

Victorian Injured.—The local Odd Fellows lodge of which the gentleman is an honored member, have been notified of an illness which has overtaken Mr. W. E. Holmes, a former resident of Victoria and a brother of Mr. Charles Holmes of the Colonist, as a result of an accident which befell him on October 18th last. While engaged in unloading a number of cattle from the steamer J. P. Light at Five Finger Rapids, he was severely injured, having several ribs broken.

Accepted the Offer.—At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, among the matters for consideration was the offer of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital directorate regarding the fund, from the disposal of a book containing a history of the police force and brief biographical sketches of its members. The hospital authorities propose to give every member of the department six weeks' treatment in the institution when required for the six hundred dollars which comprise the fund. The commissioners accepted the offer.

The cost of the pension roll is $1 76 a year for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Rupture

In marked contrast with all ordinary truss dealers, this firm stands alone in this field as an institution engaged in the real work of manufacturing and fitting trusses guaranteed to hold and cure Rupture of any kind.

Buy Direct from the Makers. We can **save you 100 per cent.** of what you would have to pay so-called Rupture Specialists. Write for our **Book on Trusses—its FREE**

We Guarantee Perfect Fit by Mail. Address

The F. E. KARN CO.

132 Victoria St., Toronto

(4) Canada's Leading Mail Order House.

St. Petersburg Still Crys Peace

Assurances Given By Russian Minister That Things Are Lovely.

Not the Remotest Danger of a Clash in Manchuria.

Paris, Dec. 1.—The Associated Press learns that Japan and Russia are on the verge of a settlement of the Far East controversy which promises to dissipate the war cloud that has been hanging over both coutries. This settlement was the result of the negotiation which have been in progress for some time past, and which were assisted by the friendly representations of France to Russia and of Great Britain to Japan. The two nations have practically agreed upon the ground work of a treaty, the signing of which can be prevented only by some unexpected devolopments.

The basis of this coming agreement follows:

Russia will accept the two agreements entered into with Japan and Korea, dated 1896 and 1903, respectively, under which system Japan secured various rights in Korea, including the maintenance of a garrison at Seoul. In exchange for this concession Japan will accept Russia's treaty with China respecting Manchuria.

It is believed, though, this cannot be stated possitively, that Japan and Russia will reiterate their support of the principles of the "open door," and the integrity of China and of Korea. Before the recent visit of Count Lamsdorff, the Russian minister, on which occasion he accompanied the Czar, France and Great Britain as a result of the entente existing between them, had agreed to use their influence with Russia and Japan respectively for the purpose of securing an amicable arrangement of the questions in dispute. When Count Lamsdorff arrived in France, M. Delcasse, the foreign minister, took occasion to point out the interest which France had in a peaceful solution of the difficulties. At the same time M. Delcasse told Count Lamsdorff that it was clearly understood that no matter what the result there would be no change, generally speaking, in the attitude of France towards Russia. Count Lamsdorff fully appreciated the delicacy of the French representation, but explained that the policy of the Russian government tended to a peaceful solution. In the meantime Great Britain had been making energetic representations to the Tokio government. Diplomats, therefore, give considerable credit to the respective allies of the two disputants for the moderation which has prevailed in the Russian and Japanese councils.

Information has been received here to the effect that Japan is constructing at Seoul barracks for 1,000 men, though she nominally maintains only 500 in the Korean capital. This is accepted as an indication that Japan contemplates the strengthening of her garrison at Seoul.

The Emperor of Korea is considerably agitated over the situation in his country, and is denying himself to foreigners evidently fearing that the Russian and Japanese representatives at Seoul will ask for an audience and present fresh demands. This attitude of the Emperor was influstrated when the admiral of the French squadron, which put in at Chemulpo, proceeded to Seoul, where the French minister asked an audience for the naval representative, this request the Emperor declined to grant.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1.—The French ambassador, M. Bompard, has returned to St. Petersburg, but there is nothing here confirmatory of the report published abroad of a new Anglo-French movement for concerted action in the interests of a peaceful solution of the Russian-Japanese difficulties. It is well understood that both countries are anxious for an amicable settlement, which will fairly safeguard the interests of their respective allies, and are ready to do all in their power to this end.

At the weekly reception of the members of the diplomatic corps Saturday, Foreign Minister Lamsdorff spoke optimistically of the crisis in the Far East, and expressed the opinion that the Russo-Japanese negotiations would result in a pacific settlement.

But the views of each being known at St. Petersburg and Tokio, it is pointed out that it is an extremely delicate matter to offer unsolicited advice. The case attempted between the United States and Spain prior to the Spanish war is cited as an illustration. A prominent diplomat conversant with the progress of negotiations, says Japan is willing to recognize Russia's interests and necessity for Russian troops in Manchuria, but in return she wants the trading privileges of the Japanese in the province acknowledged by a solemn reiteration of the assurances given by Russia to the United States and Japan. Then if Russia subsequently took over Manchuria, the existing treaty rights would be protected, otherwise they would lapse. Russia hesitates to tie her hands for the future.

Tokio, Dec. 1.—A mass meeting of the metropolitan section of the Seiyukai party today passed a resolution denouncing the delay in negotiations with Russia, and urging their speedy prosecution. The Seiyukai party, formed by the Marquis Ito in 1900, has a clear majority in the Diet over all other parties.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The United States state department may be the means of suggesting a method of settlement of the Manchurian question satisfactory to all parties by submitting the questions as to when and how Russia shall evacuate Manchuria if at all to The Hague tribunal.

This proposition has been already broached in Europe, where it has attracted the attention of publicists and it may be that the United States government as the party interested and best situated to urge the plan upon the Russian government will find itself able to act. It is pointed out that this particular question as it does not involve the Russian national honor is one which falls distinctly within the list of subjects contemplated by The Hague agreement as proper for arbitration and as the Russian government always has expressed itself as favorable to the settlement of proper international questions by this means, some interest is expressed as to the reception which would be given to a proposition by the United States to have The Hague tribunal arbitrate all questions growing out of the treaty of April 8, 1903, between China and Russia.

SPENT OVER $2,000 DOCTORING.

Mr. Joseph Pominville, of Stillwater, Minn., after having spent over $2,000 with the best doctors for stomach trouble without relief, was advised to try a box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. He did so, and is a well man today. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Pure Foods Act.—H. E. Tanner, M. P. P., accompanied by H. Brenchley, of F. R. Stewart & Co., R. M. Palmer, freight commissioner and J. A. Grant, waited on Ralph Smith M. P., and laid their views before him in the matter of more stringent rules looking to the enforcement of the Pure Foods Act. They pointed out how injurious was the importation of adulterated Eastern jams to the fruit growing industry of this province, and the necessity of enforcing the act against it. Mr. Smith promised to take the matter up at once with the Ottawa government, and endeavor to secure more stringent regulations relating to the traffic in these jams. He also undertook to introduce such other amendments as the fruit associaiton may deem necessary to render the act more efficient. The matter will also be brought before George Riley, M. P. and the Victoria Board of Trade in the near future.

When There's a Mail There's a Way.—In conversation with a local customs official yesterday a Colonist reporter gleaned a piece of gossip which has set all post office officialdom in Canada laughing. It seems that the post office regulations in Canada require that the largest postal card shall be of a certain limited dimension and this ruling proving onerous to certain Canadian business men they solved the problem by having their extraordinary mail matter in th eshape of huge postal cards printed and posted at a point in the United States for Canadian distribution. In Uncle Sam's country the postal laws permit mailing of exceedingly large private cards with much advertising matter thereon through the mails; and it was an easy matter to get the same posted to points in Canada. Dominion officials to get even could only hold the same up for customs duty, but it is difficult to get individuals to acknowledge penalty for such infinitesimal amounts, and hence the mail is beaten, bearing out the old adage "Where there's a mail there's a way."

BETTER THAN A PLASTER.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back, or pains in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

SYSTEMATIC AND MONUMENTAL GRAFTS

Hawaiian Legislature Accused of Malfeasance By Grand Jury.

Honolulu, Nov. 30.—The federal grand jury reported today accusing the legislature of systematic and monumental "grafting" and recklessness in granting of warrants for work never done, and for excessive overcharges, $50,000 having been spent altogether. The House vouchers, says the report, present an astonishing spectacle.

S. Mahuka, clerk of the House of Representatives, is indicted for the destruction of public documents. Several vouchers in his favor are missing. The grand jury recommends that prosecutions be made in the territorial courts, as it believed the federal courts are without jurisdiction.

NELSON CUSTOMS.

Returns for Month Show Good Total—Supreme Court Opens.

Nelson, Nov. 30.—The customs collections at this point for the month of November amounted to $9,746.31; the value of dutiable goods, $36,178; value of free imports, $18,520.

The Supreme court opens tomorrow morning before His Honor Mr. Justice Martin. The first case to come up will be that of Tracey vs. McKim, in which the plaintiff is suing for moneys received in the sale of an hotel at Whitewater in which she claims to have had an interest.

ONLY ONE DR. CHASE.

There is only one Dr. Chase of Receipt Book fame—Only one Dr. Chase who is known the world over because of the great prescription he gave to mankind. His portrait and signature—A. W. Chase, M. D.,—are on every box of remedies. Imitators do not dare to produce these. They are the guarantee which protects you against fraud. Be sure they are on the box you buy.

COAL SHIPMENTS.

Foreign Exportations From Ladysmith For the Month of November.

Following are the foreign coal shipments from the port of Ladysmith for the month of November:

	Tons.
Nov. 2, S. S. Alki	594
Nov. 3, S. S. Farallon	467
Nov. 5, barge Richard III.	1,658
Nov. 8, S. S. Vermont	134
Nov. 9, S. S. Portland	1,084
Nov. 10, S. S. Dirigo	313
Nov. 17, S. S. Unican	116
Nov. 17, S. S. Hero	5,417
Nov. 22, S. S. Valencia	298
Nov. 22, S. S. Santa Ana	300
Nov. 24, S. S. Farallon	307
Nov. 27, S. S. Tellus	3,608
Total	14,294

The Lord's Prayer says: "Our Father which art in Heaven." If God is the Father of all men, all men are brothers, and as brothers all men are equal. Therefore, all authority arrogated by man over man is wrong. All government of man over man is wrong.—Hall Caine.

A WOMAN'S FACE.

PLAINLY INDICATES THE CONDITION OF HER HEALTH.

How to Obtain Bright Eyes, Rosy Cheeks and the Elastic Step of Perfect Health.

"A woman's face," said a well known physician, "is a mirror which reflects unfailingly the condition of her health. One can tell at a glance if she is well or not and usually one can tell what the trouble is. It so often happens that instead of bright eyes, rosy cheeks and an elastic step, there are dull eyes, pale, sallow or a greenish complexion, and a languidness of step that bespeaks disease, and perhaps an early death if the right treatment is not resorted to. The whole trouble lies with the blood, and until it is enriched and invigorated there will be no release from suffering and disease. Unquestionably the greatest of all blood-renewers is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Good blood means health, vigor, life and beauty, and the one sure way to make your blood good is to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Out of many cases which illustrate the truth of this may be cited that of Miss Amanda Damphousse, Ste. Anne de la Perade, Que., who says: "For more than six months I suffered greatly from weakness, bordering almost on nervous prostration. I suffered from headaches, palpitation of the heart, and pains in all my limbs. I had no energy, no appetite, no color, and my nights were frequently sleepless. At different times I consulted three doctors, but none of them seemed able to cure me. A friend strongly urged me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I finally followed her advice. With the use of the first box my health began to improve, and five boxes completely restored me. I now have a good appetite, headaches and pains have disappeared and I never felt better in my life than I do now. If I am ever sick again you may be sure that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will be my only doctor."

If you have any disease like anaemia, indigestion, heart palpitation, neuralgia, rheumatism, or any of the other host of troubles caused by bad blood, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will surely cure you. Be carefnl to get the genuine, with the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," printed on the wrapper around the box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by writing to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

USED FOURTEEN YEARS WITH GOOD RESULTS.

721 E. 164 St., New York, Sept. 8, 1902.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Gentlemen:—I have used your Spavin Cure on my horses for the past fourteen years and it has always given me good results in every particular. I also have one of your books that I have found very useful. If you have any later edition of the "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," will you kindly send me one.

Respectfully yours, D. F. KRISBIE.

It is an absoutely reliable remedy for Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Ringbones, etc. Removes the bunch and leaves no scar. Price $1; six for $5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

The Pine Creek Power Co. Limited.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The third annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Pine Creek Power Co., Ltd., will be held at the offices of A. L. Belyea, K. C., No. 26 Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C., at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st day of December, 1903.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 16th day of November, A. D., 1903.

A. L. BELYEA,
Secretary.

Take notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following lands situate at Port Fleming, Coast District, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point on the coast marked R. H. Pooley's N. W. Corner, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence in a northerly direction 80 chains, more or less, along the shore to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

R. H. POOLEY.

November 7th, 1903.

Take notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following lands situate at Port Fleming, Coast District, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point on the coast marked T. E. Pooley's N. W. Corner, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence in a northerly direction 80 chains more or less, along the shore to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

T. E. POOLEY.

November 7th, 1903.

Legislative Assembly

(Continued from page 2.)

"10. (1) All mines and mining claims, both placer and rock in place, containing or bearing gold, silver, copper, lead or other valuable mineral deposits (except coal or petroleum), after purchase thereof from the Crown, shall be assessed at the price paid the Crown therefor, unless the surface ground, or some part thereof, of such mine or claim is used for other purposes, in which case said surface ground, or any part thereof, so used for other than mining purposes shall be assessed at its full value for other purposes; and all machinery used in mining, and all property and surface improvements upon or appurtenant to mines and mining claims which have a value separate and independent of such mines or mining claims, shall be assessed as other personal property:

"(2) There shall be assessed, levied and collected from every person owning, managing, leasing or working a mine, and paid to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, two per cent on the assessed value of all ore or mineral-bearing substances raised, gotten or gained from any lands in this province, and which have been sold or removed from the mining premises. The assessed value shall be ascertained by the assessor from the returns to be furnished to him under section 14 of this Act, or from such other information as he may be able to obtain.

"(3.) Lands held under lease from the Crown for the purposes of placer dredging or hydraulic mining, upon which a royalty is payable, and the personal property and plant which are assessable under the lease, shall not be subject to the tax imposed by this section."

To substitute the following for section 15:

"15. The return mentioned in section 11 must contain a true and correct account of the actual expenditures of money in and about extracting the ore or mineral from the mine and transporting the same to the mill or reduction works, and the reduction of the ore and the conversion of the same into money or its equivalent, during the quarter or period for which it is made. In making the statement there must be allowed all moneys expended for labor, machinery and supplies needed and used in the mining operations, for improvements necessary in and about the working of the mine, for reducing the ores, for the construction of mills and reduction works used and operated in connection with the mine, for transporting the ore, and for extracting the metals and minerals therefrom; but money invested in the mines or improvements during any quarter or period, except the quarter or period for which such returns is made, must not be included therein. Such expenditures shall not include the salaries, or any portion thereof, of any persons or officers not actually engaged in the working of the mine, or personally superintending the management thereof, or for any moneys expended for transportation or milling or smelting done outside the province of British Columbia."

ATTEMPT ON ITO'S LIFE.

Japanese Student Arrested on Suspicion of Plotting Assassination.

Yokohama, Dec. 1.—A Japanese medical student was arrested today on suspicion of an attempt to assassinate the Marquis Ito. He carried a dagger concealed under his kimono when arrested at the Marquis' villa at Mizn. It is believed this attempt on the the statesman's life was the outcome of recent suggestions in the sensational newspapers of Japan that a ministerial assassination would be a patriotic action, tending to produce a more warlike policy on the part of the government.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Her Majesty Superintends Celebration of Children on Royal Estate.

London, Dec. 1.—Alternating sunshine and snow falls marked Queen Alexandra's birthday celebrations today at Sandringham. The Queen was busy all the morning receiving telegraphic and other greetings and replying thereto. In the afternoon all the children on the royal estate were entertained at tea. The Queen personally supervising the wants of her guests. Royal salutes were fired at all the naval and military stations at home and abroad, the war ships were dressed and there was a liberal display of bunting on the public buildings. Queen Alexandra was born at Copenhagen December 1, 1844.

Chinese Will Not Be Executed

Three Men Held at Kamloops to be Hanged Friday Have Been Reprieved.

Government Will Probably Commute Death Sentence to Life Imprisonment.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Yesterday Chief Justice Hunter reprieved Sack Chun, Ah Gum and Gum Tai, the Chinese who were condemned to be hanged at Kamloops on Friday for the murder of Ah Chee at French Bar, where the Chinese were engaged in washing gold on the Fraser river. The three condemned men were reprieved for two weeks, to December 18th. Meanwhile J. P. Walls, appearing for two of the convicted Chinese, is applying for leave to move for a new trial, and on his having brought the matter before the Minister of Justice, the case of the Chinese has been brought before the Dominion cabinet. It is now probable that the government will commute the death sentence imposed on the three Chinese to imprisonment for life.

Ah Chee, the murdered man was the boss of the gold mining camp in which Ah Gum, and Gum Tai were engaged with him, and Sack Chun, an older man, had come to spend the night with them in their shack at French Bar, some fifty-five miles from Clinton. This was in June last. Ah Chee was murdered that night, and John McMillan, a provincial constable, who had been informed of the killing by Ah Soues and Ah Gum, one of the three condemned men, went to investigate. He found the bunk in which Ah Chee had slept covered with blood spots, some cigarette papers stained with blood and a pool of blood on the floor. Near by was a claw hammer which was stained with blood, this having, it was believed, been the weapon with which the murder was committed.

The body of the murdered man was not found, and later Sack Chun made a confession in which he told of having killed Ah Chee and dragged the body to the Fraser river over a trail and thrown the corpse into the river. His confession did not implicate the others, but the evidence adduced by the police showed strongly that it would have been impossible for the murder to have been committed without their implication, for all admitted having been present in the shack that night. Evidence was brought out implicating the other men, but Sack Chun in his confession, shouldered the blame for the crime, and the impression was that, as is done often in China, he had been bribed to stand the consequences of the crime.

For a certain sum of money to be paid to his relatives in China, it was believed, and this is generally accepted as being the motive of his confession in the upper country, that he stood ready to offer himself to the executioner to expiate the crime of all, but the law showed that the other Chinese were implicated, and all were sentenced to death, and were ordered to have been hanged at Kamloops on Friday morning. Owing to the absence of the body, and some conflicting evidence, the government, will probably commute the death sentence to imprisonment for life, and yesterday morning a reprieve was given to the three Chinese by the Chief Justice, who notified J. P. Walls, counsel for the accused to that effect. Telegrams were sent to the sheriff and warden at Kamloops notifying those officials of the reprieve.

EX-CITY ATTORNEY'S STARTLING EVIDENCE

Confession Implicates Mayor and Aldermen of Grand Rapids in Boodling.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 30.—The confession of ex-City Attorney Salsbury in regard to the notorious swindle in this city, was told today in the police court at the preliminary examination of State Senator Burns. According to Salsbury there were six separate water deals on in Grand Rapids at one time, each calling for boodle funds. One, known as the Henry Taylor Lake Michigan deal, had a fund of $100,000 he said. All of the six separate sets of men backing these deals were dupes, he says, of himself, former Mayor Perry, G. Clark Sproat, manager of a newspaper, and Thomas F. McGary, a lawyer.

The persons implicated by Salsbury during his testimony against State Senator Burns and the amounts he alleged they received, are as follows: Geo. B. Perry, ex-mayor, $13,775; Geo. Clark Sproat, manager of the Grand Rapids Democrat, $3,333; R. A. Cameron, New York, $500; State Senator David E. Burns, $200; Alderman McCool, $500; Ald. Ellen, $350; Ald. De Pagler, $350; Ald. Muir, $500; Ald. Kinney, $350; Ald. Donovan, $500; Ald. Phillips, $1,000; Ald. Johnson, $350 or $400; Ald. Stonehouse, $350; Ald. Lozier, $500; Ald. Scriver, $350; Ald. Mols, $350; Ald. Ghysels, $350; Ald. Hodges, $500; Ald. Slocum, $500; Cory Bissells, $500; Russell Thompson, reporter on Evening Press, $500; Isaac Lamoreaux, ex-city clerk, $1,500; State Representative Van Zooren, $350; State Represenattive Vandercook, $60; F. D. Cogenr, manager Grand Rapids Herald, $10,000; Thos. F. McGary, a prominent attorney, now in Florida, $7,500; C. S. Burche, manager of the Evening Press, $5,000.

He also implicated in the water deals Dudley E. Water, ex-president of the board of public works; Dr. Nilke Deries, ex-city physician; Geo. Ellis, a local broker; Samuel M. Lemon, collector of international revenue.

Pat Flynn, of New York, he names as one of those at the head of the scheme. The men interested in the hydraulic water company are named as the backers of another deal in Chicago. There then was a Milwaukee deal, in which he said Contractor Loss, of Chicago, was interested; the Omaha deal, in which the Barton millionaires are said to have put up $50,000, and the Gillespie deal. On top of all these Salsbury implicates Revenue Collector Samuel M. Lemon with a dea charging Lemon with coming to him with a proposition to buy the city council after having bought the mayor for $10,000.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 30.—The hearing in the charges against State Senator David E. Burns, implicated by former City Auditor K. Salsbury in his confession in connection with the bribery of municipal officials and others in the so-called water deal, was begun today in the police court. Salsbury testified that Burns scorned a $200 offer, and made threats to tamber with the bill desired by the promoters unless $5,000 was forthcoming. The $200 was finally paid. Salsbury further testified that the water deal came first to his attention in June, 1900, when Thos. McGarry, a local attorney, told him that he had some clients who needed to get a contract to furnish the city with water, and there would be $5,000 in it for him. Salsbury was driven into the deal, so he confessed, because of a $15,000 shortage in his bank account, and subsequently agreed to do the business for $15,000 cash. The money was sent by H. A. Taylor, of New York, the moneyed man in the deal, to the State bank.

Salsbury proceeded to give evidence as to the alleged connection of certain newspapers with the deal. He said: "I paid Charles S. Burche, of the Evanston Press, $5,000; I also gave J. Clark Sproat, the manager of the Democrat, some money. I was talking of becoming a partner with Sproat, it being understood that I was to use the paper as I wanted."

C. S. Burche, manager of the Evening Press, denies these charges. Mr. Burche states that he received no money from Salsbury or his agents, and that he never received any for the influence of his paper.

Goubet, the inventor of submarine torpedo boats, has become insane.

Y. M. C. A. Summer Home.—"What comes near being a reality in the shape of a summer home for the young men of the association was turned down by the directors," says "Nobody's Business," a weekly publication issued by the local Y. M. C. A. "The president and secretary succeeded in winning a practical friend for the association. This friend was Mr. Brackman, who offered the association the beautiful resort comprising three or four acres situate in one of the most charming spots in British Columbia two miles from Sidney, the association to pay a very nominal sum, about a quarter of its value, at the end of two years without interest. The board is an exceedingly careful body of men, and probably did the right thing in refusing the gift, remembering past experiences of the association."

Strange Disappearance.—Friends of Mrs. F. Astelle, wife of the caretaker at the Esquimalt Water Works, are very much concerned about her whereabouts. She has been missing from her home on Esquimalt road since Monday afternoon and it is feared she may have committed suicide while temporarily insane. The provincial police, who are looking into the matter desire all hunting parties who may go in the vicinity of Macaulay point to keep a sharp lookout along the beaches. The missing woman is aged 45, about 5 feet in height, light complexion, very stout. When last seen wore black waist, green-checked skirt, low shoes with rubbers, no hat or coat.

FRANCE WATCHES DREYFUS CASE

Grave Interest Taken in Celebrated Officer's Ultimate Rehabilitation.

Paris, Dec. 1.—France is looking forward with the gravest interest to the meeting tomorrow of the commission which will advise Minister of Justice Valle on the question whether he shall or not grant the Dreyfus appeal or the revision of the sentence of the court-martial at Rennes. One of the leaders of the movement in Dreyfus' favor is Senator Clemenceau, who urges that the case should not properly be presented to a civil commission. He claims that only soldiers should right the wrongs of soldiers.

The government believes the commission will advise a revision, and is prepared to submit the case to the Court of Cassation if it can so recommend to the council of war, but it is believed it will itself render a decision. The latter course M. Clemenceau and others regard as contrary to the law. M. Durand, president of the commission, admitted today that he had received all the papers in the case, the report of General Andre to M. Valle reaching him Saturday evening. He added: "Though the commission will assemble tomorrow it will sit in the chancellerie of the department of justice. It has eight cases to consider before taking up the Dreyfus petition. Consequently there will be some delay in the submission of its report to M. Valle."

A semi-ministerial publication gives a statement showing the reasons which induced General Andre to favor a revision as the result of his investigation, extending over five months, during which time a number of persons were examined. It was found that several witnesses testified falsely before the court which tried Dreyfus. Dreyfus is not expected to be called before the commission tomorrow. He has been living quietly at his home on the Boulevard Malesherbes, but he consults his friends and lawyers before taking any steps. It is said that he derives an income from the sale of his book, which he netted himself several hundred francs. At the same time it is known that prominent Jews are greatly interested in his case, believing that Dreyfus' vindication will be equivalent to their vindication, and they will leave no stone unturned to secure his full restoration to the position from which he was expelled.

STATE TROOPS WITHDRAW.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 1.—Governor Brekham has decided to withdraw the state troops which have been on duty at Jackson since the assassination of J. B. Marcum several months ago. This action is taken on the ground that order has been restored there.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

D. W. H's STORIES.

Sir,—The perusal of Mr. D. W. Higgins' stories of old times in B. C., which have been appearing in the pages of your paper, have afforded us old timers the greatest delight, as no doubt they have many who are comparatively new to the country. I should very much like to hear of Mr. Higgins publishing a book of these writings and other reminiscences. Will he not some day tell the story of how the word "Scotty" got to be used by the Indians to designate a lunatic? The first person of unsound mind who was in Victoria (it was in 1860 I think) was an ex-engineer named Scott, and seeing him in his harmless craziness about the streets, and knowing his name, the natives soon got to apply the word "Scotty" to a person who was weak minded or foolish in any way. But the full story of Scott, of how he lost his reason through accident, of his Victoria life, and of his subsequent cure, would make a story of great interest, if handled by Mr. Higgins in his masterly style.

W. B. ANDERSON.

THE CITIZEN AND ART.

Then there is the further question of the art side of the citizen's life. The houses of the people are too much alike, both the exteriors and the interiors. Architecture in the better sense is almost unknown except in a few districts in the cities and at some of the summer resorts. Ornamentation is usually heavy tragedy. The more money a man has to spend on a house the more ornamentation he tries to secure and the greater the confusion that reigns. It is so with interiors. The wood is painted and grained by universal custom; the wall-paper is put on in the same way; the carpets are all alike; the furniture of Mr. Smith's house is the same as that of Mr. Jones: the pictures and the bric-a-brac are the same; lace curtains are omnipresent; the lamps and candelabra are of the one type. There is no individuality. One gets the impression that every citizen has bought his house-furnishings at the same departmental store. One house-furnisher in Toronto advertises: "You get married; we furnish the home." Heaven help the young couple who start housekeeping on that plan! Far better the rude benches and tables and beds which our fathers hewed out with the axe.

Less furniture and better should be our motto. Our houses are overloaded with machine-made trash. Better a bare floor and a few home-made rugs than the low-grade atrocity which the farmer calls "boughten carpet." Better a pine box covered with chinz than the inartistic thing found in most bedrooms and labelled "a dresser."

The accumulation of house-furnishings should be the accumulation of treasures, of articles which represent ideas, of ornaments which have associations and lessons, of rooms which hold blessed and hallowing recollections for those who furnished them and live in them. Surely the home is more than a place where eating and sleeping are the chief occupations. Forty-nine cent pictures and twenty-four cent books cannot gather halos.—Canadian Magazine.

Projected Causway At Rock Bay

Dominion Government to Be Requested to Allow Filling In.

Tenders For the Printing of Voter's List to Be Called.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Only ordinary routine business occupied the attention of the city council last evening at the usual weekly meeting in the council chamber. His Worship the Mayor presided, and all the aldermen excepting Alderman Yates were present. Tenders for printing the voters' lists are to be called for, to be in by December 7th next.

A letter was read from Ald. Cameron, M. P. P., enclosing copy of Assessment Act, 1903. Letter received and filed and sender to be thanked.

R. P. Rithet & Co. offered to place signs on all the streets in the city. Signs to have advertisement on of Columbia flour manufactured by this firm at Enderby and Vernon, B. C.

Ald. Stewart moved and Ald Dinsdale seconded that letter be received and writer informed that the council cannot accept offer.

A letter from Messrs, Drake, Jackson and Helmcken was read on behalf of their client, Mr. Bertrucci, re expropriation of land on Douglas street extension. Referred to the streets' bridges and sewers committee for report.

A letter was received from Pemberton & Son re the removal of Mr. Phillips from the land now occupied by him. Mr. Topp was ordered to see the law enforced.

A letter requesting water main and surface drain for new building off Cadboro Bay road was received from Dr. Verrinder. Communication referred to water commissioner and city engineer for report.

Communication from the vice president of the Victoria Terminal Railway and Ferry Company was read, offering to pay for the repairs to First street from Bay to Market streets if the city will do the work. This letter was in confirmation of letter of June 2nd. This company also offered to pay full cost of repairing the streets traversed by their line of railway in strict accordance with their agreement with the city. Letter received and filed and city engineer instructed to proceed with repairs at once.

A letter was received from George Jeeves, calling attention to certain errors in the plumbing inspector's report.

A letter was received from the publishers of Gardiner's Complete Directory of Canada and Newfoundland requesting an order from the city council. Referred to finance committee.

Messrs. Hooper and Watkins certified that $5,000 has been expended up to date on the Carnegie Library building. Report received and left with the mayor to take the necessary steps to secure the money.

The city clerk's report, as follows, was submitted:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to inform you that since the last meeting of the city council the following communication have been received and referred to the city engineer for report, viz.:

D. Spragge, calling attention to the condition of the alleyway between Third and Fourth streets. A. H. Ridgman et al, directing attention to the condition of Frederick street.

J. E. Cowan (and five others), asking that a sidewalk be laid down on the south side of Pandora street from George street for a distance of about 200 feet also on the east side of George street from Pandora street, southward.

Windsor Grocery (and two others) calling attention to the needs of a crossing from the Metropolitan building to the post office.

Frank J. Sehl re bad condition of Pembroke street immediately above Quadra street.

Marietta Lee re condition of the ditch extending from Richmond road to Foul Bay road.

H. Brakes asking for a crossing to his house on corner or Howard and Lydia streets.

Report received.

The following letter was read from the city engineer:

Gentlemen: In accordance with instructions I have the honor to submit the following report of the work I consider necessary to be done to improve and strengthen the James bay retaining wall.

As previously instructed a cluster of piles has been driven as close together as possible for a distance of fifty feet on either side of the center line of wall and ten feet from the face of same; and since this work was done I am pleased to say no further movement has taken place.

I would now further recommend that the mud be dredged out in sections and hard bottom obtained a distance of thirty feet from each end, and twelve feet from the face of above mentioned cluster or piles. In this area so formed piles to be driven at five or six feet centres, the space between and outside of the piles to be filled in with rock up to the foundation level of present wall.

On these piles and rock filling a solid concrete platform fifteen feet wide be erected to high water line; from this point the work to be carried out to correspond with present wall as indicated by sketches Nos. 1 and 2.

In conclusion I may say, should either of the above plans be adopted, I have no hesitation in stating the same would add greatly to the appearance of the structure as well as making a substantial buttress at the point required.

Report adopted, clauses 3 and 4 being left over for future consideration.

Ald. Dinsdale said he thought their should be some limit placed on the expenditure and objected to the manner in which the work on the causeway was being carried out. In voting on the adoption of the report he voted nay.

The finance committee reported accounts to the amount of $4,507.25. Passed and appropriations made.

A further appropriation of $10,000 for extension of sewerage system was passed.

The report of the streets, sewers and bridges committee was read and adopted. The report reads as follows:

Your streets, bridges and sewers committee having considered the undermentioned subjects, begs to recommend the following for the adoption of the council.

Re Rock bay, resolved that the necessary steps be taken to obtain permission from the Dominion government to construct a permanent roadway across Rock bay in line with Bay street.

Recommended that a certain projection of rock, at the corner of Langford and Alston streets be removed. Estimated cost $60.

Recommended that the following sidewalks be laid: On Croft street, east side, estimated cost $148.00; Bellot street, north side, estimated cost $44; George street east side, estimated cost $71; Fourth street, from Hillside avenue, estimated cost $53.

Recommended that the sum of $75 be expended in repairing Pemberton road, and $30 in improving the alleyway between Third and Fourth streets.

Re communication from R. Muler C. E., engineer of His Majesty's dockyard, Esquimalt, desiring the use of the steam roller for a few days in January next. Recommended that Mr. Muler be informed that the council is willing to loan the roller as desired free of charge, on condition that the transportation of the same from the city to Esquimalt and back is undertaken by him, and that the running expenses (including the present engineer's pay during the time the roller is used at Esquimalt) and all responsibility for damage (if any) is assumed by him.

The council then adjourned.

CANADIAN SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Walk Off With a Chicago Prize List—Unfair Customs Restrictions.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Canadian sheep and lambs took off the twelve prizes awarded at the National stock show for entries in two classes, and the exhibitors from the province of Ontario point to this in connection with the refusal of the St. Louis people to recognize the stud and herd books of Canada.

Of this international complication, Garnett C. Porter, a prominent visitor from Ottawa, says: "The Canadian exhibitors are much concerned over the proposed changes in the United States customs regarding the entrance of stock from the Dominion. So intense is the feeling in Canada just now that the government has formally declined to make any display at the St. Louis fair, notwithstanding that $100,000 has been appropriated to pay freight on the animals which were to have been sent to St. Louis."

MEXICAN CENTRAL.

New York, Dec. 1.—Inability of the Mexican Central Railway to carry to success its plan to retire income bonds amounting to approximately $32,000,000 has been announced. The failure of the plan which was intended as the first step in the reorganization of the company's finances was due to the opposition of two bondholders' protective companies, each acting independently of the other.

Venture to Carry Ores to Island

Will Make Two Trips Monthly From Uchucklessett and Two From Quatsino.

Southern Cross Mine Will Ship a Thousand Tons a Month to Crofton.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The steamer Venture left port last night on the initial voyage in the ore-carrying business which is to be developed with the west coast of Vancouver Island. She goes to the Southern Cross mine, a copper and gold property on Uchucklessett Harbor, in Barkley Sound, which has been taken over by N. P. Shaw and associates, who have fifteen men employed there. They have built a wharf and bunkers at the Island mine, and will commence shipping ore at once. There are now in the bunkers five hundred tons of ore awaiting shipment, which the Venture will carry to Crofton. The mine is to ship a thousand tons of ore a month, the Venture making two trips a month to Barkley Sound, and two other trips will be made to Quatsino Sound, for the Yreka mine is being reopened and will resume regular shipments to the Crofton smelter. With a thousand tons of copper and gold ore from the Southern Cross mine on the nearby Sound, and the two loads from the Yreka mine, there will be a steady carriage of ore to the Crofton smelter from the Vancouver Island mines which will result in work for many. The cargo of ore to be brought from Uchucklessett will be the first shipment ore in anything like a quantity from Barkley Sound, although shipments have been made by the Monitor and Nahmint mines, on Alberni canal.

MANITOBA REEVES ARE NOMINATED

Candidates Are Named For Municipal Honors in Prairie Province.

Winnipeg, Dec. 1.—The Christmas excursion rates to the East were inaugurated today by the Canadian Pacific Railway, nearly 300 Westerners taking advantage of the low rates.

Municipal nominations took place today throughout Manitoba with the exception of three or four towns where nominations are made one week later. In Winnipeg the nominations for mayor are: Ald. Thomas Sharpe, Ald. Robert Barclay, ex-Ald. J. F. Mitchell. Among the reeves nominated for outside municipalities are the following: St. Boniface, Joseph Turenne, acclamation; Kildonan, John Sanderson, acclamation; St. Vital, P. Dumas, acclamation; St. Pauls, J. McNaughton, acclamation; Broken Head, C. A. Maddin and Joseph Walton; Shoal Lake, Frank Simpson and John Simpson; Victoria, H. J. McLean and R. J. Stewart; North Norfolk, H. W. Baker; St. Thompson, G. P. North; Assiniboia, Wm. Burke, and A. Fowler; Dauphin, John Seale, acclamation; North Cypress, John G. Barron, acclamation; Rheinland, Wm. Berg, J. A. Klasson, T. St. Vatzky; Turtle Mountain, John Hannah, acclamation; Langford, T. Pollock, acclamation; Rosedale, A. Crawford, acclamation; Wallace, A. O'Bell, acclamation; White Head, Jos. Haig, Wm. Brath and D. Loner; Adanah, A. F. Hole and D. F. Maxwell; Sifton, A. D. Chisholm, acclamation; Brenda, Charles Samway, acclamation.

STRICKEN BY HEART DISEASE.

Pastor Drops Dead and Friend Taken Off While Lifting Corpse.

Corning, N. Y., Dec. 1.—News reached here today from the village of Lindley that last night the Rev. Levi Wilcox, pastor of the Free Methodist church, was found dead in his barn, where he had been at work. When Adam Lohman, a friend of the pastor, attempted to raise the body he, too, fell dead. Heart disease was the cause of both deaths.

THE CUBAN TREATY.

Washington, Dec. 1.—United States Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, had a conference today with President Roosevelt regarding the treaty negotiations with Cuba with which the ownership of the Isles of Pines is vested in Cuba. Senator Penrose is opposed to the ratification of the treaty and will do his utmost to defeat it. If that should not be possible he will seek to radically amend it. Several American capitalists who have important financial interests in the island are contesting the ratification of the treaty. If the treaty should be ratified as now seems likely an effort will be made to have it so amended as to provide for a port of entry on the Isle of Pines.

LIVES LOST IN COLLISION.

New York, Dec. 1.—Three lives were lost and one man was badly hurt today by a collision between the tug Idlewild and Hercules off Ellis island. Hans Parson, William Lasker and a man whose name has not been learned were drowned. John Storbert, a boatman, was cut about head and his left leg broken. The Hercules is owned by the American Tow Boat Company of Baltimore.

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC.

Butler, Pa., Dec. 1.—The typhoid epidemic shows no signs of abatement. One death and five new cases were reported today. Thirty-four nurses arrived from Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Cleveland and other cities, and have been assigned to places of duty.

Thousands Of Chinese Drowned

Typhoon Sinks Several Hundred Junks Off Shores of Swatow.

Government Tender Rescues Many of the Unfortunate Chinese Fishermen.

While four hundred Chinese fishing junks were plying their vocation off Swatow on November 8th, according to advices brought by the steamer Athenian, which arrived Sunday, a typhoon swept down upon them, as a result of which at least 300 of the junks were disabled and thousands of lives were lost. The Hongkong government tender Stanley, a Chinese cruiser, three torpedo boats and the naval water tank at Hongkong, went out as a rescue fleet, and saved a number of the unfortunate fishermen, the Stanley towing in over thirty junks and picking up nearly 400 men, who were suffering terribly from extreme thirst and hunger, for the survivors of the disaster had been without food for from two to five days.

When the gale swept down on the fishing junks, the havoc wrought was fearful. Rudders were swept away, masts broken; sails ripped and general destruction was rife. For days the disabled junks drifted helplessly about, the crews suffering the pangs of extreme hunger and thirst. Signals of distress were flown from what was left of masts or on the highest point, and death stared all in the face when the Stanley came to the rescue. Frantic signals were made and when the Stanley bore down on the unfortunates their joy knew no bounds. The Stanley was bound on a regular cruise with provisions for Wgalan light, and her master, realizing the impossibility of relieving all the disabled craft, took as many as he could in tow and took off the crews of others.

There was a heavy sea running, but he managed to get eight vessels in tow and picked up 122 men. Influential Chinese prevailed on the government to send the boat again to the rescue, and she returned with four junks and 109 men, and on a third trip picked up three junks and five men. Their appearance told a tale of extreme hardship and physical suffering. It was the same tale, no food no water. The Stanley's captain counted as many as fifty-seven disabled junks drifting seaward, helpless, all flying distress signals. The naval authorities despatched three torpedo boat destroyers and the naval water tank, which relieved the sufferings of many rescued and the torpedo destroyers picked up several junks. A Chinese cruiser also aided in the work.

The fishermen estimate that of the four hundred junks three hundred at least were disabled or sunk, and all tell of many men struggling in the heavy seas and of their final disappearance. Thousands of lives are feared to have been lost.

SURPRISE PARTY FOR CONVICT.

On Completing Term in England Will Be Arrested and Sent to the U. S.

London, Dec. 1.—Chas. Allen, the American criminal terminated several years' imprisonment at Dartmouth December 5th. As soon as he walks out of prison he will be rearrested on an extradition warrant charging him with a daring post office robbery at Springfield, Ill., in 1895. Later in the year, Allen and one Killoran, broke out of Ludlow street jail, New York, and ascaped to England. It was only after Allen had been convicted of robbing the Birkbeck bank that his identity was discovered. Allen is quite ignorant of the reception that awaits him.

COLORADO MINERS' STRIKE.

Denver, Dec. 1.—Interest in the coal miners' strike has shifted from the northern fields where work has been resumed to the southern part of the state. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, will be in Trinidad tomorrow to confer with the district union officials. It is believed that he will renew the attempt to secure a personal conference with the managers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron and Victor Fuel Company which have repeatedly refused to meet any representatives of the union. The price of northern coal in Denver has been raised from $4.25 to $5 per ton. Mine owners explain that the advance is made necessary by conceding the eight-hour day to the miners.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

The surveying corps of J. H. Gray, C. E., that has been surveying for the mono railway up to the West Fork of the Duncan from Kootenay lake, has been moved to the South Fork of the Kaslo river. Mr. Gray is now busily engaged in necessary estimates as to the initiatory cost of the building of the proposed road. The terminus will be at South Fork, where large ore bunkers are to be erected and gravity handling of the ore will, as far as possible, be utilized for the transfer to the Kaslo & Slocan railway. The length of the line will be about twenty-eight miles and the tonnage already offering will prove a large source of revenue to the investing public without taking into consideration the many promising properties that the road will be the means of opening up and exploiting.—Kaslo Kootenaian.

The parlors of the Silver King hotel were daintily decorated on Wednesday evening last for the wedding of Ruth Hildur, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gustaf Thelin, to David Henry Proudfoot. Rev. Dr. Wright performed the ceremony.—Nelson Tribune.

Joe Janiga, a Slav who lives in the Old Town, made a murderous attack on his brother's wife on Wednesday evening with a knife. Had his weapon been in good condition there is little doubt but that murder would have been committed. The three were more or less under the influence of liquor. Joe attacked the other two with an old and dull jack-knife. He struck the woman a severe blow over the heart, the blade being stopped by a rib, which saved her from serious injury. The knife was then turned against his brother. Cuts were inflicted on the head and in the vicinity of the stomach.—Fernie Free Press.

Closely related to the mining industry of Southeast Kootenay is the town of Fort Steel. It is the most important centre of the various mining camps. It is situated geographically in the centre of the district. The mining camps most directly connected with the fortunes of Fort Steele are those of Bull river, Dibble, Lost, Wild Horse, Four-mile, Six-mile, Tracy, Wolf and Sheep creeks. It is a mining district famous in the early history for its placers, and has sprung into increased activity as a result of recent important discoveries in quartz mining.—Fort Steele Prospector.

Considerable interest has been aroused at Perry creek, by the Theis company, who are now engaged in sinking a shaft to bedrock, says the Fort Steele Prospector. The placer ground in the vicinity of "Old Town" is known to be very rich in yellow gold. It is planned by the Kootenay Perry Gold Mining Company to continue exploratory operations on their property all winter. A wire cable is now being extended from the wagon road to the camp, and will be used in the transportation of supplies and machinery. Several Chinese outfits who have been working in the bed of Wild Horse creek, this summer, have done well. It is said that the average pay has been about $5 per man. The Ban Quan company, who have been operating on Wild Horse creek, only made a partial clean-up this fall owing to the sudden cold wave, which filled the boxes with ice. Wild Horse and Perry creeks have been worked to their fullest capacity during the past summer. The numerous companies operating in Southeast Kootenay, on Wild Horse, Perry creek and Bull river, intend making extensive preparations during the winter months, so as to have in readiness all supplies, etc., so that when next season's operations begin there will be no delay.—Nelson News.

The youngest daughter of General Sam Houston of Texas has been defeated for postmistress of the state senate.

Major General Henry C. Hasbrough, who has been retired on long service, will make Newburgh, N. Y., his home.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Price $1; postage 4 cents.

MORE VICTMS OF KENTUCKY FEUDS

Cowardly Assassin Shoots Father And Son in Their Home.

Louisville, Nov. 30.—A despatch from Hodgensville, Ky., reports the assassination of Squire Osborne and his son, Dave, the fatal wounding of William Gardner and the injury of John Bennett. The alleged murderer, Custer Gardner, a young farmer, was caught at Elizabethtown today after a desperate fight and was lodged in jail at Mumfordville. The men were shot as they sat in their home. The assassin under cover of darkness crept up to a window and placing his Winchester near the glass fired several times. Squire Osborne was a district magistrate. The trouble had its inception in a family quarrel. Gardner has heretofore borne a good reputation.

AN INJURED PRINCESS.

Berlin, Dec. 1.—The divorce proceedings of Princess Alice of Schoenburg-Waldenberg against her husband, Prince Frederick began in Dresden yesterday. The Princess returned from Soire near Genoa in an aggressive state of mind. She openly declared the Prince was responsible for the charges made against her and said her husband was seeking revenge because she refused to continue to pay his debts. The Princess also threatened to begin proceedings for calumny, claiming that the newspaper stories of her alleged elopement with a coachman are traceable directly to Prince Frederick.

NEW YORK TERMINAL.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.—The last obstacle in the way of the Pennsylvania railroad's comprehensive plans for tunnels and terminal in New York city was removed today by the passage of a resolution by the board of estimates authorizing the closing of Thirty-Second street between Seventh and Ninth avenues, where the company contemplates building its mammoth station.

NO DISCRIMINATION.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—At the first meeting of the executive board of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, to be held in Dayton, Ohio, December 3, one of the most significant of the measures which will come before the meeting is a recommendation that members, when purchasing goods, give preference to such articles as do not bear marks or labels discriminating against any class of workers.

AMUR RETURNS.

Brings Sixty Passengers From the Northland.

Steamer Amur of the C. P. R., reached port on Sunday from the North, after a rough trip. She had sixty passengers, mostly from White Horse and coast ports, many of whom told of the rich finds made in the Askell river district, where, as told, in another column, two new creeks have been discovered and petroleum and coal found. The passengers included the following for Victoria: Wm. Dalby, Jas B. Adam, Jas. Olson, W. Henderson, W. Davies, R. L. Jones, W. Devereaux, Geo. Lough, B. James, P. McLaggan, B. Nickerson and Ed Davies. The arrivals reported that the stages were being delayed. Two arrived a few days before the Amur sailed, which were out more than 20 days from Dawson. Some of the passengers quit the stages at Yukon Crossing, and mushed in, beating the others in several days. Another stage arrived later, which made the trip in six days, 22 hours. She brought 11 passengers, all B. L. K. Co.'s employees and seven sacks of mail. The arrivals reported that the mounted police at Forty-Mile have secured the mail that was abandoned by Ben Downing's mail carrier, Ballentine, some time ago. The latter was caught in an ice jam near the Cassiar house, and was forced to get out the best he could, having a narrow escape from death in the desperate struggle to reach the shore through the grinding mass of ice. He considered the mail as lost, and so reported to others, who also repeated the story. Now comes the news that the boat with the mail was found by the police of the Forty-Mile post. They were on the lookout for the boat and found it about seven miles above Forty-Mile.

The N. W. M. Police have been ordered to patrol the trails to the new gold fields, as complaint has been made by many people who had caches of provisions and horse feed on the trail to the new gold fields that their caches had been robbed by unknown persons during the recent stampede to Bullion creek, says the White Horse Star. It is customary on the trail, in case of necessity, for a traveler to open a cache and help himself to all he is in actual need of, and after he has done so to leave a memorandum of what he has taken, together with his name. In the cases referred to above, however, the goods were taken but nothing left to show by whom; hence those who helped themselves to other people's property are liable to arrest and imprisonment on a charge of theft. The matter was brought to the notice of the N. W. M. P. and from now on a regular weekly patrol will be sent over the route.

E. P. Needham, one of those who joined in the stampede to the Lake Kluhane district and secured a claim has been accidently killed at Skagway by falling from Moore's wharf, while intoxicated. With head crushed and face bruised and lacerated, the dead body of Edward P. Needham, was found lying on the beach where it had evidently fallen from the approach to Moore's whalf and the wharf proper. The body was in two feet of water when found. Eighty dollars was found on the corpse and he had pay checks and certificates of deposit amounting ao several hundred dollars and certificates showing ownership of three mining claim in the Ruby creek country on his body.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on Nitenat Lake, Vancouver Island, commencing at a post on the east side of the lake, about nine miles from the north end of said lake, marked "Otto Rosander's southwest corner," running east forty chains, thence north forty chains, thence east sixty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west to the shore line of said lake, thence along the shore northerly to point of commencement.

S. M. LEIGH.

Dated Victoria. B. C., October 29th, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on Nitenat Lake, Vancouver Island, commencing at a post marked J. L. Leigh, southeast corner, near Indian Reserve, at the head of the lake, west side, running north forty chains, thence west one hundred chains, thence south to shore of lake, thence along shore of lake to point of commencement.

J. L. LEIGH.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., Oct. 29th, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of pastoral and agricultural land, as hereinafter described. Commencing at a post driven in south bank of Bulkley river, at northeast corner of land staked by one R. H. Kidd, running thence southwest along said Kidd's claim 80 chains, thence about southeast 20 chains, thence back to Bulkley river, thence down said river to initial post.

ALBERT FREEMAN.

September 29, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate on the northwest coast of Kai-en Island: Commencing at a post marked A. E. Johnston's S. W. corner, thence running east 80 chains thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore, thence along the shore to point of commencement, containing an area of 640 acres or less.

A. E. JOHNSTON.

Kaien Island. Sept. 28, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase the following tract of land situated on Kai-en Island, commencing at a post marked "F. Parker's S. W. Corner," thence running east 80 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence 20 chains to point of commencement, containing an area of 160 acres more or less.

F. PARKER.

Kai-en Island, Sept. 27, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of pastoral and agricultural land, as hereinafter described. Commencing at a post driven in south bank of Buckley river at N. W. corner of land staked by one Albert Freeman, running thence southwest along said Freeman claim 80 chains, thence about N. W. 20 chains, thence back to Buckley river, thence up said river to initial post.

R. H. KIDD.

Dated October 24, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of pastoral and agricultural land, as hereinafter described. Commencing at a post driven in south bank of Buckley river at N. W. corner of land staked by one R. H. Kidd, running thence S. W. along said Kidd's claim 80 chains, thence about N. W. 20 chains, thence back to Buckley river, thence up said river to initial post.

A. BAAR.

Dated October 24, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted north of the Indian Reserve on the east shore of Port Harvey, Coast District, thence south sixty chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore, thence south along the shore to point of commencement, excluding the Indian Reserve.

ALFRED ROY.

Victoria, B. C., 21st November, 1903.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY

We have just made arrangements to have a Telegraph Department which will be under the personal supervision of an expert, who has had experience in all kinds of telegraphing and telephone work.

It will pay you to write for particulars. Box. 514.

VANCOUVER BUSINESS COLLEGE, Ltd.
Member B. E. A. of Can.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates Street, Victoria.
Ladies' and Gents' Garments and Household Furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

BEFORE GOING TO BED
USE
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
TOOTH
POWDER

instead of leaving your teeth exposed all night to the spread of decay.

In the morning it is refreshing and cooling to the mouth.

It has the largest sale of any dentifrice.

CALVERT'S
Prickly-heat Soap
(10% Crystal Carbolic)
is a pleasant antiseptic soap, specially suited for bath and toilet use in hot climates.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

DR. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

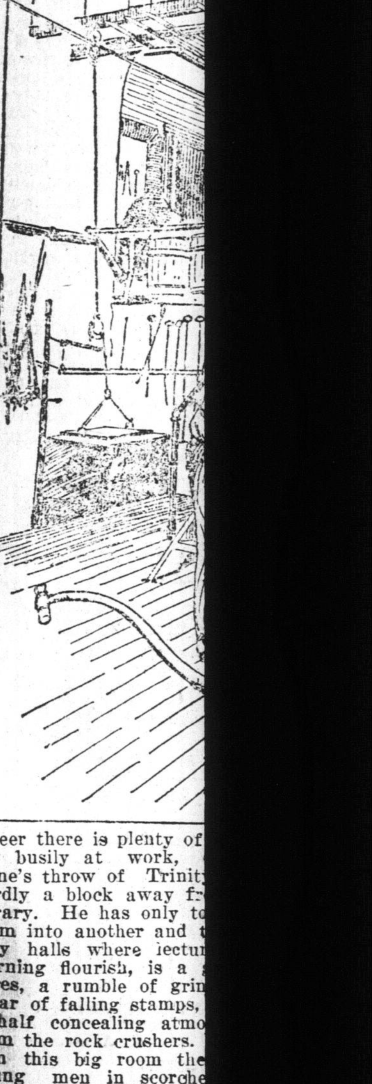
Vice Chancellor Sir W. Gage Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 186.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, etc.

Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. Sole manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Ltd., London.



THE MAKING OF A MINING ENGINEER.

Furnaces Glow and Grinding Mills Rumble in Massachusetts City to Train Men for Work in Rocky Mountains—Technical School Undergraduates Now Obtain a Practical Knowledge of Mining Processes.

Boston, Nov. 17, 1903.—The geography of this planet, kindly as it has proved, in its rough and ready fashion, to those who have dug fortunes out of its hidden stores of metals and minerals, was not in any way laid out for the special accommodation of such young men as wish to study the theory and science of mining engineering. The valuable elements to be mined are scattered haphazard over wide, desolate regions, while the centres of population, and, correspondingly, the centres of education, cluster together without reference to the structure of the earth under them. In other words, the young and aspiring engineer who wants to place himself in actual contact with real mines finds himself often at a distance from his theory and science—and vice versa.

The modern department of mining engineering at a big up-to-date technical school in the East—where we have mining science but practically no mining worth talking about—presents therefore some queer incongruities. Here in Boston at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as the instructor who has in charge the mining engineering courses approaches you, your preconceived idea of what professors of science should look like retreats in disorder. He has the prescribed white hair, the indispensible expression of thought, the even, methodical voice; but his hands indicate the continual handling of heavy tools and grimy things generally; and though he takes his seat in a patent revolving office chair, before a very business like desk, he still retains his complete uniform of practical but unacademic blue overalls.

The three "R's" of every kind of engineering whatever—in other words, the preliminary base from which to study it—must comprise chemistry, physics and mathematics. As the professor in the unprofessional blue overalls would tell you, "Everything in engineering, from a crowbar up, begins with and ends and is manipulated in these three things." The young man, therefore, who would learn how to extract the treasures of the earth begins in the comparatively dry atmosphere of these exact and exacting sciences; but at the same time he appears intermittently with his nose not far from a drawing board strewn with compasses and ruling pens, for a mining engineer must also be a fair draughtsman. After a little we meet him all over Boston and far out into the country with his mysterious three-legged instruments, kindly requesting us as we sit in the parks to take some other bench so that he can see his companion with the striped pole on the other side of the pond. Surveying is a very important part of a miner's accomplishments, for he must always be depended on to find his way a mile and more under ground in any direction, to run tunnels and labyrinths skewed at all sorts of complicated angles, and, with nothing in sight ahead of him but a fine steel wire with a light behind it and a plumb bob on the end held verticallly over a tiny mark on the floor, to come out even in the end to the tenth part of an inch.

At the same time that these various studies are in process the future mining engineer also becomes acquainted with minerals in his laboratories and with geology out of books and in the lecture rooms, with an occasional trip outdoors to view the methods of nature in our glacial New England landscape.

So far it is plain sailing; but now comes the problem of getting into actual contact with the metallurgical work of a mine and with the structure of the earth in which mines are worked profitably. Generally speaking there are no mines in Eastern Massachusetts; but for the benefit of the future mining engineer there is plenty of mining machinery busily at work, even within a stone's throw of Trinity Church and hardly a block away from the public library. He has only to pass from one room into another and there, under the very halls where lecturing and book learning flourish, is a glowing of furnaces, a rumble of grinding mills, and a jar of falling stamps, all going on in a half concealing atmosphere of dust from the rock crushers.

In this big room there are many young men in scorched shirts with their sleeves rolled up and with very dirty hands and faces. By the expression on their countenances as they peer into the glowing furnaces, watching the evolution of tiny bits of the earth's crust under high temperatures, you may guess that whatever they are doing is at least interesting. There are in fact more machines at work and more things going on in this room than at many a real mine. In one place, ores rich in Mexican silver are being ground up in miniature amalgamating pans in which quicksilver captures and holds the precious metal after the mere earth and dross have been ground and sifted away. In another machine—technically spoken of as a "jig"—small copper-bearing pebbles are being separated from other pebbles bearing nothing in particular, by a curious "jigging" up and down in small tanks of water. In still another place gold quartz is being crushed to fine powder under heavy stamps and the fine gold gathered on a quick-silver plate, or if it fails to deposit there, finally caught on a broad rubber belt over which streams of water play constantly to wash away the accompanying mud and leave the clean and bright metal.

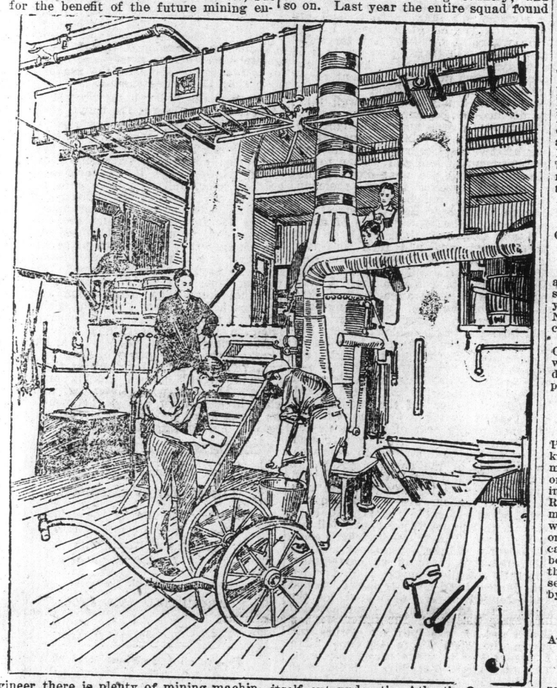
If your visit happens to occur at the right time, you may be fortunate enough to see the refining processes carried out to the end. There will be a reverberating furnace going full tilt, roasting burn away their impurities. You will see copper melted and remelted until it is almost pure, and then cast into thin plates for the final process of electric refinement. The plates of impure copper are placed side by side with thinner ones of pure metal in a tank of chemicals in solution. An electric current is then made to go down through the impure plates, through the liquid in the tank, and out again by way of the thinner sheets. The result has never to this day been entirely explained, but, however it may be brought about, the electric current transfers the copper, atom by atom, from the impure plates, to the thin sheets, making them grow mysteriously thicker and thicker, and leaving behind but a skeleton of black impurities, which are themselves, however, rich in other metals of value.

In other words the process starts with copper almost pure, but not quite, and ends with chemically pure copper—very valuable for electrical purposes—and with a fine residue of silver and maybe gold, both of which, when made into coin of the realm, become enviable possessions.

Then there is the blast furnace where the pervious ores are put in at the top along with the accompanying "fluxes" and fuel, the metals they contain running out at the bottom in a molten stream into iron pots into which, after cooling, they appear stratified—the lead at the bottom, the iron next, the slag on top—precisely like that dangerous and striped cordial that comes after the coffee, in a little slender glass. And while these processes are going on in a comparatively large way, the individual student learns also to "assay"—that is by the analysis of minute specimens of ore and the measurement of the quantity of each metal they contain, to find out the nature of the deposit from which they were taken, its value, and how best to deal with it in bulk. That is the pedagogic purpose of the little test furnaces.

So much for the actual practice of handling ores as they come out of the earth. As for actual practice in getting them out in the first place, that is a harder thing to attain, for, as has been said, real mines are very scarce in Massachusetts. However, chalk, slate, pudding stone, remains of glacial action are everywhere plentiful. In some ways, too, New England has the most interesting geological history imaginable, and the general structure of the earth can be learned as well from one material as from another. And so the Institute's solution of its mining engineering problem, with no real mines to draw upon for object lessons has evolved its regular "field days" when parties of students, accompanied by an instructor, may be met out over the hills and far away about the Hub, studying the cant and trend of New England's stratifications, discovering the outcroppings of various ledges on the New England hillsides, and tracing their rise and fall through railway cuts and on river banks.

Most of this work, however, goes on in the "summer school" during the long vacation, and extends sometimes much further than New England. At this time parties are made up for longer journeys, which consist usually in tours through a group of important and interesting mines. On arriving at a point of observation one student is given the task of making a complete study of its pumping system; another considers the ventilating; a third the stratification of the surrounding country; and so on. Last year the entire squad found



itself out under the Atlantic Ocean, one and a half miles from the shore line, when it was visiting the new coal districts in Nova Scotia where the beds are tunneled clear out under the sea, and the Institute's young engineers have often been a mile into the earth in Pennsylvania. To them also—and this perhaps the most aesthetic side of mining engineering—the beautiful petrifications of ferns that grew ages and ages ago are almost as familiar as the modern flowers.

Finally, and in connection with all this other work, both at home and in the field, comes the rather stiff problem of thrashing out the whole mass of information and experience from beginning to end, so thoroughly as finally to reduce it to the form of a written thesis. When that and all the accompanying work is done the student is supposed, not indeed yet a completely trained man, but in time to be able adequately to fill the position of assayer, to make intelligent reports on mines, and to know enough to decide on the best methods of working them; in a word he is a mining engineer and no longer a student. Nor should he become the kind of mining engineer of whom they used to tell a famous story out West touching the experience of a young eastern college graduate who had a dialogue with a rough-and-ready western mine owner.

"But that isn't gold," said the graduate, looking at a precious sample of ore, "that's iron pyrites."

"You don't say!" said the mine owner, suppressing an obstinate smile, "Well, don't give it away to those fellows at Washington, for I've been selling it right along to them as gold!"

In the future we can hardly expect such good stories as this one on the student of mining engineering, for although the mines and the mining colleges are unfortunately so very far apart, the two extremities of the profession—the science and the practice—have been brought very neatly and securely together.

Athenian In From the Orient

C. P. R. Liner Arrived on Sunday Morning at Ocean Docks.

Empress of China Sails—Port Simpson Now a Port of Call.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Steamer Athenian of the C. P. R., Capt. Evans, which arrived from the Orient on Sunday morning, missed the heavy gale which damaged the Indravelli, although the barometer gave plain evidence that somewhere a terrific storm must have been raging, for the glass fell lower than it has been seen on the Pacific for some time. The passage was, though, a moderate one, though not without a couple of stiff blows with high seas. No damage resulted, however, and the passenger list was a slim one. There were eight in the saloon, W. W. Clark of Hongkong, Surgeon W. E. Rutledge, R. N., from Hongkong, and W. J. Sedgewick, U. S. N., from Manila, and five young Chinese bound to educational institutions in the United States. The steamer had a smaller complement of Chinese than usual, of whom fifteen landed here, and there were 26 Japanese for Vancouver, none being landed here. The steamer had a fair cargo of 2,200 tons, including heavy shipments of silk. She proceeded to Vancouver early Sunday morning.

Steamer Hyades of the Boston Tugboat Company, which left Yokohama soon after the C. P. R. liner, is now due from Hongkong, and the other usual ports of call in the Far East, and the steamer Shawmut from Manila and ports—she sailed from Yokohama on November 24th—is also expected to arrive shortly. The steamer Oanfa of the China Mutual line, will come to Victoria via San Francisco. The big freighter which is en route from Liverpool via the Orient, sailed from Yokohama on November 21st for San Francisco direct, and she will come thence to Victoria. The steamer Indrapura of the Portland & Asiatic line, which left Yokohama on Thursday last is also coming to Victoria, bringing a number of Chinese who are en route to Victoria. There are four other liners en route—a total fleet of seven large vessels—on the way from Yokohama to Victoria. The Empress of India left the Japanese port on November 27th, the Iyo Maru on the 17th, being due next Tuesday, and the Pleiades on November 30th.

The steamer Empress of China of the Canadian Pacific line, sailed from Victoria last night for the Orient, having a fair cargo of general merchandise, including heavy flour shipments for the ports of the Orient. The passengers of the liner included Leung Kai Chew, the well-known Chinese reformer, and Pow Chee, his secretary, en route to Yokohama, which is as near China as they dare go, for there is a standing offer of one hundred thousand taels for the head of Leung Kai Chew. Other passengers were Mr. Arkwright, Rev. G. H. Bonddield, S. M. Bewick, A. J. H. Carlill, S. E. Cameron, W. H. Gill, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Glass, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Glass, J. A. Hutchison, Miss M. Kirkwood, William Martin, Miss K. Morgan, C. Mosle, Mr. MacLean, Mr. Orange, Rev. F. N. Scott, Mrs. F. N. Scott, S. Aburkota, C. D. Wilkinson, J. W. Wilkinson. The Princess Beatrice acted as tender to her.

IN HEAVY GALE.

Ship W. H. Macy in Big Blow Off the Queen Charlottes.

The ship W. H. Macy, which has just arrived at San Francisco from Loring with salmon, was in a terrific gale off Queen Charlotte Island on November 8th and 9th, for a part of the time being on her beam ends. Both southeast and southwest gales were experienced at that time, and the ship had a narrow escape from destruction. The seas washed overboard the water tanks, stove in two boats, washed another boat from the forward house, sprung the rudder head and blew away some of the sails. In the height of the storm, it is reported, the ninety-five Chinese on board, huddled below in the greatest fear, and only reappeared when the gales had passed and the ship was once again on a level keel. In addition to the Chinese the Macy brought fifty Japanese and forty white men and boys who have been employed at the canneries.

CAPTAIN EXONERATED.

Government Inspectors Find Fault With Charles Nelson's Officers.

The U. S. government inspector of hulls and boilers that investigated the loss of the steamship Charles Nelson, filed their report yesterday. It exonerates the master of the Nelson and his officers from all blame in connection with the casualty, and adds:

"Moreover, great credit is due to Capt. Gunderson for the able and courageous way in which he coped with the grave danger which threatened the lives and property under his charge."

AN IMPORTANT PORT.

According to the Vancouver Province, Port Simpson has become such a well known place since the Grand Trunk promoters mentioned it as a possible terminus on the Pacific coast, that travel to it has increased to such an extent that the C. P. R. has decided to have the steamer Amur make regular calls there. Commencing with her next sailing north from this port on December 6th, the steamer Amur will call at Port Simpson both north and south bound. Besides the calls to be made by the Amur, Port Simpson will remain in possession of the bi-monthly service furnished by the steamer Tees.

THE MOANA.

Arrangements Made to Send Her Mail via San Francisco.

Steamer Moana will miss a trip in all probability as a result of her accident, for she has still to wait a week before the flagship will leave the drydock to allow her to enter the dock at Esquimalt. In the meantime models are being made for the castings needed to replace that broken by the recent accident at William Head. A new steel casting for her broken quadrant, a new rudder post and a shoe are needed as well as some new propeller blades. An Ottawa despatch of yesterday says the government has made arrangements to send her mail outward via San Francisco on December 10th.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Tees will leave tonight for Naas and way ports.

Steamer Nell is down from Queen Charlotte and Northern B. C. ports. News was brought by the steamer of a boat accident as a result of which Walter Rudge and two men named Leighton had a narrow escape from being drowned. They were starting for Metlakatlah, when their boat turned over and one of the Leightons swam ashore, while the other Leighton and Mr. Rudge came ashore on the upturned boat.

H. M. S. Flora's boat crew has won the contest for the Rear Admiral's cup, having defeated the Egeria's crew in a race from Albert Head to Esquimalt.

PARISIAN UNDERGROUND.

Paris, Nov. 30.—There were two accidents on the Metropolitan Underground Railway today, but there was no loss of life. In each case a car was burned between stations, causing the passengers to escape along the tracks. As the accidents occurred in open stretches of track the dense smoke escaped and the dangers of suffocation were avoided. The first report had it that another catastrophe had occurred which caused great excitement throughout the city.

THIRTY MILLIONS FOR PRECIOUS GEMS.

Vast Fortune in Diamonds and Other Jewels Brought Over-Seas Each Year—Extraordinary Precautions Taken on Shipboard for Their Safe Transportation.

and since the demand for them which must be satisfied by transportation is not likely to be widespread unless people are making more money than they actually need to accord with their standards of living. There are said to be some people who will go with empty stomachs in order to sport diamonds, but these in the aggregate are probably not numerous, and at any rate their purchases through such privations cannot be very extensive, since one good diamond or ruby or emerald costs about as much as would feed and clothe an ordinary person for a year. It is a well accepted fact among dealers in jewels that when prosperity is widespread their sales increase rapidly, and that when hard times comes theirs is about the first business to feel the depression.

If it be admitted that the trade in gems is a faithful indication of the industrial situation, one must acknowledge that the fiscal year which ended with the first half of 1903 was the most prosperous in the history of the country, for the value of the precious stones imported during that period was far in excess of anything previously recorded. According to the compilation of the government officials which has just been completed, diamonds and other precious stones of a value exceeding $30,000,000 were brought into the United States between June 30, 1902 and June 30, 1903, and even this enormous total is probably below the actual value, for the figures are taken from the invoices of the importers, who are not likely to overvalue packages on which they must pay a high import duty.

It is interesting to compare the figures given above with those of previous years. In 1902 the importation on this count amounted to $23,000,000; in 1901 to $20,000,000; in 1899, to $14,000,000; in 1898 to $9,000,000; in 1897 to $2,500,000; in 1896 to $6,750,000; in 1895 to $7,500,000; in 1894 to $5,500,000. Between 1887 and 1890 they had increased from $10,000,000 to $16,000,000, but in the next three years they fell off even more rapidly to $5,500,000. The influence of the depression of 1893 is very clearly marked in the small importations for the following year, while the tide of prosperity which set in in 1898 has carried the figures far bepond all previous records. Thus the total value of diamonds and other gems brought into the United States in the year just ended was half again as great as in the preceding year, more than twice as great as in 1899 and three times as great as in any year down to 1887. Verily the love for jewels must grow by what it feeds upon.

At present there exists a discrimination of 10 per cent. in favor of the cutting of precious stones in America, with the result that a steadily increasing proportion of the total imports are in uncut form. Thus the value of uncut stones imported has increased from $2,500,000 in 1898 to $10,000,000 in 1903, or about one third of the total.

The value of the jewels and precious stones imported into the United States is often said to be the best barometer of the country's prosperity, and quite possibly this is the case, since very few gems are produced in the United States (While nearly all the diamonds are at present produced, as everybody knows by the mines of South Africa, most of those brought to the United States are shipped from Antwerp, Amsterdam, or London, and enter the port of New York. The two former cities are the centre of the diamond cutting industry, while London is the great diamond market of the world, and New York occupies a similar position in America. The greatest quantities of gems are brought in by the Red Star steamers from Antwerp and by the American line from London via Southampton though nearly all of the fast liners have a share in the trade.

One might suppose this an extremely profitable kind of cargo for the steamships to carry since the freight is paid according to value, and since a small box six inches long and less that in width and depth may pay two or three hundred dollars in transportation charges. But this same box may contain a hundred thousand dollars' worth of gems, and of course part of the freight rate is really paid for the insurance of their safe carriage. In carrying packages of this tremendous value, extraordinary precautions must be taken. They are immured in strong safes and are carefully guarded, and in addition the shipper usually takes the precaution of insuring them with the marine companies against the possible loss of the vessel.

It is a noteworthy fact that not an instance has been recorded in which diamonds have been lost or stolen, although a man could easily walk off with half a million dollars' worth of gems in his waistcoat pockets, were it not that it is one of the most difficult undertakings in the world to commit such a theft or even to find where the gems are stored on shipboard.

A number of interesting deductions may be drawn from the $30,000,000 and more which the American people paid last year for diamonds and similar articles of luxurious adornment. One is that this astonishing total, even with the import duty and the dealers' profit added, represents an expenditure of only about fifty cents for each man, woman and child in the country, so that to counterbalance the few who spend tens of thousands of dollars for jewels there must be a good many thousands of us who spend nothing at all. Another is that in indulging in this little fancy for expensive stones $2,000,000 was paid into Uncle Sam's treasury, or enough to pay the salaries of the entire House of Representatives. Another is that the American people are the greatest purchasers of precious stones in the world, and that, while we cannot all wear diamonds as yet, we may be able to do so in the course of time.

Baggage-Masters In Conference

Commissioner of Customs to Frame New Regulations For Inspection.

Preston to Be Stimulated to Action in Northern France.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—The commissioner of customs had a conference today with the general baggage masters of the Canadian railways, with a view of having new regulations framed so as to have all passengers' baggage inspected at the frontier.

Flags were flying from the public buildings today in honor of the Queen's birthday. The usual salute was fired at noon.

The police court this morning fined J. R. Booth, the millionaire lumberman, $5 and costs for not removing his lumber from the prohibited area.

Premier Laurier will visit Montreal and Quebec next week.

Mr. Smart is going to Europe to stir up Mr. Preston to more active efforts in the immigration line. Special attention will be paid to the north of France.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

Sir,—In my letter published November 26th., in your issue, under heading "Historical Reminiscences," the fort has been built and Mr. Ross having died, Finlayson is ordered to take charge in the spring of 1844. He says of the pre-colonial days:

In 1844 matters went on for some time smoothly enough, when it was found that the natives killed some of our oxen, feeding in the open spaces. I questioned the Songhees chief about this, and demanded payment, as we would not allow our cattle to be killed in this way with impunity. He went away in a rage, assembled some Cowichan Indians to his village, and the next move on their part was a shower of bullets fired at the fort (on the northern side where one bastion stood—J. S. H.) with great noise and demonstration and the part of the crowd assembled (probably about 500—J. S. H.) threatening death and destruction to all the whites. I had then to gather up our forces, man the bastions and not allow any of our men outside until I could settle matters with the Indians. Noticing the chief's lodge, the largest among the others, I directed the interpreter —a half-breed, to go outside and pretend he had deserted from us, and to tell them as from himself that I was going to fire on the chief's lodge, and to see that all inside had left it, in order to prevent bloodshed, and to make a sign to me by twisting his handkerchief round, that all was safe, which he did. I then fired a nine pounder with grape in, and pointed the gun to the chief's lodge, which flew into the air in sprinters like a bombshell. After this there was much howling, and I thought a number were killed, and was quite relieved when the interpreter came around and told me that none were killed, but much frightened, not knowing we had such destructive arms. Shortly after this, the chief with some of his men, came to the gate to see me. I went, assumed a warlike attitude, and mentioned that unless the cattle killed were paid for I would demolish their lodges and drive them from the place. The reply was that he would pay, and asked the price. This was named and the next day payment in full in furs was made, when peace was restored and handshaking took place. Through the interpreter I said that we were here to trade peaceably with them and did not want war, unless we were forced to, and so ended this disagreeable affair.

(This is the second mention by Finlayson of sieges and of compelling Indians to pay for damage. It taught them something about law and order, and was a simple matter, provided they thought the demand just, but—there were no prisons—prisoners would have led to more trouble. Two instances occurred at Fort Rupert, and no doubt the like at many other posts. At Rupert in 1850, an Indian, in contempt, threw a stone at one of the company's servants, and so struck him. The injured took a stick and struck the Indian. There was an immediate commotion in the whole tribe, about 500 in all; so we had to shut the gates and keep on guard night and day. We were besieged. Not a nice condition, when our people were dependent, in the main, on the natives for provisions, so we ate nasty fishy, dirty dried sea parrots and dumplings. After a few days the Indians came to negotiate. They said, if the white man had returned stone for stone that would have been all right—But he used a stick! In the end we paid a blanket or two and so ended this eye for an eye and tooth for tooth business. Is not our so-called Christian law very much the same?

It was usual to give Indians some simple medicine. The company's doctor, my successor, gave an Indian a dose of Epsom salts. The man died soon afterwards of the bad medicine administered! Another siege! Blankets ultimately paid, and then the doctor being absolved, he and all belonging to the fort being free, were allowed to go about unmolested. The truth is even among these Indians. We were perfectly safe outside, provided no untoward thing happened — freedom with cautiousness. They considered us under their care and protection. Why, you can't even feed yourselves, said they on one occasion. What would you do without us? More truth than poetry in this!

Mr. Manson, in charge of the post at Millbank Sound, was more successful. He had a favorite Indian servant, who had a "skokum" in his innards — in fact, according to Indian ideas, bewitched. He had taken all the medicines at the post, peppermint, Turlington's balsam, tinct. of benzoin, jalap, emetics, the usual drugs then supplied. They did him no good, although very industriously used; he had used them all up, and became more melancholy. All that remained was a box of seidletz powders, which Manson used for himself. By jove! I will give him one! He mixed the powders in the usual manner, and whilst bubbling like boiling, he ordered his man to drink. The Indian looked aghast at the boiling fluid! Drink! Confound you, drink. The Indian did so, confounded at its coldness. Presently, as always happens, he belched up a lot of wind! That, my boy, is the "skokum"—he's out, and you will be well now—and he immediately became well forever after. (There is no mention of the Indian having paid Manson any blankets for the cure—J.S.H.)

A case of cattle killing at Victoria occurred during Mr. Douglas' regime, but the Indians would or could not give up the culprit, so Douglas sent an armed force of green immigrants to arrest him at the Indian village, where it now stands. The force on shore had knives on long poles, axes, muskets and so forth, and looked very ugly—the culprit, with a musket, crouching behind a log. The whites had orders not to kill but to get the man quietly! Well, when the boats neared the shore they grounded, and instead of our men rushing, the Indians rushed into the water, seized the boats, and the firearms too! The boats returned and the men too — Douglas looked black. He walked along the water-front (now Wharf—J. S. H.) and was greeted by bullets from the village! Douglas kept on. On the second day after the Songhees chief appeared—a parley ensued—the Indians received a lecture, they paid for the ox, returned the muskets, what was the use of those things; the locks are rusted and some barrels not loaded at all. In fact, they were some old rusted American army muskets that had been stored away. On examination, some had the ball at the bottom and the powder on top, etc. The chief politely gave me my cap which I had lost in the scuffle.—J. S. H.

Finlayson goes on to say that the chief asked me one day what those iron balls were for? I told him if he would place an old canoe he did not want, in the harbor, opposite the bastion, he would see the use of them! He did no, and I loaded one of our guns, pointed the gun at the old canoe and fired, the ball going through and bounded on the opposite side. Now, said I, you can see what we can do with our guns and iron balls when we are attacked, as you did before.

In the spring of 1845 a party of natives came from Bellingham Bay to trade furs, and we gave them, in goods they wanted, in exchange. On leaving the fort in their canoes they were waylaid, about Clover Point, by a party of Songhees and robbed of their goods, after which they came back to the fort and complained of their treatment, and asked to pass the night within the fort, as they were afraid of their lives. This was a clear case, says Finlayson, in which I was bound to interfere, to protect friendly Indians coming to trade with us. I then sent the interpreter to get them to restore the goods, as otherwise I would have to take action in their behalf. After considering the matter, these robbers came to the fort and delivered up the goods. The Bellingham Bay Indians then left with their property, contented, and to prevent further trouble, sent a party of our men, armed, to Trial Island, to see them safely homewards. Thus those wild savages were taught to respect British justice. The protection thus afforded to customers was a rule at Fort Simpson and other posts, for obvious reasons. Some time after this, the belt of thick wood, between the fort and (now called) Johnson street, in front of which the lodges were placed, took fire, and we had some difficulty in extinguishing it, as it was gaining towards the fort, and this fire having been caused by the Indians, I wanted them to remove to the other side of the harbor. At first they declined to do so, saying the land was theirs, and after a great deal of angry parleying on both sides, it was agreed that if I allowed one man to assist them to remove, they would go, to which I consented. This was the origin of the Indian Reserve on the opposite side of the harbor.

This summer (1846) H. M. ship Constance, Capt. Courtney, arrived, and anchored in Esquimalt, a frigate with 500 men and officers. Capt. Courtney landed and asked if he could be of any service to me, to which I replied that I was situated here, surrounded by treacherous Indians, and that if he would be kind enough to land some of his men for exercise in the use of arms, to show the Indians what a man-o-war was, to which he assented, and landed a large force of marines and blue-jackets next day, with an armed long boat, who performed various evolutions, such as is customary on parade grounds. At the close of the day the captain asked the chief, through an interpreter, what he thought of the men-o-war. The reply was: Is that the way the white men fight, killing each other in the open? We fight behind rocks and trees, and kill our enemies in this way.

The captain was not at all pleased at the savage's reply. The chief, not losing a chance to beg, asked the captain for a present, when he was told to go on board for one. The next day he appeared among his people, quite proud, with a large white jacket on, with "Thief" marked in large letters in front, and "Liar" on the back, which his people much admired—its meaning they were, of course, kept in ignorance of. This display of arms from the Constance, had a good effect on the natives, as they were evidently afraid to pick any quarrels with us for some time afterward.

In this year the frigate Fisguard, Capt. Duntse, also arrived, and afterwards went up Puget Sound and anchored in Nesqually Roads, where she remained the most of the summer. Capt. Duntse also while here, exercised his men on shore and showed the natives that we always had men-o-war to protect us here.

(The trick played on the Indian chief reminds me of "teapots," i.e., certificates of character given in early days by captains of vessels or notable men, to inform any newcomer of the character of the possessor. Of course, some described the good qualities and trustworthiness of the possessor; others gave strong notes of warning, whilst a third would be sarcastic or funny. The natives could not read, and no one, of course, would tell them the contents, so they took religious care of the "teapot," wrapping it in folds of cedar bark and on suitable occasions proudly and innocently showed it. The "teapot" was a great safeguard to mariners and others.—J. S. H.)

This brings Finlayson's memoirs down very nearly to colonial days, of which more bye and bye.

J. S. HELMCKEN.

Victoria, Nov. 27, 1903.

Colonist Delivery.—Mr. A. B. Ellis for five years collector of customs at Glenora and who recently returned to reside permanently in this city, has purchased from W. Bryce his lease of the city delivery of the Morning Colonist. Mr. Ellis took charge of the city circulation work yesterday and having had considerable experience along similar lines in some of the largest cities of the United States, he brings to his present undertaking the knowledge that counts for a great deal in prompt and efficient delivery of a morning paper. Mr. Bryce's faithful work during his long connection with the Colonist is such as to have won for him the confidence of the community and he bespeaks for his successor the same support as has been extended during the past.

Celebrated Queen's Birthday.—Yesterday was Queen Alexandra's birthday, and the occasion was celebrated in a quiet way aboard the warships at Esquimalt. The flagship Grafton had the Royal Standard flying from the mainmast, and the Egeria was dressed in bunting from bow to stern.

Creditors have better memories than debtors—this isn't a proverb, it's a fact.

VANCOUVER AGENCY

The Branch Office of THE COLONIST for the Mainland has been Removed to

542 HASTING'S ST.

Where Subscriptions May be Paid and Orders for Printing and Advertising Left. Subscribers and Others Are Cordially Invited to Call at the Above Address and Avail Themselves of the Facilities of the Office.

W. R. CREECH, AGENT.

Beautiful, Printed Dinner Sets.

97 pieces in Peacock Green or Claret Brown, $8.00 These are special good value and recommended.

English China Tea Services

40 PIECES.

From the very best makers in England. Printed with gilt edges in new Green, Red, Blue, Pink, Peacock, etc., at $6.00 per set.

In rich enamelled Colors and Gold, $9.00, $10.00 and $12.00. Crown Derby Colors, very richly gilt, at $13.00 to $25.00. Very superior China and Decorations up to $40.00.

WEILER BROS COMPLETE FURNISHER VICTORIA.

$1.00... Per Year

The subscription price of the Semi-Weekly Colonist' has been reduced to $1 per year to all countries in the Postal Union.

NOTICE.

CHARLES DAY & CO., London,

ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR

JOHN JAMESON & SON'S WHISKEY

And on each LABEL must be found the following Notice and Signature:

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on the Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

John Jameson & Son" Ltd.

More Stories of the War Path

By Frederic Villiers

To say that the roads were muddy in the Balkan Peninsula in the last week of the year of grace 1876 would be as mild a statement as to express the opinion that the atmosphere of Bombay in the full burst of the monsoon is rather moist.

The picturesque streets of the old Turkish town of Nisch were mere quagmires. In attempting to cross them there was always a doubt in the mind of the pedestrians whether the liquid mud would be over one's ankles, as high as one's waist, or up to one's neck. The highways and byways were rivers, estuaries, or pools of mud. The same unctuous material in concrete form constituted the walls of the houses, and in fact most things were muddy in that picturesque, ancient, ramshackle, frontier town of Turkey. To watch a squad of troops attempting to cross a road was an amusing sight to one comfortably seated at a first-floor window. The men would break off from the narrow sidewalk of cobbles into Indian file, extending at least three paces as they took running leaps through the mire. Fortunate were those who succeeded in arriving on the other side with the pasty soil only up to their knees. The cause of all this muddiness was a rapid thaw following on many weeks of hard frost, a thaw for its rapidity and thoroughness peculiar to this part of the Balkan Peninsula. In a few hours it would freeze just as quickly, converting the streets into glacier-like surfaces again, necessitating the immediate caulking of our horses' shoes, and covering our boots with raw hide, or perhaps discarding them altogether for the moccasin of the Bulgarian peasant.

The mirror-like surface of liquid mud reflected the deep cobalt blue of the bright sky the morning I rode from my lodgment to the hospital barracks, a few miles out of the town, and, for a wonder, I arrived almost spotless, although my horse's flanks were dripping little mud pies on the threshold of the lazaret as the Turkisr sentry saluted us. On account of all this mud, it had been my intention not to indulge in walking, driving, or riding till Nischava roads had assumed their normal state of hardness; but a letter that morning had been delivered to me by a hospital orderly from the chief surgeon, asking me to come and be of rather important service to him, I was always open to calls in this way from workers under the Red Cross; hence my fortitude in facing the mud in response to the urgent call from my friend Armand Leslie.

"Well, what is it, Doctor?" said I, after the usual welcome a la Turque, for he followed the Orientals in always offering coffee and cigarettes to visitors.

"It is, as stated in my note, rather important business," replied my friend. "Please don't smile. It is a question of waterproof sheeting, beef-tea, condensed milk, and blankets. I have just received from Constantinople a large supply of these things for hospital use. You are no doubt aware that I am the only British surgeon left in Nisch, and that I remain simply to wind up the British Red Cross society's affairs, and then to hand the hospital and the remaining stores over the Turkish authorities before the New Year. That, as you know, will be the day after tomorrow, when you and I will be en route to the Moslem capital, to taste once more luxury and civilization."

"Yes," I nodded.

"Well, these things" (pointing to the yet unloaded wagons in the yard) "must be distributed to the patients before we leave, and I want you to assist me in the work."

"Certainly, my dear fellow. But why not hand them over in store to the Turkish officials?"

"There's the rub—I can't do it?"

"Can't do it?"

"No! and for a very good reason," replied Leslie. "The majority of the officials are Armenians, a miserable, dishonest lot of medical students, who, if they got the slightest chance, would trade the beef and milk with the Franks in the town, and make winter jackets of the blankets, and mackintoshes out of the water sheeting to cover over their wretched bodies."

"The scoundrels!" I indignantly cried. But the doctor, quickly placing a finger on his lips, enjoined silence, for just then an Armenian surgeon, out of heels and in seedy tunic, passed below our window.

"You see that young man?" said he. "I caught him only yesterday stealing a sheet from under a comatose patient, and he boldly told me, with a twinkle in his eye, what an excellent capote to keep off the rain it would have made if it had been but a few inches longer. Any way, my poor patients shall not be robbed by these unscrupulous scoundrels if I can help it. First of all I intend to cut up the rubber sheeting into pieces that will not lend themselves to mackintosh manipulation. It is to assist in this work that I sent for you."

I spent the whole morning with Leslie in measuring out the sheeting. In the afternoon we distributed to each man a pot of Liebig's extract and two tins of condensed milk. Then we passed through the rooms to explain the use and the way of preparing the food. On returning to the first ward for this purpose, to our surprise we discovered that the majority of the patients were sitting up in bed ravenously eating with their fingers their respective rations of comforts. We never heard what effect this concentrated nourishment had upon their digestive organs, for we left early the next morning for Constantinople. But at all events Leslie's patients were for once not robbed.

It was the eve of the New Year. A bitter frost had set in during the night, and the roads had become as hard as they were soft but a few hours before. The famous, or, rather, infamous, tower of skulls glistened with a ghastly shimmer in the bright sun as we halted to inspect the grim trophy half a league from the town. This monument of Turkish cruelty was the outcome of an unsuccessful attempt of the Servians at the beginning of last century to throw off the hated Turkish yoke. The wretched insurgent prisoners with their families were marched to this spot. Men, women, and children were ruthlessly butchered and decapitated, and their heads imbedded in the four walls of cement some fifteen feet in height. In horizontal rows three feet deep were the remaining relics of these unfortunate people, grinning from out the tottering walls of the tower. Many had shrunken and fallen out of their niches. The hair of some was still visible sticking in the hollow cavities; the bones had been trodden into the earth or carried away by jackals and wolves. Leslie picked up the vertebra of a small child. He told me that he could easily tell its age, and came to the conclusion that it was only four years old when some cowardly ruffian severed its poor little head.

We traveled all day, toiling over the rough, frozen roads of the Balkans to Lom Palanka, where we arrived as the sun, in a large red ball, set behind the long row of poplars flanking the picturesque, serrated walls of the old Turkish fortress on the left of the road. A strong aroma of roasting coffee tickled our nostrils as we entered the village, a sign that there was possible hospitality somewhere. By tracking the perfume of the fragrant bean we came to a quaint-looking inn facing the main road.

As we entered its courtyard darkness had fallen, but the bright flare from the metal braziers on the balcony of burning, crackling charcoal lighted our way to the stables.

As we descended from our voiture a grateful and hospitable sound was the crackle of that charcoal under the fans and bellows of the gaily-garbed boys as they converted the black sticks to the state of white ash necessary to its purity for heating purposes.

The inn was evidently well patronized that night, and rooms were scarce, so Leslie and I decided to share the same apartment, one opening—as they almost all did—on to the balcony of the courtyard.

We divested ourselves of our furs and assisted one another at our ablutions, which were very simple. We poured water over each other's hands from the long spout of a metal ewer resembling a half-gallon coffee-pot, while we held our heads over one of the spacious troughs fixed for draining purposes at each corner of the quadrangle balcony. The suds from our face and hands drained through the holes of the trough to the flags below, and fell on the backs of some stately herons nursing themselves to sleep on one leg in the yard. An irate bird, with shrill cries, flapping his enormous wings, floated upward and, half settling himself on the roof of the cook-house opposite, with sleepy eyes surveyed us with calm dignity, no doubt mightily puzzled as to why mankind should carry on its washing after the sun was down and all good birds were courting slumber. We dined in the cafe below on lentil soup and baked turkey, spiced with paprika, or red pepper. The wine of the country revived our drooping spirits, for our journey had been long and tiresome. After cigarettes and coffee we played a game of billiards on a rickety old French table, and soon after retired to rest.

Our bedroom was of the simplest description. Two plain iron bedsteads, set end to end on the side flanking the door of the room, and a squat table, constituted the furniture. A window, with wooden shutters, opened, as did the door, on to the balcony. In spite of the excessive cold of the room we resolved not to ask for a brazier, as charcoal is a questionable method of warming a bedroom, so we rolled ourselves in our furs instead, got between the blankets, and were soon fast asleep.

Suddenly I found myself wide awake, feeling very miserable and depressed, as if I had been through the throes of some horrible nightmare. The room, so bitterly cold when we went to bed, was now oppressively warm and stuffy. I tried to rise to relieve myself of one of the blankets, but all power of movement seemed to have left me, and presently a choking sensation seized me. I attempted to arouse the doctor by calling to him, but my tongue was dry and apparently powerless of articulation. At last, with great difficulty, I was able to repeat: "Leslie! Leslie!"

Then he awoke. I could hear him struggling to sit up in bed.

"Villiers!" cried he, "I think I am dying!"

"That's exactly my feeling," I was now able to whisper, for my head ached and throbbed as if a blacksmith were taking it for an anvil and, with swinging regularity, beating out a red-hot horseshoe upon it; and in addition to this excruciating agony an appalling sickness came over me. I heard Leslie, with a groan, fall back on to his bed, and in this way we both lay for some time.

Presently the doctor, in short, weak gasps, exclaimed: "How hot this room is! It was cold enough when we went to bed. Good heavens!" he cried, and with great exertion he struggled to a sitting posture. "Try with all your might, Villiers, to get out of bed, or you are lost!"

"No use," I faintly murmured. "I can't move."

"We must," groaned Leslie, "or we are dead men! Look! look!" and he pointed to the centre of the room.

My heavy eyes slowly followed the direction of his arm, and there, close to the floor, was a dull, ruddy glow, a glare like that from the eye of the fiery dragon of legendary lore.

"That fire!" gasped my companion. "has been built up of unpurified charcoal. We are being slowly and surely poisoned."

The terrible truth flashed on me in a moment. A brazier heaped up with the poisonous embers had been placed in our room while we were asleep.

"Villiers," continued Leslie, "unless we make a supreme effort to gain the door we shall probably never see the light of day! Listen to me, and do as I tell you. Now try and shift yourself to the edge of the bed, there's a good fellow, and then roll on to the floor."

This I managed, with great agony, to do.

"Now, for your life, drag yourself up to me!"

With excruciating pain racking every limb I turned over on to my back, and gradually wriggling, by alternate movements of my shoulders, I at last reached Leslie's side. Presently, by helping each other and with many halts by the way, we at last came to the door.

"Thank Heaven!" murmured the doctor, and I heard him suck in the sweet night air through a crack in the panel of the door.

I then greedily placed my mouth at the narrow opening. What a delicious draught that was! I seemed to gain strength in a moment. It so refreshed us that we were soon able to rise to our knees and presently unlatch the door, then we threw ourselves on to the balcony and lay with a wave of frosty air sweeping over us.

After an inexpressible feeling of thankfulness for our safety a reaction set in, and we felt bitter resentment towards the immediate cause of our miserable sufferings. We instinctively with one accord crawled back into the room, seized the copper brazier, and, dragging it upon the balcony, with all our remaining strength we tilted it to the cry of "One, two three, and away!" and over it fell into the courtyard below.

With a loud crash it struck the flags, scattering its contents of live coals into a thousand stars. The herons, disturbed once more, rose with angry screech, and with outspread wings beat their way to the roof of the inn. Then all was silent. After our supreme efforts we lay prone, regardless of the bitterness of the morning air, with throbbing heads, deadly sick, and absolutely helpless, watching the ruddy cinders of the detestable charcoal grow duller and yet more dull as they gradually turned from yellow to red and from red to white and grey, till at last with a final hiss they were swallowed up by the rime of frost.

The ringing of the swinging metal bars under the wooden hammers of the brawny Bulgarian watchmen in the signal tower of Lom Palanka had long since announced to the awakening inhabitants the dawn of a New Year before the servants of the hostelry turned out of their blankets.

The fat Bulgar cook, waddling over to the kitchen to prepare the morning coffee, was the first to notice the strange advent of the copper brazier in the middle of the courtyard. There was quite a motley group of ostlers, coachmen, sapticins, and boot boys gathered round the remains of the damaged brazier before anybody began to look about for the cause of the remarkable arrival. At last we were discovered, for our heads were still hanging over the balcony. With vacant, lack-lustre eyes we stared at the assemblage of upturned faces below. Almost unconscious, and stiff with cold, we were gently lifted up and placed on our beds, and not till the New Year was three days old were we in a fit enough condition to continue our journey.

By whom the brazier was placed in our room we were never able to discover. Appalled by so serious an accident, the servant denied all knowledge of it. Was it wilfully done? and could the dastardly act have been committed by anyone who bore enmity towards us?

"My dear Lesie," said I "you are probaby the cause of this attempt to suffocate us."

"Why? What do you mean?"

"I mean this. It is very possible your Armenian colleagues have concocted this little affair out of revenge for cutting up that waterproof sheeting," laughed I.

"By Jove! Villiers, it's possible, for these gentlemen are capable of any atrocity."

The last time I saw Leslie was in a land far different from the Balkan peninsula—a weary, waterless, sun-stricken desert, and he a poor worn-out shred of humanity lay dead.

(Fiercely fighting, with revolver in right hand, sword ready in left, his fair beard begrimed with dust, and from head to foot bespattered with blood, stood the gallant doctor five years after the little adventure I have related—one of the few white men who remained to rally the cowardly rabble of Egyptians who in the spring of 1884 were gathered together under that valiant English cavalry commander, the famous Baker Pasha, for the relief of the garrison of Tokar, in the Eastern Soudan. Desperately but hopelessly Leslie fought, his hot Irish blood flashing through the pallor of his handsome sunburnt features as he fired his last cartridge. Then, hurling the useless weapon into the surging crowd of fanatics, he raised his sword; but, before he could strike, the cruel Arab spearman overcame him. Took our orders was well known to me. His name was Paul De Garro, and despite his menial employment here he belonged to the nobility of France. His fellow-countrymen always told me that he was a count who had been exiled from France ever since Louis Napoleon III. when that monarch seized the throne and proclaimed himself Emperor. History records that barricades were erected in the streets of Paris by the populace, who were mowed down by the new Emperor's cannon until 50,000 lives had been lost and the empire firmly established on the blood thus shed. Paul De Garro was among those who opposed the new regime and in consequence he was exiled with many others to California in 1851. He came to Victoria in 1856 to visit the Catholic bishop Demers. The bishop had acquired a printing press with a small quantity of French type and with the assistance of a tramp printer, who was brought over from Puget Sound to set the type, two numbers of a weekly newspaper were got out in the French language. The title was almost as long as one's arm, for it was called La Courrier de la Nouvelle Caledonie. Among the archives of the Catholic diocese there may be preserved a few copies of this the first newspaper published on the British Pacific Coast. Personally, I never saw a copy. It is worthy of remark here that when, two years later, Mr. De Cosmos gave birth to the British Colonist he printed the first and many succeeding numbers of his paper on the type and the antiquated hand-press that had been employed in the production of De Garro's Courrier. The count was a very lugubrious-looking person at the time of which I write. He could not accept his changed fortunes with easy grace or good temper. As a waiter he was not a success, because he was condescending and patronizing and intensely irritable. If a guest objected to a dish with which he had been served the Count would flare up and pick a quarrel with the objector. After a volley of "sacres" he would retire to the kitchen to sulk and the proprietor, who was also the cook, would come into the restaurant and apologize for the impatience of the waiter-count who could not forget that he had once lived in a palace and had himself been waited upon by "vassals and slaves." A peace having been patched up, the Count would pocket his pride and resume his duties until another complaint aroused his ire and started the ball again rolling in the wrong direction. To address him as "garcon" was a deadly insult and he would never answer to any call that did not begin with "Monsieur" or "Count."

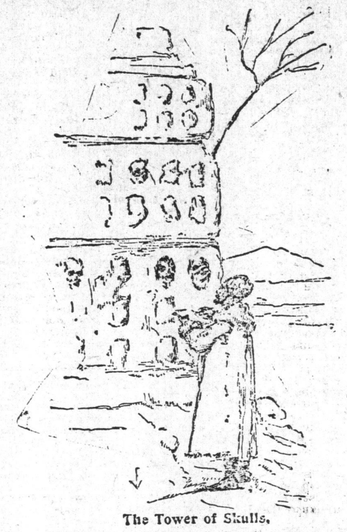
With all his brusqueness I rather liked De Garro, although a sight of his long, melancholy face often threw me into a fit of the blues. I always thought and said that he was entitled to sympathy rather than contempt, but many of the young fellows of the day did not share in that opinion and to them it was as good as a play to bait the Count until he lost his temper. One evening I sat in the restaurant reading a newspaper and the Count, who had been drinking, was in a pleasant mood and quite talkative. He opened the conversation by asking if I had ever been in Paris. I told him I had not. I strip his language of the French idioms and phrases and broken English, with which it was interlarded and give it in English.

"Oh!" said he, "that is a place worth visiting. I lived there four years. I had plenty of money. My father's estates had not been confiscated then and I went everywhere—such parties, such balls, and, ah! such lovely ladies! I was every night at the opera and the theatre and the Jardin Mabille. And then the exquisite little suppers that came after. Ah! my faith, but they were grand, and the champagne flowed like water and the cigars, the most beautiful Havanas. Monsieur H., suppose you go to Paris you see things."

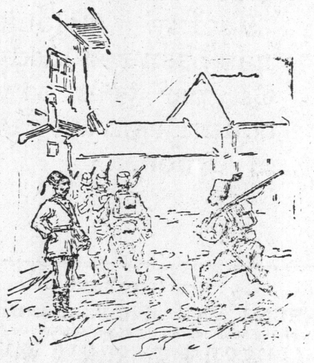
"Why did you not stay there, Count?" I asked.

"Stay there! What, live in the same atmosphere with that pig, that assassin Napoleon? Never! never! He is a murderer—he killed my best friend. Attend to me while I tell you all. I went from Brittany to Paris. I was a student. I went to study medicine. In the same lodgings was a young woman—an art student—a handsome lady, bright, cheerful, good. We met at the table one day. I loved her when first I saw her and she loved me. We got well acquainted, and we were so happy we could have died for each other. I intended to marry her—God knows I did!—when I got of age, and had my parents' consent. So we—well we trusted one another—you understand the rest. We were never happy apart. We went everywhere together. Ah! my dear, sweet Estelle! Some day I will kill the man who killed you. Well, the President of France—that miscreant, Louis Napoleon—seized the government and made himself Emperor. This was in 1851—nine years ago. I objected. Although an aristocrat I was a Republican too. I hated pomp and style. Barricades were thrown up and I served behind one. The troops came with cannon and swept away the barricades as if they were of paper. Estelle was with me. There were many other women with their husbands and lovers. I begged her to stay away, but she would not. Wherever her Julien went she would go. I could not help it. Ah! God! if I could recall that day I would make her stay away. Well, we fought together. Estelle loaded my musket and I fired it. Presently there was a rush of cavalry. We tried to stop it. No use, they poured over our breastworks and bayonetted or trod us under their horses' feet. Just as I fell I saw a cuirassier with raised sword strike poor Estelle on the head. I could not see what followed, but when I came to I saw my darling lying not far away, her lovely face smeared with blood that flowed from a ghastly wound on her head. I crawled to her. I raised her head in my arms. She was quite dead. I lay there a long time. Weak and wounded as I was I supported that dear head until some men came to gather up the dead and wounded. They tore Estelle from me and threw her loved form into a cart with other dead bodies. I saw her no more. I was sent to an hospital where I slowly recovered. I was told afterwards that the dead were interred in a common pit and destroyed with quicklime. Fancy that fate for the dear Estelle, my love, my darling—to be eaten up with lime! When I was well a decree of banishment was read to me and hundreds of others and we were sent to California. From there I came here. I live with only one purpose—to return to France some day and strike down Louis Napoleon. When Estelle shall have been avenged I will die happy, for I feel, I know I shall see her again in the other world."

As the Count ceased to talk the fire died out of his eyes, his face resumed its customary lugubrious expression and the entrance of a customer who wanted a meal interrupted a conversation which was never resumed.



The Tower of Skulls.



Running leaps through the mire.

Dr. Leslie discovers the brazier.

WHEN BABY CRIES.

When a baby cries almost continually it is a certain sign that there is something the matter with its stomach or bowels, and the mother should at once give it a dose of Baby's Own Tablets, which sweeten the sour little stomach, promote digestion and gently relax the bowels. Mrs. Fred McIntosh, Wabigoon, Ont., who has had experience, writes: "When my little boy was two mouths old he began to cry and kept it up almost continually day and night for several weeks. I gave him medicine, but it did not seem to ease him a bit. I had not at this time used Baby's Own Tablets, but the poor little fellow was suffering so much that I sent for a box. He obtained ease almost from the first dose, and in a few days was quite well. Since then he has grown splendidly, and is a bright, laughing, good-natured baby. I hold the Tablets in the highest regard and cheerfully recommend them to all mothers."

This is the verdict of all mothers who have used the Tablets. They are good for children of all ages and always cure all their minor ailments. Sold by medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams'

Patients at Asylum.—The returns showing the number of patients in the public hospital for the insane at New Weshminster during the month of November is as follows: In hospital November 1st, 266 males, 79 females; received during the month, 4 males, 2 females; discharged from probation, 8 males, 1 female; discharged, 2 males; permitted leave on probation, 2 males, 1 female; died, 2 males; in the hospital November 30th, 264 males, 80 females; on probation, 10 males, 8 females; total number under treatment, 274 males, 88

AN ILL-FATED FAMILY.

How the Jamieson's Passed Away.

All rights reserved.

By D. W. H.

"Fair laughs the morn, and soft the zephyr blows
While proudly riding o'er the azure realm
In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes;
Youth on the prow and Pleasure at the helm;
Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's sway,
That hush'd in grim repose, expects his evening prey."
—The Bard.

Early in the summer of 1860 the keel of a sidewheel steamer of light draught was laid at the Songish Indian village in Victoria harbor. The vessel was designed expressly for navigating the waters between Victoria, Harrison river and Hope. The greatest care was bestowed upon her construction and one of the most experienced shipbuilders on the Pacific coast came from San Francisco to superintend the work. As the vessel was fashioned into shape day by day her elegant lines won general admiration. She was meant to have speed and with this object in view engines and boiler of special design and great capacity and strength were ordered from Glasgow before the keel was laid here. It was intended that the vessel should be ready for service by the fall of 1860, but there were several mishaps which prevented the first or trial trip being made until a year later. When the hull was nearly completed the timbers on which it rested gave way one day and crushed three men—one died; the other two lived. One of the latter, Richard Brodrick, was permanently lamed and carried the marks of the accident to his grave. The hull having been raised and reset the work was pushed to completion. When the time came for launching the vessel she was christened the Cariboo; but instead of gliding off she stuck on the ways and had to be jacked foot by foot to the water. Her engines and boiler, which should have reached here in the summer of 1860, did not arrive until the spring of the following year. The owner of the Cariboo was Capt. Archibald Jamieson, an experienced navigator, who had gone early to Oregon, where he commanded steamers that plied on Columbia river. Archibald was a brother of Capt. Smith B. Jamieson, who commanded the Fraser river steamer Yale when that vessel's boiler exploded on the 14th of April, 1861, or three and a-half months before the Cariboo was ready for service. On the ship that brought the Cariboo's machinery from Glasgow was a younger brother—James Jamieson—the baby of the family, as he was called. He was a tall, stalwart young Scotchman of about 24 years, had learned the trade of engine-building at the works where the Cariboo's machinery and boiler were made, and being also a marine engineer it was proposed to give him full charge of the machinery after a few trips had been made. An engineer named William Allen, who had been a long time out of steady employ, was temporarily appointed as chief engineer with James Jamieson as assistant. About the middle of July the Cariboo made her first or trial trip and developed great power and speed. She was then despatched to Harrison river via Fraser river, returning with a raft of white pine, consigned to A. D. Macdonald of Macdonald's Bank in Victoria, who owned the saw mills at Douglas Landing. The Cariboo's performances gave satisfaction and her owner, who was also commander, was much pleased with the craft.

While the Cariboo was taking in cargo and booking passengers for her second voyage, in company with three or four other young fellows, I chanced into a restaurant which stood on the corner of Trounce avenue and Government street, where Cullin's cigar store is now. The waiter who took our orders was well known to me. His name was Paul De Garro, and despite his menial employment here he belonged to the nobility of France. His fellow-countrymen always told me that he was a count who had been exiled from France ever since Louis Napoleon III. when that monarch seized the throne and proclaimed himself Emperor. History records that barricades were erected in the streets of Paris by the populace, who were mowed down by the new Emperor's cannon until 50,000 lives had been lost and the empire firmly established on the blood thus shed. Paul De Garro was among those who opposed the new regime and in consequence he was exiled with many others to California in 1851. He came to Victoria in 1856 to visit the Catholic bishop Demers. The bishop had acquired a printing press with a small quantity of French type and with the assistance of a tramp printer, who was brought over from Puget Sound to set the type, two numbers of a weekly newspaper were got out in the French language. The title was almost as long as one's arm, for it was called La Courrier de la Nouvelle Caledonie. Among the archives of the Catholic diocese there may be preserved a few copies of this the first newspaper published on the British Pacific Coast. Personally, I never saw a copy. It is worthy of remark here that when, two years later, Mr. De Cosmos gave birth to the British Colonist he printed the first and many succeeding numbers of his paper on the type and the antiquated hand-press that had been employed in the production of De Garro's Courrier. The count was a very lugubrious-looking person at the time of which I write. He could not accept his changed fortunes with easy grace or good temper. As a waiter he was not a success, because he was condescending and patronizing and intensely irritable. If a guest objected to a dish with which he had been served the Count would flare up and pick a quarrel with the objector. After a volley of "sacres" he would retire to the kitchen to sulk and the proprietor, who was also the cook, would come into the restaurant and apologize for the impatience of the waiter-count who could not forget that he had once lived in a palace and had himself been waited upon by "vassals and slaves." A peace having been patched up, the Count would pocket his pride and resume his duties until another complaint aroused his ire and started the ball again rolling in the wrong direction. To address him as "garcon" was a deadly insult and he would never answer to any call that did not begin with "Monsieur" or "Count."

With all his brusqueness I rather liked De Garro, although a sight of his long, melancholy face often threw me into a fit of the blues. I always thought and said that he was entitled to sympathy rather than contempt, but many of the young fellows of the day did not share in that opinion and to them it was as good as a play to bait the Count until he lost his temper. One evening I sat in the restaurant reading a newspaper and the Count, who had been drinking, was in a pleasant mood and quite talkative. He opened the conversation by asking if I had ever been in Paris. I told him I had not. I strip his language of the French idioms and phrases and broken English, with which it was interlarded and give it in English.

"Oh!" said he, "that is a place worth visiting. I lived there four years. I had plenty of money. My father's estates had not been confiscated then and I went everywhere—such parties, such balls, and, ah! such lovely ladies! I was every night at the opera and the theatre and the Jardin Mabille. And then the exquisite little suppers that came after. Ah! my faith, but they were grand, and the champagne flowed like water and the cigars, the most beautiful Havanas. Monsieur H., suppose you go to Paris you see things."

"Why did you not stay there, Count?" I asked.

"Stay there! What, live in the same atmosphere with that pig, that assassin Napoleon? Never! never! He is a murderer—he killed my best friend. Attend to me while I tell you all. I went from Brittany to Paris. I was a student. I went to study medicine. In the same lodgings was a young woman—an art student—a handsome lady, bright, cheerful, good. We met at the table one day. I loved her when first I saw her and she loved me. We got well acquainted, and we were so happy we could have died for each other. I intended to marry her—God knows I did!—when I got of age, and had my parents' consent. So we—well we trusted one another—you understand the rest. We were never happy apart. We went everywhere together. Ah! my dear, sweet Estelle! Some day I will kill the man who killed you. Well, the President of France—that miscreant, Louis Napoleon—seized the government and made himself Emperor. This was in 1851—nine years ago. I objected. Although an aristocrat I was a Republican too. I hated pomp and style. Barricades were thrown up and I served behind one. The troops came with cannon and swept away the barricades as if they were of paper. Estelle was with me. There were many other women with their husbands and lovers. I begged her to stay away, but she would not. Wherever her Julien went she would go. I could not help it. Ah! God! if I could recall that day I would make her stay away. Well, we fought together. Estelle loaded my musket and I fired it. Presently there was a rush of cavalry. We tried to stop it. No use, they poured over our breastworks and bayonetted or trod us under their horses' feet. Just as I fell I saw a cuirassier with raised sword strike poor Estelle on the head. I could not see what followed, but when I came to I saw my darling lying not far away, her lovely face smeared with blood that flowed from a ghastly wound on her head. I crawled to her. I raised her head in my arms. She was quite dead. I lay there a long time. Weak and wounded as I was I supported that dear head until some men came to gather up the dead and wounded. They tore Estelle from me and threw her loved form into a cart with other dead bodies. I saw her no more. I was sent to an hospital where I slowly recovered. I was told afterwards that the dead were interred in a common pit and destroyed with quicklime. Fancy that fate for the dear Estelle, my love, my darling—to be eaten up with lime! When I was well a decree of banishment was read to me and hundreds of others and we were sent to California. From there I came here. I live with only one purpose—to return to France some day and strike down Louis Napoleon. When Estelle shall have been avenged I will die happy, for I feel, I know I shall see her again in the other world."

As the Count ceased to talk the fire died out of his eyes, his face resumed its customary lugubrious expression and the entrance of a customer who wanted a meal interrupted a conversation which was never resumed.

The Cariboo gold fields at this time had begun to attract public attention, and thousands from all parts of the world prepared to go thither. Victorians shared in the interest felt and among many others Count De Garro was seized with a desire to try his luck. Accordingly he resigned his position in the restaurant and engaged passage in the Cariboo for Harrison Landing The steamer was announced to sail at midnight on the 1st of August. I was at the wharf at the hour set for sailing. I saw De Garro pass on board. He was accompanied by a huge black retriever, which was his constant companion. I wished the Count good luck as we shook hands in a farewell that was doomed to be our last on earth. Although steam was up at midnight the Captain had not put in an appearance. Long afterwards I learned that he had a presentiment of evil and wished to remain in port till the next day. From the wharf I walked to my room in Curtis' cottage, which then stood on Birdcage Walk near Belleville street. I retired to bed, but for the life of me I could not sleep. A little clock on the mantel struck one and then half-past one o'clock and still I tossed from side to side. Sleep, although wooed with ardor, would not come to me. I was possessed with a strange feeling that an indefinable horrible something was about to occur. Every little while I could hear the Cariboo blowing off what seemed to be "dry" steam in long-drawn volumes and disrupting the night air with the shrill notes of her whistle for miles around which must have disturbed others beside myself. At last I heard the "cher-cher-cher" of the paddles and knew that the Cariboo was off. I listened to the beat of the wheels for a few minutes; they grew fainter and fainter as the boat seemed to approach the entrance of the harbor. "Now," I thought, "I shall get some sleep," and I turned over on my side to again woo the drowsy god when —— "Heaven and earth, what's that?" I exclaimed, as a rending, tearing, splitting sound fell upon my ears. The "cher-cher-cher" ceased instantly and the house shook as from the convulsive throb of an earthquake. The little timepiece on the mantel which had just chimed two trembled, reeled and stopped as if affrighted by the shock. In an instant I comprehended what had happened. The Cariboo had blown up! I was into my clothes and out in the open air in less time than I have taken to write these few lines. The first streaks of day had begun to illumine the eastern sky and as I sped across the old James Bay bridge towards the waterfront I could hear the little bell on the Hudson Bay company's wharf ringing the alarm as if a fire were raging in the town. In a few minutes I reached the hook and ladder house, which then stood on the site of the present Board of Trade building. I determined to arouse the inhabitants by ringing the bell of the hook and ladders: but Miss Reid, daughter of Capt. Reid, a noted and worthy pioneer of H.B. Co. fame, was there before me. She had come from her father's house near by and gained the rope first. The bell sounded the alarm which told those who, not having been aroused by the shock of the explosion, that a calamity had occurred and there was urgent need for help. Mr. E. Levy, who was then an efficient constable, assisted in ringing the alarm bell.

From the fire-hall I went to the wharf and with a little Scotchman named Wallace, who was a sort of factotum in John Gordon McKay's bar on the corner of Bastion square and Commercial street, impressed a boat which we found tied to one of the piles and rowed out to the harbor-mouth. The dim light of approaching day enabled us to discern the late beautiful craft lying a helpless, mishapen mass and drifting with the tide just off the present site of Rithet's wharf. A few lanterns were moving fitfully among the ruins. The upper deck had fallen in and the lower deck had been blown to pieces, but fortunately the bottom was unimpaired, and as the wreck did not sink it was towed into a little cove and anchored there for safe keeping. In the water at the side of the steamer we found the dead body of Jas. Jamieson, the second engineer. I examined the corpse closely and discovered that while one eye had been blown entirely out the remaining eye was intact and staring with an expression of horror and alarm, showing that just as death claimed its victim he was aware of the grim messenger's presence but too late to avert his fate. Capt. Jamieson had disappeared, nor was any trace of him found for many days when the sea gave up his mutilated form. Henry Gray, a young Oregonian, was the Fraser river pilot of the Cariboo. He had just left the Captain at the wheel and gone into a room adjoining the wheel-house to trim the binnacle lamp when the boiler burst. Gray fell with the ruins of the upper deck into the hold and escaped with a few bruises, but the Captain, standing not three feet away was taken. A passenger stood at the side of the boiler conversing with the second engineer. When the steam and smoke had cleared the passenger found himself near the spot where he stood when the explosion occurred while the engineer had been killed. How true is the Scriptural saying, "One shall be taken and the other left." The bodies of the chief engineer and mate were found among the freight. They must have died instantly. Pieces of the boiler, the iron of which was of unusual thickness, were picked up on the boat and a few fragments were found on the shore. What remained of the shell of the boiler was deposited on the beach near the tragic scene. I saw it lying there thirty-five years after the calamity. It was covered with barnacles and may be still there.

I searched among the ruins for Count De Garro, but he was nowhere to be found, although the mattress on which he slept, saturated with blood, was shown me. The steward said that Garro took his big dog into the room with him. As we conversed the dog made his appearance, having been picked up while swimming in the water into which he must have been blown by the force of the explosion. The animal bounded at once to the spot where his master had last slept and stretching himself on the mattress snapped at all who approached. He refused food and friendly overtures, even from me with whom he was well acquainted, but just lay there growling and moaning. He was lariated at last and dragged ashore. For many days he haunted the wharves and the restaurant where the Count was latterly employed, and finally he disappeared and was never seen again. The Count's mangled body was brought ashore one day and deposited in an unknown grave in the old cemetery. Six persons lost their lives by this disaster.

The coroner's inquiry clearly established that the cause of the explosion was too little water in the boiler. When the steam was blown off in vast volumes the boiler was emptied and when the water was turned in it fell on red hot plates with the natural result.

The Jamieson family were a fated one. There were originally six sons, five of whom came to the Pacific Coast. One of the brothers was lost in the falls of Willamette river in 1857. Smith B. was lost by the explosion of the Yale in 1861. Archibald and James were killed on the Cariboo, and a fifth brother lost his life by the explosion of the steamer Gazelle in Oregon. The sixth, in 1861, was a clergyman in Scotland and was alive when I last heard. Thus perished five out of six of as "braw laddies" as ever left a Scottish home to seek their fortunes abroad—so young when they were called away, as Dickens wrote when Thackeray died, that the mother who blessed them in their first sleep blessed them in their last.

Yesterday afternoon I visited the old cemetery on Quadra street and strolled for a few minutes among the graves of those that lie buried there—

"Each in his narrow cell forever laid
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

Many of the headstones marked the resting places of men and women whom I had known in the past, whose hands I had often clasped in friendship's close touch, whose voices it was ever a delight to hear, and who have gone now to solve that problem which, sooner or later, all must solve—the great mystery of the Hereafter. My mind was filled with solemn thoughts as I mused upon the changes that have taken place since the first grave was dug, and I could not help saying aloud to myself, "May we not hope that the most destitute in spiritual knowledge while upon earth has reached a higher plane in spiritual life?" I stooped to copy an inscription from a graven headstone when a blithesome schoolboy, bag on back, burst through the gate and whistling as he ran, "There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night," passed quickly out of sight. The rain was falling fast and a chill breeze swept across the cemetery as I completed my task and prepared to leave. This is what I copied:

In Memory of
SMITH BAIRD JAMIESON,
Who lost his life by the explosion of the Steamer YALE on Fraser River, 14th April, 1861.
ALSO
ARCHIBALD JAMIESON,
and
JAMES BAIRD JAMIESON,
Who are interred here, and who lost their lives by the explosion of the Steamer CARIBOO in Victoria Harbor, 2nd August, 1861
—
Three Brothers,
Sons of the late
ROBERT JAMIESON,
Brodick, Isle of Arran, Scotland.

The Cariboo passed into the hands of the late Capt. Frain by whom she was renamed the Fly. The marine department objected to the change, but permitted her to be called by the double name, Cariboo-Fly. Capt. Frain owned the steamer Emily Harris and employed both vessels in freighting coal from Nanaimo to Victoria. One day in 1874 the Emily Harris was reported missing. She had left Nanaimo with a full cargo three days before, had passed Salt Spring Island the same day and was never afterwards reported. It was believed that she was blown up; but Frain was an experienced engineer and as well as a skilful navigator, and an impression gained credence that he was murdered by his Indian crew and the steamer robbed and sunk by them. The mystery has never been explained nor can I recall whether the remains of the Harris were ever discovered. The Cariboo-Fly ran for a long time on the Coast as a cannery tender; but where she is now I cannot say. I think, however, that she is out of service and it is more than likely that her machinery now drives some more modern and fortunate craft.