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The Times

Twice-a-Week

VOL. 22

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1901.

NO. 5.

Good News Received

Boers Are Now Believed to Be Nearing End of Their Resistance

Feeling in London is More Hopeful Than for Many Months Past

Portuguese alliance is pending. I am informed by the London correspondent of the Daily Mail, "and England will request Portugal to lend troops to guard places in South Africa in order to enable the British employed at these points to join the fighting columns."

The Plague. Capetown, Feb. 11.—The government has decided to notify foreign nations of the fact that Capetown is infected with the bubonic plague.

Boer Convoy Captured. London, Feb. 12.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says Gen. Dewet crossed the Orange River, north of Noorvold, on Sunday night, going in the direction of Millistown.

Boer Position Hopeless. "French has captured a convoy of 50 wagons and 15 carts, and has made 42 prisoners. We had one man wounded."

New York, Feb. 12.—A special cable to the New York Herald from London, dated today, says a very curious sentiment prevailed in London yesterday in regard to the condition of affairs in Africa.

Washington, Feb. 11.—During the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill in the senate today, an impassioned pro-Boer speech by Mr. Mahone of Pennsylvania, a recital of the raising of a fund of about \$1,200 for the benefit of the widows of Boer soldiers at a meeting held in this city, at which Mr. Sulzer presided.

London, Feb. 13.—A special from Capetown says that A. D. W. Wolmarans, Boer delegate to the United States and Europe, writes from Paris urging the Boers to surrender.

London, Feb. 13.—British steamer Lake Erie, which sailed from Capetown on January 20th, with the Stratheona on board, came to anchor off Gravesend this morning.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—"England not only will have to come to the terms of peace insisted on by the Boers, but will be forced to pay to the Transvaal fighters forty millions to fifty million dollars."

London, Feb. 13.—A crowd of men, women and boys smashed a "joint" at Winfield, Kas., today. The boys were mostly students from the Methodist college at Winfield, Kas.

London, Feb. 12.—A special edition of the Gazette announces that, by the King's command, a special statute under the seal of the Governor of the Garter, shall be issued conferring upon the Queen the title of "Lady of that noble order."

London, Feb. 12.—A novel feature in the Court of Special Sessions this morning was the sentencing by Judge Desnoyers of an entire family to the penitentiary, reform school and jail.

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Waldersee And Bailloud

Report That There Has Been Friction Between German and French Commanders

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Orders were given to return to camp, about two miles from the mountain. The column rested until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the march was resumed southwest.

Major Crewe was just touching the southern point of the mountain when a terrific rifle fire opened from a large force of Boers in ambush on the mountain. The fight soon became general, the Boers attacking the British on both flanks and the rear.

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Death of A Senator

Hon. G. C. McKinsey, Conservative, Passed Away at Milton This Afternoon

J. J. McLaren May Succeed the Late Justice Rose in Ontario High Court

Milton, Feb. 12.—Senator McKinsey died at 1.45 this afternoon.

George C. McKinsey was born in the county of Halton in 1829 of Irish parents, who settled in Canada in 1819. He received his education at the Milton common school, supplemented by private tuition. He was married in 1859 to Teresa Crawford. He held several public offices, to which he was appointed by Conservative governments and was also president of the agricultural association of his native county. Was a captain in the Canadian militia, and a justice of the peace. Called to the Senate under a Conservative administration in 1884.

San Fernando, Province of Pampanga, Luzon, Feb. 12.—Bacon and all the towns adjacent to the railroad, whose names are historic on account of the fierce battles of the earlier part of the American occupation, turned out to welcome the United States Philippine commission as it proceeded northward on its first trip to organize provincial governments. At all the stops addresses were delivered by natives, and responses were made by Judge Taft. Judge Taft told the people of the towns in Bulacan province that a provincial government will shortly be established there.

Shanghai, Feb. 12.—The Nankin correspondent of the Mercury says with a view of compliance with the peace conditions Liu Kun Yi, has memorialized the throne in favor of the abolition of all likin stations in the interior and the collection of likin on foreign imports at ports of entry by foreign customs. He is also in favor of an increased custom tariff and of the establishment of mints with the coinage of a standard dollar.

London, Feb. 12.—A special dispatch from Shan Hai Kuan says the lines of the Great Wall, built by the Chinese at Kia Chau (Kin Chung), and elsewhere, are threatened, and that they have urgently requested reinforcements to repulse attacks of brigands.

Pekin, Feb. 12.—A long dispatch from the court has been received by Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang. They have not disclosed its contents to the foreign envoys.

It is understood to contain, in addition to the recent celebrated reform decree, an account of how Emperor Kwang Hsu has sent a choice of methods of suicide to all those named for punishment by the envoys, closing with the inquiry whether Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang think the envoys will be satisfied.

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MANY PERSONS INJURED

During the Rioting at Madrid and Saragossa—Forty Arrests

London, Feb. 12.—The correspondent of the Standard, writing at midnight, says it is asserted that about 40 arrests have been made. Several policemen and some of the rioters have been injured at Madrid, as well as several rioters and four gendarmes at Saragossa, where martial law has been proclaimed.

Madrid, Feb. 12.—The government has suppressed the Republican organ, El Pais.

Saragossa, Feb. 12.—A man injured in yesterday's demonstration died this morning. Theatres and cafes are closed and over thirty arrests have been made. The prefect has taken the most severe measures to maintain order.

Valencia, Feb. 12.—Three men who tried to force open the doors of the Jesuit college have been arrested.

San Fernando, Province of Pampanga, Luzon, Feb. 12.—Bacon and all the towns adjacent to the railroad, whose names are historic on account of the fierce battles of the earlier part of the American occupation, turned out to welcome the United States Philippine commission as it proceeded northward on its first trip to organize provincial governments. At all the stops addresses were delivered by natives, and responses were made by Judge Taft.

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Charged by The Police

Many Persons Were Injured in Conflict Last Night—Numerous Arrests.

Newspapers Ordered to Abstain From Criticizing Acts of Royal Family.

Madrid, Feb. 13.—The arrangements at the palace for tomorrow's wedding are proceeding rapidly. Tribunes have been erected in the chapel in which the ceremony will occur. The seating capacity, about 500, will be sorely taxed. A great many ticket holders will be unable to gain admittance on account of the limited space in the chapel.

Some of the guests who have arrived here to attend the ceremonies will not leave their rooms in the palace.

It will be impossible for the crowds to show their feelings, as no members of the royal family, or the Caserta family will appear in public, and there will be no military parade in connection with the ceremony. The wedding will be as near private as its royal character will permit.

It has practically been decided to abandon the remainder of the programme of festivities or any event which would permit the assembling of the public, and which would lead to trouble.

Following the lead of the Imperial, other papers announce that they will not make any reference to the wedding.

With nightfall every approach to the Puerta del Sol was jammed with the idle populace. Insulting remarks were hurled at the police and the civil guards' trumpeter sounded a charge, which was made with drawn swords. Heads were smashed and many persons were injured and there were numerous arrests. The scattering crowds sought the shops and hotels. All the front doors of the Hotel de Paris were smashed in, a great crowd assembling there. The police and guards charged into the streets leading to the Puerta del Sol, but the dispersed throngs quickly re-assembled.

The authorities have warned the newspapers that they must abstain from criticism of the acts of the royal family, or the publication of news or comments calculated to fan the present agitation.

During the afternoon the ministers held a long and important council. The evident intention to deal severely with offenders against public order seems to be having a most salutary effect.

The strong aggressive measures of the civil guards early in the evening resulted in quiet during the latter part of it, and Madrid just before midnight, when this dispatch is filed, is calm, the guards having been almost entirely withdrawn.

Effervescence continues, however, at Barcelona and Grenada, where the gardemes have been reinforced. At Malaga anti-clerical demonstrators and a newspaper office and a policeman was wounded by a revolver shot.

TRADE OF THE STATES. Increase in Imports and Exports During the Past Year.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The general survey of foreign trade introductory to the volume on "Commercial Relations With the United States," has just been published.

It says our foreign trade to-day, as compared with that of recent years, shows a gain remarkable because it has been achieved with but a moderate question for the future, says the publication, is whether we can hold the position we seem about to gain by means of economy or production, greater labor efficiency and cheap raw materials.

Whether we shall have to arm ourselves with weapons especially fashioned for controlling foreign trade, such as more scientific export methods, better facilities for banking and transportation, more liberal credits and manufacturing for particular markets with intelligent regard to climate and race requirements.

According to United States treasury returns, the imports of this country for last year, in round numbers, amounted to \$830,000,000, and the exports, \$1,478,000,000, an increase of over \$300,000,000 in the import trade, as compared with the preceding year, and of \$202,480,000 in exports. Of the exports, the percentage of manufactured goods rose to a very considerable extent, and our industries grew at a rapid pace, enabling us to take less finished goods from other countries and to furnish more. The relative cheapness of United States products drove them from prominence, it is shown, and the remarkable growth of the foreign demand for our iron and steel is cited as a striking instance of what undercurrent in prices will do.

The entrance of the South into the trade of the Orient is spoken of as a novel feature of expansion. The acquisition of the Hawaiian and the Philippine Islands, it is declared, has converted our Pacific slope from a mere outpost of trade into a live of commerce, while Cuba and Porto Rico offer the Southern States a new and tempting stone to Latin-American trade.

There are 33 lawyers in the Kansas legislature.

THEIR CLAIMS SET AT REST.

The claim of other cognac medicinalists to be as good as Chamberlain's are effectively set at rest in the following testimonial of C. D. Glass, an employee of Burtlett & Co., Gardner, Mo. He says: "I kept adding to a cold and cough in the winter of 1897, trying every cough medicine I heard of without permanent help, until one day I was in the drug store of Mr. F. E. Board and he advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and offered to pay back my money if I was not cured. My lungs and bronchial tubes were very sore at this time, but I was completely cured by this remedy, and have since always turned to it when I got a cold, and soon found relief. I also recommend it to my friends and am glad to say it is the best of all cough medicines." For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents.

SETTLING CLAIMS.

Commission to Be Appointed by President of the Senate and House to-day.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The conferees of the Senate and House to-day reported an agreement upon the bill providing a means for settling the claims established by the United States against Spain as provided for in the Paris treaty of peace. The House conferees receded from their amendment requiring the court of claims to pass upon such claims and accept provision for a commission. The membership of the commission is, however, increased from 3 to 5. Provision was inserted making the decisions of the commission final but giving it authority to grant a re-hearing under certain circumstances, and also to ask the opinion of the United States Supreme court on points of law. The commissioners are to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate and the bill requires that they shall be "learned in the laws." The headquarters of the commission will be in Washington, but it is empowered to send a commissioner abroad to take testimony.

ANTI-JESUIT RIOTS. Gardemes Charged the Mobs at Santander and Barcelona.

Santander, Feb. 13.—A mob stoned the offices of the Catholic journal at Alaya, The Watch Tower, yesterday evening, shouting "Down with the Jesuits." The gardemes had to fire a volley in the air and charge the mob in order to save the Catholic newspaper.

Barcelona, Feb. 13.—A mob armed with daggers made a threatening demonstration to-day in front of the Jesuit college. The police charged and dispersed the rioters.

CHARGED WITH MURDER. Two Men Identified by Marshall's Daughter as Burglars Who Killed Her Father.

Joplin, Mo., Feb. 13.—Johnson and O'Neil, who have been held in this city several days suspected of complicity in the murder of Marshall, were identified yesterday as the men who killed the marshal while robbing a bank at Bronaugh, Mo., several months ago.

At the time of the robbery the marshal's daughter was in the room with a window. She positively identified Johnson and O'Neil as the men who killed her father. At the time of the robbery \$10,000 was taken and \$20,000 destroyed by the explosion that wrecked the safe.

When arrested here the men carried several thousand dollars in gold. They were taken to Nevada to-day for trial.

RUSSIANS LOST HEAVILY. Forty-Two Men Killed in an Engagement With Chinese.

London, Feb. 13.—A special dispatch from Shan Hai Kuan, dated February 11th, says the Russians lost forty-two men killed in an engagement at Kao Chiao, and that they refused the assistance of the allies.

It is hoped that the arrival at Peking of Sir Walter Hiller, adviser to the British military authorities in China, will expedite the negotiations with the Chinese court.

MANY PERSONS DROWNED. La Paz, Bolivia, Is Inundated—City in Darkness.

Lima, Peru, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from La Paz, the nominal capital of Bolivia, dated February 11th, 5 p. m., says that the overflow of the river has caused the inundation of the city and the destruction of bridges. The electric lighting system has been disabled and the city has been in darkness for two nights. Many lives have been lost and the damage will aggregate a million dollars (Bolivian).

FILIPINOS SURRENDER. Washington, Feb. 13.—The following cablegram to-day was received at the war department from Gen. MacArthur, at Manila:

"Col. Simon Tecson, seven of the officers, 71 soldiers, 59 guns, 2,000 rounds ammunition, surrendered unconditionally on February 11th, at San Miguel del Mayumo, Luzon."

MARCHED OUT IN A BODY. Czechs To-day Left Lower House of the Reichsrath.

Vienna, Feb. 12.—In the lower house of the Reichsrath to-day when Ferdinand's declaration relative to his marriage to the Countess Chole was read, the young Czechs rose in a body and walked out after their spokesman had congratulated the Archduke and his wife, and had declared that the Czechs did not recognize the competence of the Reichsrath to deal with matters affecting the succession to the throne in the dominions of the Bohemian crown.

MOTHER WON APPEAL. Madrid High Court Orders That Senora Ubas's Daughter Be Restored to Her.

Madrid, Feb. 12.—The high court has reversed the judgment of the two lower courts, and has ordered the restoration of Senora Ubas's daughter.

The Ubas case attracted a great deal of attention in Spain and elsewhere. Senora Ubas had appealed to the high court for the restoration of her daughter, who she claimed was induced, under pressure from her Jesuit confessor, to abandon her home during the mother's illness and to enter a convent.

Mosquitoes were unknown in Switzerland until the completion of the St. Gothard tunnel under the Alps.

Bamboo fiber makes absolutely the best copying paper there is, and the bamboo paper is made almost exclusively in Japan.

To Review Strathcona's

Men Will Visit Buckingham Palace, Where King Edward is to Present Medals.

Piet Dewet Arrives at Capetown to Discuss Peace—Boer Losses at Ermelo.

London, Feb. 14.—King Edward will review Strathcona's Horse to-morrow for the purpose of conferring the medals earned in the South African war.

The Canadians will arrive in London to-day, and will be allowed to view the King's procession to Parliament. They will then return to barracks and wait for the review. The officers will attend this afternoon at the war office to see the medals, which will then be sent to Buckingham Palace.

To-morrow evening the regiment will be driven to Apsley Gate, Hyde Park, from which point they will march to Buckingham Palace, accompanied by a band from the Foot Guards. On their arrival at the gardens of the Palace, the King will review them and present the medals.

With the exception of six who are suffering from typhoid and were landed at Gravesend, the troops are all in good health.

Elaborate arrangements have been made to entertain them in London. The theatres and music halls have offered them free admission, and the clubs will elect the officers honorary members.

They will sail for Canada on the Numidian, February 25th.

Boer Losses at Ermelo. Durban, Natal, Feb. 13.—The Boer losses when they were attacked by Gen. French at Ermelo last week are said to have been 40 men killed and 200 made prisoners.

Gen. French has recaptured a 15-pounder captured from the British at Colenso.

Piet Dewet's Missions. Capetown, Feb. 13.—Another death from bubonic plague occurred to-day, and two fresh cases are officially reported.

Piet Dewet, who arrived in Capetown yesterday to engage the Afrikaners in the peace movement, has an appointment for Friday or Saturday with Mr. Theron, president of the Afrikaner bond, who is coming here for the special purpose of discussing peace possibilities.

Mr. Dewet, on behalf of the Boer peace commission, desires the Afrikaner bond to announce clearly that the invaders can expect no aid from the Cape Dutch. Stern and Gen. Dewet will endeavor to prevail upon them to surrender.

ANOTHER RAID. Two Persons Injured at Winfield, Kansas—Shots Were Fired.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 13.—A special to the Star from Winfield, Kansas, says: "In to-day's raid on the bar rooms shots were fired by both parties. Miss Emma Denny was hit in the mouth either by a bullet or a piece of glass. Charles and Henry Schmidt were in the 'joint' at the time and made a show of resistance. Charles drew a revolver and was cut in the face by a hatchet-wielder, he declared, by a minister. Great excitement and several street fights followed. Mayor Albright has called a meeting of the council to consider means for preventing further trouble."

A BLIZZARD. Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Northern and Central New York are several feet deep in the worst blizzard of the winter, and, in some respects, of many years. In the city, snow ploughs and shovels are keeping the street car tracks in semi-passable condition; but in the country districts the roads are drifted to such depths that travel is impossible.

Special to the Post-Standard from outlying towns say that worse conditions have never been known. In some cases communication with other villages, except by wire, is cut off.

THOUSANDS DEAD. London, Feb. 13.—The Daily Mail publishes the following from its St. Petersburg correspondent: "Serious reports are in circulation here regarding the outbreak of what was first called 'hunger typhus,' but is now officially admitted to be bubonic plague, in the Kirghiz steppes of Western Siberia. Many thousands have died in the districts between Semipalatinsk and Orenburg. The government is sending large quantities of wheat to be distributed to the starving population, and is organizing travelling medical services to localize the outbreak."

OPERATION NECESSARY. The Hague, Feb. 12.—It is rumored that the Queen's mother will go to Rome shortly to undergo a serious operation, the necessity for which is the reason that Queen Wilhelmina's marriage festivities were not postponed as otherwise they would have been because of the death of Queen Victoria.

A dispatch from Ottawa says the Conservative whips were appointed yesterday as follows: Chief whip, George Taylor; Joe Ontario, Messrs. Ingram, Corby and Lancaster; Quebec, Messrs. Pope and Ball; for the Maritime provinces, Messrs. Ganong and LeFevre; for Manitoba and the West, Mr. Roeb.

NEUROUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, and kindred ailments, take wings before the healing qualities of South American Nervine. Thomas Hoskins, of New York, took his preacher's office, followed directions, and was cured permanently of the worst form of Nervous Prostration and Dyspepsia. He has recommended it to others with gratifying results. It is a great nerve builder. Sold by Dean & Hiseock and Hall & Co.—12.

SUPPOSED STRANGER.

Wreckage Has Been Found Along Coast of Newfoundland.

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 13.—A wrecked vessel has been found at various points on the coast of Newfoundland. The articles picked up include part of the interior woodwork of a steamer, a ship's boat, several pieces of planks, and a can containing oil. There are numerous reports as to buoys, boats, and boards marked "erue" being found, but these have never been verified.

It is almost certain that the vessel was the victim of the disaster near Bonaville. A message from the agent to the owners this evening says: "Undoubtedly the vessel was wrecked at the bridge deck, which was what drifted ashore, but he would not care to admit it for the sake of the relatives of the crew."

The commissioners and marines conferred with the whole affair agree that the ship has gone. Her loss involves 30 lives, 23 of which were her own crew and seven others. The supposition is that she was wrecked on the rocks and pieces or struck the cliffs and foundered. The only fact beyond dispute is that a steamer and crew have perished. As all the Lucerne's crew resided here, the disaster has appalled the whole community, being the worst ever known since the Greenland disaster three years ago.

It is now feared that another wreck has occurred, in this case a sailing vessel, as a spar belonging to a three-masted schooner drifted ashore at Black Head this evening, with other wreckage, which could not have belonged to the Lucerne. This adds to the depression, because the vessel may be a local fish-carrying schooner, whose loss will involve the lives of another eight or ten residents.

KILLED BY INDIANS. Yaqis Have Escaped From the Federal Troops Who Were Guarding Them.

Tucson, Ariz., Feb. 13.—Ignacio Casillo, a prominent rancher, has been killed by Yaqi Indians at Siris, near Hermocillo. General Torres made an effort to secure a number of Yaqi Indians to take them to the interior of the republic, the government hoping to stop the Yaqi warfare by this plan. He brought the Indians to Hermocillo, after the soldiers had killed Verde, an old chief of the Yaqis at Hermocillo.

The Indians broke away from the Federal troops and General Torres, who guarded them, at Siris they pillaged ranches, stole horses and provisions, and fled to the Yaqi river. Several prominent ranchers were killed by the Yaqis. Soldiers pursued the Indians, but caught only a few. People are excited at Hermocillo, and advise receding to Tucson merchants warn Americans against going into the mountains.

DECLINED. Three Chinese Officials Refuse to Commit Suicide.

Madrid, Feb. 11.—The press of Teragan and General Lopez Dominguez were the only Liberals present at the banquet given at the palace on Saturday evening in honor of Prince Charles of Bourbon. The former, in the course of private conversation with another guest, stated that he did not recede of having voted in the senate against the marriage of Prince Charles and the Princess of the Asturias, as he believed it to be contrary to reasons of state.

M. Leopold Cerf, the head of the well known Parisian publishing house, has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. Mystery surrounds the motives for this act, as his business was in a prosperous condition, and there is no knowledge of any domestic trouble which could have unbalanced his mind. It is suggested that he was very disappointed at not having been recently decorated with the Legion of Honor.

In Japan there are no old maids. Up to the present, according to Japanese law, if a woman was found unmarried after a certain age, a husband was selected for her. Now, however, the Mikado has issued a decree allowing her to remain unmarried if she chooses.

TALL CORN doesn't come by accident. A fertile soil and careful cultivation are necessary to produce the towering stems and heavy ears.

Let the farmer who understands that he can't have a healthy corn crop without feeding and weeding, seems to think that he can have a healthy body without either care or culture. But the body is built up just as the corn is by the assimilation of the several chemical elements on which vitality depends. And what feeds are to the body; they divert the necessary food supply from the proper channels, and the body becomes lean, sickly and ill-nourished.

The proper digestion and assimilation of food is a primary essential of health. By its action on the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery stimulates the digestive and assimilative powers, stimulates the action of the blood-making glands, and sends to every organ of the body the rich red corpuscles which give it its normal vigor and vitality.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels and cure constipation.

NO DIVORCE FOR BARMAIDS. Extraordinary Attitude of High Court Judges in Austria.

The judges in the Vienna Divorce court have just given a remarkable verdict in the case of Theresa Eder, a barmaid, who sought a divorce from her husband, Johann Eder, because of his brutal violence and cruelty.

The judges, while admitting brutally, rejected the demand for divorce on the ground that as Theresa Eder was a barmaid before her marriage she must have been accustomed to scenes of assault and violence, and what another woman would object to would be a commonplace occurrence to her.

The court of appeal has now ordered a new trial of the case.

QUESTION OF A MINT. Hon. W. S. Fielding Will Introduce a Bill During Present Session.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—Mr. McLean, in the House to-day, urged the government to purchase the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways, as there was danger of these lines being controlled by United States corporations.

Dr. Borden, minister of militia, told Mr. Ingram it was not the intention to bring back the remains of Canadian soldiers who died in South Africa.

Sir Whitford Laurier told Mr. Brock that he had received a personal invitation from Premier Barton to visit Australia. Whether he will accept depends on the length of the season.

A discussion took place on Mr. Charlton's motion for a committee to devise rules limiting the length of speeches. Sir Whitford Laurier said he intended to move for a modification of the rules, with a view to adopt the English procedure.

Hon. W. S. Fielding announced his intention to introduce a bill this session to establish a mint in Canada.

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PARIS STRIKE.

Roughly Handled During Its With Police.

Feb. 12.—The striking tailors' "La Marseillaise," were met by the police who dispersed them after several conflicts, during which a number of working girls were roughly handled. Several tailors who were arrested and taken to the police station.

The police superintendent had to severely reprimand his men.

SENTENCED TO DEATH. Steamer Dolphin Brings News That George St. Cyr Has Been Found Guilty.

Seattle, Wn., Feb. 12.—Steamer Dolphin has arrived from Alaska with news that George St. Cyr, a member of a well known Canadian family, had been found guilty at Dawson of the murder of H. Davis, and sentenced to the gallows. An appeal will be taken.

BLOWN TO PIECES. Six Men Killed by Explosion at Gunpowder Works Near London.

London, Feb. 12.—An explosion occurred to-day in the Olthorw gunpowder works, near Guildford, 17 miles from London. Six men were blown to pieces.

THE YUKON COMMISSIONER. Ottawa, Feb. 12.—Although the resignation of Commissioner Ogilvie of the Yukon has not yet been received at the department of the interior, and although no intimation has been received that he will resign, there are those who have reached here from Yukon territory who say that he intends resigning, and that he is now on his way to Ottawa.

In the event of Mr. Ogilvie's resignation no better man can be selected to fill the office than J. H. Ross, of the Northwest government. Mr. Ross has a thorough knowledge of western affairs and would make a very capable administrator.

EXPENSIVE SOLDIERS. Washington, Feb. 12.—The House to-day passed the army appropriation bill and entered upon consideration of the sundry civil bill, the last but one of the big money bills.

The debate on the army bill was made notable by a statement of Mr. McClellan (New York). Comparing the cost of the soldier in European armies with the cost of the United States soldier, according to his figures including the cost of pensions, etc., each United States soldier involved an expense of \$2,028, while a German soldier costs \$227, and a French soldier \$322.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE. Plant of National Glass Company at Rochester, Penna., Destroyed.

Rochester, Penna., Feb. 12.—Early this morning the town of Rochester suffered the greatest fire in its history.

The plant of the National Glass Company, the largest tumbler plant in the world, was totally destroyed. The loss, according to his figures including the cost of pensions, etc., each United States soldier involved an expense of \$2,028, while a German soldier costs \$227, and a French soldier \$322.

A LOCK OUT. Scranton, Pa., Feb. 12.—The strike of the four thousand silk workers in Scranton has resulted in a lock-out.

The mill owners and managers to-day declare they will not re-open their mills until the girls are willing to resume at the figures which were offered nearly two weeks ago, and in which there was a concession of 25 cents a week to each employee.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED. London, Feb. 12.—The newspapers here to-day announce the engagement of Mr. W. Bayard Cutting, the private secretary of Mr. Jos. H. Choate, the United States ambassador, and Lady Sybil Cuffe, the youngest daughter of the Earl of Desart, Hamilton John Agmondensall Cuffe. She was born in 1870.

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The court of appeal has now ordered a new trial of the case.

CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS. Ministers Will in Future Communicate Only in Writing.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—A special dispatch from Peking says: "To-morrow there will be held another meeting of foreign envoys, but without the Chinese plenipotentiaries, who constantly interrupt the proceedings by making proposals, and rendering any action almost impossible. Hereafter the foreign envoys intend to communicate only in writing, and to designate their decisions as irrevocable."

Reformers Challenged. Peking, Feb. 11.—Li Hing Chang, paid a long visit to-day to Sir Ernest Mason Satow, British minister, and made plans regarding the appointment of Chinese plenipotentiaries to the Court of St. James, on the death of Queen Victoria. The Chinese plenipotentiaries explained that the special envoy was equal in rank to any royal personages, as with the exception of the plenipotentiaries, the plenipotentiaries held the same rank as a viceroy.

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Recent edicts from the court show a desire to institute immediate reforms. Some impatience at the return of two years ago. Unfortunately most of them have been defeated.

Withdrawal of Troops. Hongkong, Feb. 11.—One of the generals at Tien Tsin has asked the authorities here to prepare sea ratons for 20,000 troops in April. It is supposed to indicate a return of the Italian expedition.

Concert of the Powers. Paris, Feb. 11.—During the discussion of the foreign office budget in the senate today, M. Delcasse called attention to the situation in China. He said it was pregnant with difficulties, and he feared the powers would impair the integrity of China.

M. Delcasse said his initiatives had always been directed towards the restoration of the normal situation by the powers. The latter's adhesion to the French propositions showed the interests of each were thereby safeguarded. Some impatience at the return of two years ago. Unfortunately most of them have been defeated.

THE TUBERCULOSIS CONVENTION. The tuberculosis convention met in Normal school this afternoon. It was convened by His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Minto, and presided over by Sir Wm. Hingston, Dr. Roddick and Sir Jas. Grant.

An address having been presented by His Excellency, Lord Minto, regarding the importance of the convention was called for. Sir James Grant then read his opening address.

Sir Wm. Hingston moved the first resolution, which was in view of the prevalence of tuberculosis in Canada and of the high mortality caused by it, and resolved, that in the opinion of the conference it is the duty of the provinces, municipalities and individuals to adopt organized methods for lessening the spread of the disease, which is causing directly or indirectly the death of a large number of our citizens.

Dr. Lafferty, Calgary, pointed out that many consumptive persons were residing in that district in the hope of escaping the influence of the disease. He suggested that a clearing establishment should be established in that district, and that the government should grant a subsidy towards the change of air. Dr. Lafferty also pointed out that the tuberculosis convention met in Normal school this afternoon. It was convened by His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Minto, and presided over by Sir Wm. Hingston, Dr. Roddick and Sir Jas. Grant.

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THE SPIRIT OF TOLERANCE.

The protest of Father Fallon of Ottawa College against the offensive reference of the language contained in the coronation oath to those professing the Catholic religion is timely and we hope will be effective. There is no more reason to doubt the loyalty of the Catholics than there is to question that of the people of any other denomination in the Empire to-day. They have given indubitable proof on land and sea, in high positions and in low, that they are as proud of their country and as ready to defend her against her enemies as those who differ from them in their opinions on religious matters. It is gratifying to know that the old animosities engendered by those who in the centuries have passed caused outrages to be committed in the name of religion which seem almost incomprehensible in this age are rapidly passing away, and that an attitude of enlightened tolerance is taking possession of the public mind. It is well for the future of this country that the spirit of the people is becoming broader and that religious belief is no barrier to ability taking its rightful place in the councils of a rising nation. While this healthy growth has not been as rapid in some parts of Canada as those who have the well-being and solidarity of the country at heart could desire, it is gratifying to be able to state with confidence that the young province of British Columbia has set the rest of the Dominion an example in liberality and tolerance that will not be lost upon the other provinces where a portion of the old narrow spirit still survives. Our schools are non-sectarian and the spirit of denominationalism does not enter there. Friendships are formed in the early days of life which last longer than those of maturer years, and this trait of human character, we believe, has done more to mould and unify the public sentiment than is commonly admitted. It would be well if the public schools of British Columbia were more largely taken advantage of by parents even than is the case for it is undeniable that children educated in private schools are severely handicapped in the battle of life. A little reflection should convince anyone that this is not an extreme view.

TO ENCOURAGE AGRICULTURE.

People are loath to go upon the land in British Columbia, and when the conditions which confront them are taken into consideration it is perhaps not so much to be wondered at. A man may take possession of a wooded property in luscious youth and if he has no capital to engage assistance decrepit old age, after a life of toil and privation, may find him with little more than a score of acres or so fit for the plough. In the early days of Canada, when the longing for liberty and equality was strong and the opportunities for enjoying these priceless boons limited, men went forth into the woods with axes upon their shoulders, content that they should enjoy personal freedom and their children the fruits of their labors. They achieved their own personal independence, and when the necessity arose fought for that of their country. In whatever part of the great domain of Canada we may find ourselves we enjoy the fruits of these lives of toil and privation. We are all free and equal, and whether in town or in country the same generous measure of liberty follows us. Therefore it is that city life has become more attractive. The necessities of life may be obtained with less laborious labor than by undertaking to uproot the forests. Perhaps we are more selfish than our fathers were, and say that our children shall determine their own lot as their ancestors did.

At any rate, the fact confronts the government that the land is not taken up with avidity. The demand for the products of the farm is constantly increasing. At the present rate of progress of mining the imports of agricultural produce into what is probably the best market in the world will soon be enormous unless measures be taken to stimulate this most important industry, and to enable us to take the fullest advantage of the riches with which nature has endowed us. These are days of close and more becoming closer. When that day arrives perhaps this often-discussed and curiously contradictory balance of trade theory may assume a new meaning to the understanding of our neighbors.

AMERICAN DELUSIONS.

The Chicago Record evidently thinks Uncle Sam has John Bull by the throat and is about to squeeze the commercial life and the trading instinct out of him. It points out that recent figures given out by the bureau of statistics show an excess of merchandise exported from the United States over merchandise imported during 1900 of nearly six hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Great Britain is proceeding on an exactly opposite course. She imports more than she exports, and has been so blind as to do that for years, and according to the profound political economists on this side of the ocean she should long ago have been bankrupt. But she continues to flourish like a tree planted by a river and her coffers never lack gold. She is not at all disturbed by the alleged heavy drafts that the United States is making upon her and there is no likelihood of the said heavy drafts creating serious financial disturbances there. If a period of unsettlement should arise it would not be from any such cause. Perhaps our contemporary is right in saying that this alleged unfavorable balance is more likely to increase than diminish. Anything which can be produced more cheaply on this side of the ocean and laid down and sold in Great Britain at a lower rate than the home made article is bound to find a ready market. There are no restrictions to the entrance of such goods and John Bull has a penchant for cheapness when it is wedded to superior quality. If the conditions in the United States are such as to permit of the turning out of iron and steel more economically than the work can be done in Great Britain, we have no doubt that the British manufacturer will accept the situation gracefully as he has more than once done before, buy this cheap iron and steel, or anything else for that matter, and turn it into ships or any other commodity that may be in demand in the world. We have had examples of how these economical revolutions are recomplished more than once and can predict with certainty almost what the result will be. Cheap bounty-fed German sugar did not smother but stimulated British industries, and there is no reason to believe that there will be a different tale to tell because of the competition of the United States. The assaults of protectionists have been withstood for a long time now, and although there is no doubt that the greatest of John's competitors has but commenced his active career, we do not at all despair of the ultimate result.

If the American papers take our advice they will leave John Bull alone and attend to their own business. There is a nation arising to the north which will give them lessons in economics and many other useful things before the departure of the present century. Our alliance with Britain is close, and may become closer. When that day arrives perhaps this often-discussed and curiously contradictory balance of trade theory may assume a new meaning to the understanding of our neighbors.

NATIONAL PROBLEMS.

Nations sometimes exhibit in a curious way the idiosyncrasies of the individuals composing them. The United States appears to have fully made up its mind to set Cuba up in business for herself, merely retaining a voice in the determination of the foreign relations of the island. The Supreme Court has decided that Cuba is a foreign country and the tobacco men and fruit growers of the South rejoice greatly thereat. The prospect of the competition of the cheap products of Cuba was not pleasing to the people of the United States who had goods of a similar kind to sell, and they promised to make it interesting for the politicians who avowed themselves in favor of out and out annexation. The result was the application of a special tariff to the island until it could be decided whether to incorporate it in the

THE GRAY SWAN.

Alice Carr. "Oh, sailor, tell me, tell me true, Is my little lad—my little lad— A-sailing in your ship?" The sailor's eyes were dimmed with dew; "Your little lad is a sailor, my dear; He said, with trembling lip; "What little lad—what ship?"

"What little lad?—as if there could be Another son like me? What little lad, do you say? Why, Elhu, that took to the sea. The moment I put him off my knee, It was just the other day The Gray Swan sailed away."

"The other day?" The sailor's eyes Stood wide open with surprise. "The other day?" the Swallow cried, "His heart began to throb to rise. 'Ay, ay, ay, here in the cupboard lies The jacket he had on.' 'And so your lad is gone!

"But, my good mother, do you know All this was twenty years ago? I stood on the Gray Swan's deck, And to that lad I saw you throw— Taking to sea, as I have done— The rudder from your neck." "Ay, ay, and he'll bring it back."

"And did the little lawless lad, Who has made you sick, and made you sad, Sell with the Gray Swan's crew?" "Lawless! the man is growing mad; The best boy ever mother had; Be sure he sailed with the crew— What would you have him do?"

"And has he never written line, Nor sent you word, nor made you sign, To say he was alive?" "Indeed, he may be in the brine; And could he write from the grave? Tut, man, what would you have?"

"Gone twenty years a long, long cruise, 'Twas wicked thus your love to abuse; But if the lad still live, And come back home, think you you can Forgive him?" "Miserable man! You're mad, my dear, my dear— What have I to forgive?"

The sailor twitched his shirt of blue And from within his bosom drew The kerchief on 'Twas his; My God! My father! Is it true? My little lad—my little lad? And is it—Is it—Is it you? My blessed boy—my child— My dead—my living child!"

ADDRESS PRESENTED.

To King Edward by London's Lord Mayor on Behalf of City.

His Majesty Varied the Customary Proceedings and Read His Reply.

(Associated Press.) London, Feb. 13.—The Lord Mayor, the sheriffs and aldermen, robed in their official robes, accompanied by civic officials, sword bearers, mace bearers, and other attendants, proceeded in state carriages to St. James Palace this morning to present to the King a loyal address on behalf of the city of London.

The King and the Duke of Cornwall and York, attended by their suite, reached the palace shortly after noon. The ceremonial was the same as is observed at a levee. All the principal officers of state were present. The King wore the uniform of a field marshal and the Duke of York wore a rear-admiral's uniform. His Majesty was received at the entrance by the great officers of state, who conducted to the throne room and received the address.

His Majesty varied the customary proceedings. Instead of merely handing a reply he read it in a clear, firm voice. The King's reply was as follows: "I am much gratified at your loyal and dutiful address and the zeal and affection they testify for my throne and person. It is a great consolation to me, in my grief, to know of the wide and heartfelt sympathy to which you give expression, and with you I will ever cherish the recollection of the memorable day when I was crowned, and of the progress of my people in prosperity and refinement, and for their ever widening and deepening attachment to our government and institutions."

"The ancient city of London, alike illustrious by its history and by the efforts of its enterprising citizens, has ever been foremost in responding to the calls of duty and in devotion to the interests of the empire, and I feel certain its future will not belie its glorious past. I humbly join in your prayer that the blessing of Almighty God may be obtained by myself and my consort, and I confidently hope the efforts I will make to fulfil the expectations of my happy and loyal people will, under Divine guidance, promote the welfare of my empire and the prosperity of all classes of my subjects."

The King's reply to the address of London County Council was of similar nature and included references to the improvement of the city. His Majesty commended the London County Council would not slacken its efforts to deal with the many difficulties, especially the proper housing of the working classes. "I am one in spirit with the workers taken the greatest personal interest."

TROUBLE BREWING. May Be Serious 'Outbreak' in Madrid Over the Marriage on Thursday.

Madrid, Feb. 12.—Whispered rumors, which are not supported by tangible facts, say that Madrid is in the verge of a tumult. The government, however, is calmly proceeding to carry out the details for the wedding of the Princess of Asturias to Prince Charles of Bourbon; but the street corners, the clubs and the hotel corridors teem with menacing stories.

The new cry "Long live the Army!" is the most serious sign. Should it take a real hold on the people, and should the fever reach the army itself, the outcome would be threatening. The current talk would be the army as being satisfied, and ends with announcing that it does not intend to take up arms against the people so long as their opposition is directed against the Jesuits and the Count Caserta. The feeling against the former is largely political, but deep antagonism exists against the latter. The parties to the wedding are domiciled at the palace. They, therefore, are not likely to bring any news to the public, the wedding occurring within the chapel of the palace itself at 11 o'clock Thursday morning. Up to the present the city is perfectly calm.

The signing of the civil contract in connection with the wedding at the palace to-night was a simple ceremony, and was witnessed by only the members of the Royal family, the court officials, the ministry, the Count of Caserta and family, and the chosen legal witnesses of each party. There were no invited guests.

WHO IS TO BLAME? Two Hundred Persons Who Supposed Themselves Divorced Are Married.

(Associated Press.) Chicago, Ills., Feb. 13.—A special to the Tribune from Milwaukee, says: "Over 200 people in this city, who supposed themselves divorced, are married. This discovery was made yesterday, when it was found that in over 100 cases where divorces had been granted they had subsequently died. The lawyers blame their clients for not paying to have their decrees entered. The judges blame the lawyers."

STUDENTS ON STRIKE. (Associated Press.) St. Petersburg, Feb. 13.—The Rossva prints a dispatch announcing that 208 students of Moscow University have met and declared themselves in favor of obstruction and in stopping all lectures as a protest against the Kiev students sentenced. The authorities have appealed in a local paper to the students, asking them to resume their studies.

Students to the number of 352 met on Monday at the St. Petersburg Mining Academy and 150 voted to abandon their studies, while 140 favored a continuance of work. There were 22 blank ballots. No decision was taken.

DISGRUNTLED.

Men Who Manufacture Misery.

The disgruntled man, the man who is sulky and dissatisfied under all conditions and circumstances, is to be found everywhere. Even at the sea side where he has gone for rest and recreation you'll find him sulky and sullen, grumbling at the weather, the people, the hotel accommodations, the board, and everything else. His scowling, sullen visage checks the flow of talk at the table, and hushes the prattle of playing children. Now and again one gossips says to another, "The old chap's liver must be out of order." Somebody else says, "Perhaps he's suffering from kidney trouble." And a majority holding the opinion that it's "just dyspepsia." And as it happens they are all of them

right. His liver is sluggish. His kidneys are disordered. His blood is necessarily poisoned, by accumulations of effete matter. And last of all his stomach is "out of order." This is another case in which in the logical sequence of statement

The liver is sluggish because the stomach is diseased. The kidneys are disordered because the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition are "out of order" and cannot supply adequate nutrition for the needs of the body. How do we know this? Because in so many cases, persons who had suffered with disease of heart, liver, lungs, kidneys, etc., have found these diseases entirely cured, when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured diseases of the stomach and the other organs of digestion and nutrition.

"I was afflicted with what the doctors called nervous indigestion. Took medicine from my family physician to no avail. In looking over one of Doctor Pierce's Memorandum Books," writes Mr. Thos. G. Lever, of Lever, Richmond Co., S. C., "I found my case described exactly. I wrote to you and made a statement. You sent me a descriptive list of questions, also hygienic rules. I carried these out as best I could, and I thought myself incurable as I suffered so much with pain under my ribs and an empty feeling in my stomach. At night would have cold or hot feet, and hands alternately very nervous and numb, and suffered a great deal mentally, thinking that death would soon claim me. Always expected something unusual to take place; was irritated and impatient, and greatly reduced in flesh. I could scarcely eat anything that would not produce a bad feeling in my stomach. After some hesitations, I bought a few bottles of your medicine, and to my prejudice against patent medicines, I decided to try a few bottles of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Peppets.' After taking several bottles of each, I was improved. I continued for six months or more, off and on. I have to be careful yet at times of what I eat, in order that I may feel good."

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I fully believe if any one with indication or tendency to cold should take Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery and Pleasant Laxative they would soon be greatly benefited, and with a little perseverance entirely cured.

The School Boy's Pocket

For the miscellany it contains, string, apples, marbles, gum, nails, jack-stones, are all in one confused mass. What said of one who used that which we call the stomach for pathological collection of matter.

The Habits Of Salmon

Ashtown Green Reads Paper on Subject Before Natural History Society.

He Disputes Contentment of Fish-Inspector Regarding Fitness For Food.

At a meeting of the Natural History Society last night Ashtown Green, according to announcement, gave a paper on the habits of salmon, taking issue in many particulars with the fishery inspector. The paper was as follows:

I have been requested by several persons to endeavor to correct a proposition statement lately published in the newspapers to the effect that all salmon in British Columbia, diseased before they reach human food.

Now, most people who have the least interest in salmon, whether from an artistic or gastronomic point of view, are not in the least degree misled by the statements of the fishery inspector.

Of our five salmon, the sockeye, coho and humpbacked have spawned and disassembled prior to the beginning of November. The dog salmon and part of December, and even an occasional fish may be found later still, but they have been on the beds so long and are in such a bad condition that no one would think of buying or would any fishmonger expect them for sale.

When in company with Dr. Hassell, I once saw some of a fishmonger's stall, and I cannot but be disgusted to see them, but I can not believe they were offered for sale, or that the fishmonger was fool enough to expect anyone to buy them; I believe they were placed there merely to induce people to buy, and look in, though I cannot say it was a very questionable method of advertising.

The only salmon in the Victoria markets from the coast to February is the sockeye, O. chinchua, and it must therefore be those to which allusion is made.

Although this fish, in perfect condition, may be taken in the sea the year round, it is at its best during the four months named. A large run comes inshore about the first week in November, and continues on the coast until the end of February, when most of them pass up the rivers or stay in the tidal waters awaiting the arrival of the oolachan.

Now, I need not tell you that a salmon is at its best just when it enters the river, and that from that time it commences to deteriorate.

The spawning season of the spring salmon varies greatly; the bulk of them appear to enter the river in the spring, and while some spawn during April in the Cowichan river (and in all probability the other short rivers on the coast) those that are heading for the upper waters of the Columbia and Fraser do not reach their destination until August or September.

There are no spring salmon spawning during the four months named, and the fish exposed in the markets almost all are taken in the sea by trolling.

Small runs of spring salmon occur in the rivers throughout the summer, and there is a large run again in August or September. In fact, in the larger rivers spring salmon are passing up all through the summer.

It is rather singular that no one appears to have observed spring salmon on the spawning beds in April; in no work on salmon is the fact mentioned, but if you however who wish to verify this statement that they do so, may easily see for himself by visiting the Cowichan river during that month and seeing about a mile above Duncan station. I think it very probable there is a second spawning season in the upper waters of the Cowichan in the spring, but this I cannot say from personal observation.

Now, how did the mistake occur, for I suppose there were some grounds for the statement? The fishermen tell me that at the time of the inspector's tour there were both spring salmon and steelheads on their slabs, and that he was under the impression that they were one and the same fish; that is, that the steelheads were foul spring salmon.

Gardiner's trout or (as he is commonly called) the steelhead, commences to run in Goldstream and the Cowichan river about the end of December. They appear in the former fully a month earlier than in the latter. When taken in the sea, or for a day or two after entering the river, he is a beautiful fish, snowy white, with hardly a spot visible on him. He very soon loses his beauty, however, and begins to assume his breeding dress, which is very much more grotesque than his former one. In the first stage the black spots become more distinct, then red streaks appear on his sides and he becomes more colored about the head, finally about the beginning of March, when the female spawns, he is as ugly a fish as you would wish to see, though he never becomes as hideous as the salmon.

You must not suppose, however, that he is diseased. The act of spawning is a natural function, not a disease.

The salmon that die in such large numbers in the autumn, the dog salmon and humpbacked die principally of exhaustion, though many of them are also affected with a fungoid growth.

As to the fattiness of Gardiner's trout the food when spawning, I cannot say much. Some spawning fish took over a hundred of these fish on the spawning grounds. What they did with them I do not know; they ate them, did they throw them away, or did they, believing them to be diseased and unfit for human food, present them to their friends?

After spawning the steelhead retires to the deep pools, where he remains until he recovers his health, when he goes down the river and returns to the sea.

And now for the doctors who certify that salmon from the spawning grounds were unfit for human food. Had these gentlemen stated that they were good to eat, that they were foul, and that their sale should be prohibited, I could have heartily agreed with them, but to say that they were diseased and unfit for human food is a different matter, and they are to be detested to health. Now what were the kip-

The Habits Of Salmon

pers of olden times? Merely salmon in their breeding dress, some taken by anglers, but more on the spawning beds by poachers with nets and spears.

And what was the principal winter food of the Indians before the advent of the whites? Salmon from the spawning beds; but I never heard of a Scotchman or an Indian making himself all with kippers or dry salmon, though I have heard some old gentlemen after a public dinner say the salmon disagreed with them.

The reason fish were preferred for kipping or drying was that a fresh fish will not cure on account of its fat; it must be used at once or it will turn rancid; a poor fish, however, will keep for a long time, and that is why they were stored for winter use.

In conclusion, I may say that there is no reason why you should not enjoy your salmon during the winter months; they are then in the best condition; they do not spawn for another two months, and are absolutely free from disease.

NORTHERN OUTLOOK GOOD.

Times Correspondent Gives an Optimistic Forecast of the Year's Business.

The Times special correspondent at Skagway writes under date of February 7th as follows:

"Everything here points to a big summer's work on the inside, already, as the amount of freight is going through for Dawson, Big Salmon, White Horse and Atlin.

"In Dawson prices are very low, partly owing to the fact that the town is overstocked with certain lines of goods, and partly that there is a big cut by several rival firms and companies.

"Since the blizzard has blown, the mercury went down as low as 72 below at Ogilvie, Selwyn, Selkirk and Dawson, the weather has moderated and the reports from all over the line for the last week or so have been clear, calm and mild.

"At the Dawson creeks there will be more summer work than ever before, and though the spring thaw, up may not be as large as last year, the average for the whole season is expected to surpass all previous years.

"The trail is in good order, and quite a number are going in on wheels.

"Good reports come also from the Big Salmon and Atlin. Fritz Miller, who worked Discovery on Pine creek, Atlin, passed through here in the way in last February, and stated that his men who were drifting on his benches struck \$2.75 to the shovel; in places the pay seems to be a sort of decomposed quartz.

"In the old Porcupine the claim owners have all been taking in machinery to work their claims next summer. Discovery and No. 2 below intend to flame the creek.

"On No. 2 below, Messrs. Niessen, Cranston & Teachers, who sunk a twenty by ten hole last summer and averaged \$12.50 per yard for 33 feet, and their Chinese pump peters out, sent out and got in a pulpmeter, and with it were enabled to keep on the water until they reached bed rock on the rim side of their hole, at 44 feet, and the pay in the last 11 feet averaged 1 oz. per bucket.

"A lot of capital is coming in here also to work other claims on Porcupine, McKinley, Calhoun and Big Salmon (Porcupine district), while good accounts are expected from Glacier, the adjoining creek to the Porcupine. This creek has as yet been little worked, owing to the fact that the owners had so far their hands full on Porcupine, but the prospects on last summer's assessment work show just as good for the amount of work done as on the Porcupine itself. Several claims will be worked here this year, and all things point to a big output.

"In the Balsey Hollow district, the copper claims will also be developed to a certain extent, but the majority of the holders are simply doing assessment work until they can get a railway, or at least a wagon road. This country, and in fact, all the country in on the Dalton trail, shows greater promise than anything yet shown in the North, but will never amount to anything until a railway is put in.

"The news of the death of Queen Victoria was received with profound sorrow all over the North. In Dawson all the business houses closed down and there at half mast. In Skagway, when the news arrived, Capt. Hovey, in command of the American troops, at once called officially on Mr. Bealy, the Canadian government agent here, to express the regrets of the American people. The flag on the barracks was kept at half-mast until word came this morning that the funeral had taken place.

"The acquisition of the C. P. R. by the C. P. R. has given all kinds of satisfaction in the North, the impression being that it will be the means of largely increasing business from Victoria and Vancouver, and the addition of two fast and commodious upper berth steamers will add thousands to the coffers of the business men of both places by the acquisition of both passengers and freight hitherto diverted to other ports.

"As a result of the fact that the return seems to be to agitate the public, the best portion of the people here realize that Skagway would be largely benefited by being a British port."

THE RHYNLAND SIGHTED.

Queenstown, Feb. 12.—The steamer Rhymland, which left Philadelphia on January 20th, and was over five days overdue, is believed to have been sighted off Browhead at 5.30 this afternoon.

Queenstown, Feb. 12.—Later.—The report has been confirmed.

Sensible! Reliable! PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND.

The True Health-Restorer.

Paine's Celery Compound has done more to heal the sick and relieve suffering than any other medicine in the world. It is the medicine endorsed by our best physicians as a cure for all nervous diseases. Sickly children, weak men, nervous, kidney and liver troubles, Paine's Celery Compound is the only sensible and reliable remedy. It strikes at the root of the disease, and makes good to prove that F. Richards' statement that it did not contain naps of Esquimalt, Saanich and other points was incorrect. He added that nothing had been concealed.

Mr. Peters here stated that he did not sketch anything fraudulent in the department in regard to the disappearance of these plans.

In cross-examination, Mr. Peters drew the attention of the witness to a list of official maps, which did not contain all the official maps. There was a map of Victoria, too, which he knew was official, but it was not marked so, nor included in the list. There were some reserves of which he knew which were not included in the list of reserves, yet he thought the index was accurate at the time of its compilation, and that he witnessed some of these were never asked for before.

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Under re-examination this morning, Mr. Gore stated that one reason why he did not enter in the schedule of reserves made to parliament all the source of information, was because he had been told by Mr. Farrell, then an officer of the department, that one of the draughtsmen had entered some and as suitable for reserves without any authority whatever.

One of the clerks of the department who indexed the plans upon their removal from the old offices to the new was examined as to the probability of their being lost. He was not cross-examined.

Provincial Librarian Schofield testified that he had searched in his department for plans of Burrard Inlet, but found there were none in his possession.

THE VETERANS.

Seymour Hastings O'Dell Will Address Them on Friday Night.

The usual monthly meeting of the members of the Veterans' Association of Vancouver Island will be held in the Pioneer hall, on Broad street, on Friday, the 15th inst.

The colonel commanding will take the chair at 8 p. m. sharp. An informal talk will be given by Seymour Hastings O'Dell, formerly of the 1st South African Cavalry, Continental, on reminiscences of the South African campaign, and he will also give a history of the several Generals commanding will be given, as a result of Mr. O'Dell's personal observation, so that this lecture will be a most attractive and interesting one.

At the close of the lecture a short programme of songs and recitations will follow by members of the association, and an enjoyable evening will be the result.

The occasion will be further brightened by the presence of members of the Royal Navy, the Royal Engineers, Royal Marines and of the Royal Canadian Regiment, who have been invited to attend, and it goes without saying that a large number of the members of the 5th Regiment, B. C. A. Mr. O'Dell's former comrades, will be present to hear a description of a campaign which associated with it so much colonial enthusiasm.

Joseph Edwards, boiler maker, employed in the Crewe railway works, committed suicide in a most determined manner. He cut his throat with a bread knife and died at the hospital. He was depressed on account of his having work which he did not like.

Officials on The Stand

Chief Draughtsman McKay and Ex-Chief Commissioner Beaven Give Evidence.

A Sharp Cross Examination of the Former by Mr. Peters.

The court yesterday afternoon was treated to a disquisition on maps, surveys, plans, and plottings in the Indian's Island case. Mr. Duff had called Chief Draughtsman McKay, and in the room a large table had been spread to accommodate the different plans which were produced on behalf of the province.

The examination of Mr. McKay being concluded at noon, Mr. Peters undertook his cross-examination after luncheon. He was asked particularly as to whether all the exhibits produced were in the index book. Witness said there were three or four which were not in the index, but they had been found by searching. Neither were plans 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 consecutive, one being of Sumas lake, thirty miles from the district in dispute. Plans 8 and 10 also seemed to be lost.

The witness was then asked if plans were ever lost in the department. He did not think so.

Well, had he ever heard of the plans lost in connection with the Songhees Indian reserve? queried Mr. Peters. The new index he said was made in 1897, and the plans 8 and 10 were not there then.

One of the plans contained marks which seemed, he admitted, to refer to an index which had never been found. There also seemed to be a set of plans, one fitting into the other, of which only one or two were produced.

Regarding the return of reserves made to the House, it was kept in a drawer marked "Indian reserves." This return included naval and military reserves, so that any one looking at the index plan, and other parts made after the index was prepared. The amendments and erasures made in the Richards plan were due to Richards' plan being incorrect, being founded on an Admiralty chart which gave only the approximate shore line. Large maps were being constantly changed in this way as efficient surveys came in.

Robert Beaven, chief commissioner of lands and works in 1872, when the return of reserves was made to the House, was also examined. He was proceeding to give the circumstances leading to the return being made when Mr. Peters put in an objection. The return was its own evidence. It contained the resolution asking for the details of the return; the return complied with that resolution, and it could not be qualified by the evidence of anyone.

Mr. Beaven then explained that the return was made owing to dissatisfaction throughout the country at the government's action in declaring reserves, when application was made for lands for pre-emption. The return was designed to show what country lands were open for pre-emption under the Land Act. It was not complete as it did not include, for instance, Beacon Hill park, and the parliament grounds.

Mr. Duff then offered in evidence a return of reserves on Vancouver Island, made contemporaneously with the larger return. To this Mr. Peters objected, and Mr. Duff said he wished it to go in as showing the sources of information of the department at the time the return was made. The return was allowed.

Shows the Landers plan, the witness said that both Landers and Hoves told him that it was made by the former and that it was incorrect in regard to the land about Fort Moody.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Peters the witness said he went over the return before it was submitted to parliament and signed it believing it to be correct. He was not prepared to say that any part of the information was incorrect. He was not prepared to say that the classing of Deadman's island on this return was incorrect. Witness disputed Mr. Peters' suggestion that the return regarding that piece of land was from official maps. There was information there, he said, which must have been obtained outside of the department.

He was then questioned regarding his statement that the return did not show the ground on which the government buildings stood. He was asked if there were not two other returns made, one exclusively of Indian reserves, and one exclusively of reserves for public purposes. The first Mr. Beaven acknowledged, the latter he denied. Mr. Peters then produced a return made in January, 1870, showing lands for public purposes made just prior to the other return, and asserted that it was not necessary to include these in the general return.

Mr. Beaven's cross-examination was concluded shortly after five o'clock, and the court rose, to resume this afternoon.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

This morning evidence was given by Chief Clerk John. He swore he had never seen the index plan referred to by Frank Richards, in which reserves were marked in different colors. He never saw the map of Deadman's Island marked as a military reserve. He had assisted in the search for plans and documents when a thorough examination was made, but was unable to find any plans corresponding to those referred to by the witnesses for the defence. It was almost impossible, too, for a map to be lost. The witness also read from the index book to prove that F. Richards' statement that it did not contain naps of Esquimalt, Saanich and other points was incorrect. He added that nothing had been concealed.

Mr. Peters here stated that he did not sketch anything fraudulent in the department in regard to the disappearance of these plans.

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The examination of government officials proceeded this morning. W. S. Gore, the deputy commissioner of lands and works, was on the stand yesterday and today.

Under re-examination this morning, Mr. Gore stated that one reason why he did not enter in the schedule of reserves made to parliament all the source of information, was because he had been told by Mr. Farrell, then an officer of the department, that one of the draughtsmen had entered some and as suitable for reserves without any authority whatever.

One of the clerks of the department who indexed the plans upon their removal from the old offices to the new was examined as to the probability of their being lost. He was not cross-examined.

Provincial Librarian Schofield testified that he had searched in his department for plans of Burrard Inlet, but found there were none in his possession.

THE VETERANS.

Seymour Hastings O'Dell Will Address Them on Friday Night.

The usual monthly meeting of the members of the Veterans' Association of Vancouver Island will be held in the Pioneer hall, on Broad street, on Friday, the 15th inst.

The colonel commanding will take the chair at 8 p. m. sharp. An informal talk will be given by Seymour Hastings O'Dell, formerly of the 1st South African Cavalry, Continental, on reminiscences of the South African campaign, and he will also give a history of the several Generals commanding will be given, as a result of Mr. O'Dell's personal observation, so that this lecture will be a most attractive and interesting one.

At the close of the lecture a short programme of songs and recitations will follow by members of the association, and an enjoyable evening will be the result.

The occasion will be further brightened by the presence of members of the Royal Navy, the Royal Engineers, Royal Marines and of the Royal Canadian Regiment, who have been invited to attend, and it goes without saying that a large number of the members of the 5th Regiment, B. C. A. Mr. O'Dell's former comrades, will be present to hear a description of a campaign which associated with it so much colonial enthusiasm.

Joseph Edwards, boiler maker, employed in the Crewe railway works, committed suicide in a most determined manner. He cut his throat with a bread knife and died at the hospital. He was depressed on account of his having work which he did not like.

Buried at Holyhead

Twelve of the Lost Crew of Ship Primrose Hill Laid at Rest.

Steamship Goodwin Returns to Yokohama in Distress—New Steamer Hazelton.

Twelve of the bodies of those recovered from the wreck of the ill-fated Primrose Hill, which was lost in the English Channel about the beginning of the year, while on a voyage to Victoria with general cargo, have been interred at Holyhead. Referring to the funeral a Liverpool paper just received says: "A very impressive scene was on Wednesday afternoon witnessed at the Holyhead public cemetery, when from 800 to 1,000 persons congregated to pay a last tribute to the memory of twelve of the crew of the ill-fated Primrose Hill. The bodies were encased in plain pitch pine coffins. Two of the bodies buried were those of J. C. Crowe, aged 16, and Joseph Harwood. The remaining ten were unidentified bodies. The overseers of the Rural Parish of Holyhead had charge of the burial, and Captain Goodrich, of H. M. S. Colossus, had offered to send a sufficient number of men to do all that was necessary. This offer had been accepted, and about fifty men, in charge of officers, formed a guard around the three graves, which were side by side. The services were read in the porch of the church by the Revs. Canon Walter Thomas, M. A., Robert Price, B. A., James Jones, and Morgan. The coffins were then borne one by one to the graveside by eight men from H. M. S. Colossus, and a portion of the services were read by the said eleven men. Captain Goodrich, of H. M. S. Colossus, sent a beautiful large wreath to be placed on the grave. The owners of the vessel were represented at the funeral by Mr. Price. Twenty-one soldiers were present to guard the grave, and of those four were buried at Holyhead on Tuesday, viz., Captain J. Wilson, Herbert Huggins, Endre R. J. Berg and Henry Kelson. Two were taken away to be buried, viz., H. Hughes and John S. O. O'Brien; and as already stated twelve were buried on Wednesday. Of the three remaining bodies recovered, one has been identified, viz., John C. C. Richards, apprentice."

RETURNS IN DISTRESS.

Information has been received that the steamer Goodwin, of Dowell & Co.'s fleet, which was expected here on Sunday next, has put back to Yokohama in distress. She sailed on the voyage on the 31st of last month, and on the 6th inst. returned to port with her rudder damaged, and it is stated, with her cargo slightly injured. Of this latter damage, however, her local agents has not been acquainted. The steamer is believed to have struck land weathering a few days out from port and in pitching about sustained the damage mentioned. Particulars of her mishap are not mentioned in the dispatch received. The steamer had a full cargo of general cargo, the bulk of which is destined for Tacoma. The steamer will go into the drydock at Yokohama, but whether any of the cargo will have to be discharged is not mentioned.

SPRING TRADE COMMENCING.

With the sailing of the steamer Anur this evening it may be said that the spring trade of the Yukon district, so far as Victoria is concerned, has commenced. For on the ship will go forward the first important exports to the northern gold fields. The steamer will also have a good freight, which will be received principally at Vancouver. The list of passengers booked to leave includes H. Roper, R. H. Roper, Wm. Wilson, W. H. Burkholder, H. McCandless, of McCandless Bros.; A. J. Morris, traveller for J. Percy & Co.; M. Marks, of the Mammoth Store; Gus Gerow, A. E. Henderson, G. H. Baker, Peter Davidson, C. T. De Long, J. H. Black, A. Rogers, B. Nightingale, Archibald and W. P. Grant.

WILL NOT COMPETE.

There will probably be no local competition for the passenger business on the Chilkat river this coming season. Capt. John Irving, who was reported some time ago to be contemplating placing a steamer on the river in consequence of the big gold discoveries made on Bear and Clear creeks last fall, said this morning that he did not intend carrying out the project. The season, he said, was too short for the venture to become a paying one, there being only about two months and a half of the year when a steamer can be operated on the river.

WILL BE NAMED THE HAZELTON.

The new steamer building for R. Cunningham for service on the Skeena river this coming year will be christened the Hazelton, after the name of the port at the head of navigation on the river. Work on the new steamer is progressing rapidly, and repairs to the Monto Chirco on the Skeena are going on apace. Both vessels will be ready for service when navigation first opens on the river.

SIGHTED A DERELICT.

The captain of the steamship Buckingham arrived at Portland the other day reported having sighted a derelict schooner close up to the bar. She was about 60 feet in length and bottom up. She looked to be a small schooner and to have been in the water some time. The pilot schooner was notified, and put to sea to locate the derelict.

PASSENGERS LANDED.

Gibraltar, Feb. 13.—The passengers of the Prince Line steamer Spartan Prince, ashore off Alcazar Point, were saved with considerable difficulty, and landed at Gibraltar.

Officials on The Stand

Chief Draughtsman McKay and Ex-Chief Commissioner Beaven Give Evidence.

A Sharp Cross Examination of the Former by Mr. Peters.

The court yesterday afternoon was treated to a disquisition on maps, surveys, plans, and plottings in the Indian's Island case. Mr. Duff had called Chief Draughtsman McKay, and in the room a large table had been spread to accommodate the different plans which were produced on behalf of the province.

The examination of Mr. McKay being concluded at noon, Mr. Peters undertook his cross-examination after luncheon. He was asked particularly as to whether all the exhibits produced were in the index book. Witness said there were three or four which were not in the index, but they had been found by searching. Neither were plans 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 consecutive, one being of Sumas lake, thirty miles from the district in dispute. Plans 8 and 10 also seemed to be lost.

The witness was then asked if plans were ever lost in the department. He did not think so.

Well, had he ever heard of the plans lost in connection with the Songhees Indian reserve? queried Mr. Peters. The new index he said was made in 1897, and the plans 8 and 10 were not there then.

One of the plans contained marks which seemed, he admitted, to refer to an index which had never been found. There also seemed to be a set of plans, one fitting into the other, of which only one or two were produced.

Regarding the return of reserves made to the House, it was kept in a drawer marked "Indian reserves." This return included naval and military reserves, so that any one looking at the index plan, and other parts made after the index was prepared. The amendments and erasures made in the Richards plan were due to Richards' plan being incorrect, being founded on an Admiralty chart which gave only the approximate shore line. Large maps were being constantly changed in this way as efficient surveys came in.

Robert Beaven, chief commissioner of lands and works in 1872, when the return of reserves was made to the House, was also examined. He was proceeding to give the circumstances leading to the return being made when Mr. Peters put in an objection. The return was its own evidence. It contained the resolution asking for the details of the return; the return complied with that resolution, and it could not be qualified by the evidence of anyone.

Mr. Beaven then explained that the return was made owing to dissatisfaction throughout the country at the government's action in declaring reserves, when application was made for lands for pre-emption. The return was designed to show what country lands were open for pre-emption under the Land Act. It was not complete as it did not include, for instance, Beacon Hill park, and the parliament grounds.

Mr. Duff then offered in evidence a return of reserves on Vancouver Island, made contemporaneously with the larger return. To this Mr. Peters objected, and Mr. Duff said he wished it to go in as showing the sources of information of the department at the time the return was made. The return was allowed.

Shows the Landers plan, the witness said that both Landers and Hoves told him that it was made by the former and that it was incorrect in regard to the land about Fort Moody.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Peters the witness said he went over the return before it was submitted to parliament and signed it believing it to be correct. He was not prepared to say that any part of the information was incorrect. He was not prepared to say that the classing of Deadman's island on this return was incorrect. Witness disputed Mr. Peters' suggestion that the return regarding that piece of land was from official maps. There was information there, he said, which must have been obtained outside of the department.

He was then questioned regarding his statement that the return did not show the ground on which the government buildings stood. He was asked if there were not two other returns made, one exclusively of Indian reserves

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Met. Office, Feb. 15, 1901. The first three days of this week were chiefly noticeable for a continuance of phenomically bright fine frosty weather, an area of high barometer covering the north and the Northwest Territories, while to the south a low barometer area held its position over California and the adjoining states.

turned soldier of a beautiful gold watch on Friday evening next. The timepiece will be suitably engraved. The presentation will be made at the Mount Baker hotel by Lieut.-Col. Benson, D. O. C.

A letter has been received from the Court, of the first contingent, dated January 26th, stating that he had not then left England, although it is generally supposed that he arrived in Canada at the same time as his companions. He is in camp near Liverpool, and has had difficulty in obtaining transport, as it is improbable that he will reach here before the opening of the House.

In sympathy with the cut announced by the C. P. R. a few days ago, the Northern Pacific railway will inaugurate a new schedule of passenger rates on Sunday next. The first limited rate from Seattle to Nelson, Pilot Bay, Proctor and Kaslo has been reduced to \$19.15, and to Sandon \$10.75.

The Cowichan Agricultural Association met in the Agricultural hall, Des Moines, on Monday evening last, for the holding of their annual show. The exhibition will be held on the first Friday and Saturday of September, instead of later in the month as in the past.

Miss Agnes Deane Cameron, principal of South Park school, has been granted one month's leave of absence. Through the death of her uncle in Sacramento Miss Cameron will require to be absent for that time.

Yesterday afternoon Louis Warner and Miss Alice Maudie Nicholson were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. J. P. Hicks. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's parents on Alderman road, Victoria West.

A provincial live stock sale will be held at New Westminster on March 12th. T. W. Hodson, of Ottawa, Dominion live stock commissioner, is to be present. The sale will embrace pure bred cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry.

The Nanaimo Free Press revivies the rumor that the E. & N. railway has been acquired by the C. P. R., the price paid being, as it alleges, \$3,000,000. The reason assigned for the purchase by the Free Press is that the big Canadian road finds it necessary to increase its holdings on Vancouver Island, because it finds that the keen competition of the American roads compels it to procure terminals nearer to the Pacific Ocean and the Orient.

The evidence at the coroner's inquest yesterday of the management of the steamer Amur was such as to lead to the belief that they had adopted a style of elevator in their work which appeared to them the most simple, as to avoid the danger of its getting out of repair by corrosion of the parts. The jury brought in a verdict that Benjamin Booth, who was killed in the accident at the Victoria Chemical Works, came to his death through an accident. They recommended that safety appliances should be attached to the elevator.

Mr. Marks, of the Mammoth Clothing Store, will make one of the largest consignments of goods that has ever left Victoria for Dawson this evening by the steamer Amur. Mr. Marks's son, Joshua Marks, will be in charge of the consignment, which consists largely of Havana cigars, men's furnishings, shoes, and is valued at \$28,000.

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Local News. CLEANING UP CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A HURRY.

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Around The World

M. Schiffer Making a Tour of the Earth on a Bicycle. Adventures With Indians in United States—Will Leave Shortly For China.

EVIDENCE ALL IN.

Argument on Deadman's Island Case Tomorrow—The Chamber Court.

Chinese Education

The Question of Separate Schools Occupies the Attention of the School Board. Minister of Education Asked To Make Amendments to School Act.

NOTES FROM ALBERNI.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) Mr. Mill held a political meeting at Huth's hall on Wednesday, February 6th. It was very well attended.

OVERO

OVERO Provincial News. LADY SMITH. SANDON. KASLO. NEW WESTMINSTER. GREENWOOD. NANAIMO. KAMLOOPS. ROSSLAND.

THE BASUTOS. Next to the Zulus the Basutos are physically and intellectually the finest tribe in Africa.

BIRTH. FREER—At Kamloops, on Feb. 5th, the wife of Ots Secher, of a daughter.

MARRIED. DOUGLAS-DALEY—On Feb. 12th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. H. Barracough, B. C. Douglas, Alice F., daughter of Jas. Daley, all of Victoria.

DECEASED. ROSE-HANSEN—At Greenwood, on Feb. 4th, by Rev. W. H. Barracough, V. J. Rose to Isabelle Hansen.

FOR SALE—Cheap, wood, saving outfit, including a thirty-five horse power boiler. Apply William Sedgwick, No. 8 Princess avenue, Victoria.

OVERCOATS AND MACINTOSHES, HALF PRICE FOR CASH.



100 Boys' Pea Jackets and Overcoats
200 Boys' School Suits

\$1.00 EACH TO CLEAR.
HALF PRICE FOR CASH.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS
AND OUTFITTERS. 60-70 YATES STREET

Provincial News

LADYSMITH.

Rev. W. H. Barracough dedicated the first Methodist church in Ladysmith on Monday evening, when a public meeting was held, the collection amounting to \$72. The church building was formerly at Wellington, but was moved to Ladysmith.

SANDON.

An unfortunate man named Rod Cameron, foreman of the Idaho mines railway, was killed by the running of a car of a trestle bridge, which carried him down with it 35 feet. He was so injured that he died in less than two hours. He leaves in poor circumstances a widow and four little children.

LILLOOET.

A recent public meeting of citizens requested A. W. Smith, M. P., to seek for a hospital appropriation for Lillooet for an appropriation of \$3,500 for two bridges across Bridge river, also for the widening of the Bridge river track to wagon road grade. The meeting also called for the widening of the road to Ligon and for an addition to the jail.

KALLOO.

The city council received last year \$1,080.54, and had on the 31st December, 1900, \$1,777.25 cash balance to carry to the new year. The chief expenditures of the year were: Salaries, \$2,127.10; public works, \$1,033.63; water works, \$5,529.90; fire department, \$9,628.75; police, \$2,041.62; public lighting, \$1,325.10; and interest on loans, \$2,188.50.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

At Monday night's meeting of the city council, on motion of Aldermen Kerry and Woods, the clerk was instructed to write the Board of Police Commissioners to the effect that the council will not pay any salaries to the police force of the city after March 1st next, unless a more satisfactory arrangement is made as to the management of the police.

GREENWOOD.

At the last meeting of the council the question of using the fire bell on Sunday morning for the purpose of waking the city in the event of a fire alarm was discussed. Alderman Canfield was strongly in favor of being wakened. Aldermen Sullivan, Naden and Ross did not favor such interference with the slumbers of the people. The mayor said he was always able to make church connections by his watch. The question was put to a vote, which resulted in the affirmative.

NANAIMO.

William Hamilton, aged four years, was drowned in Upper Hayward lake at Extension yesterday afternoon. He was playing with three companions. All were immersed, and the others were rescued with difficulty.

THE WATERWORKS COMPANY.

The waterworks company yesterday announced their intention of extending a system of mains over the whole city, being double the present supply. The Miners' Union have elected the following officers for the year: President, William Stoker; vice-president, James Bradley; secretary and agent, Ralph Smith; M. P., assistant secretary, Neil McNeill; treasurer, William Smith; auditors, J. C. Waters and George Johnston; executive committee, Edward Booth, Moses Woodburn, William MacAllan, John Atkinson, John Johansen, William Neave, S. Woodcock, and W. Parkin; delegates to the Trades and Labor Council, J. C. Waters and W. Jones.

KALLOOOPS.

The secretary of the B. C. inland board of trade received on Saturday last a communication from the Hon. W. C. Wells, minister of lands and works, saying that he was making a special survey of the resources of the north Thompson river and would use his influence to have the building of the gold mine in the district of the gold mine in the north Thompson river.

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LABOR AND OPPOSITION PARTIES.

Messrs. J. S. C. Fraser and W. T. Oliver were chosen delegates, and Mr. B. Johnson, the vice-president of the Rossland Board of Trade, and Mr. A. S. Goodhue were chosen as alternates. Mayor Lalonde, as president of the Rossland board, is ex-officio the third delegate, but if he should be personally unable to attend the convention he may be represented by proxy, chosen by the board. The matters in which the Rossland delegates were instructed to bring up, in addition to all those questions previously acted on by the Associated Boards, but yet crystallized into legislation, were, first, the plating and registering of city additions without approval of the local municipal authorities; second, the creation of a new county to be known as South Kootenay, to include the Trail Creek Mining division, and the whole drainage area of the Kettle river, generally known as the Boundary country; third, the desirability of impressing upon the provincial government the absolute necessity of not disturbing the existing laws, fiscal and otherwise, affecting the mining industry, as the continual tampering with them acts as a deterrent on further investment of capital in this country, and, fourth, asking the legislated Board to urge upon the provincial government the desirability of supporting, with a monetary grant, a chamber of mines for Southern British Columbia, such chamber to have its headquarters at some central point.

The carnival opened well, and there are a large number of visitors in town. The curling bonspiel opened yesterday with 30 games in the first round, no event being won, with the exception of a that for the Mackintosh cup, which was carried off by the visitors. In playing for this cup, Rossland had to put up six rinks against six rinks for all-comers. The score stood 38 for the visitors to 54 for Rossland.

A. B. W. Hodges, superintendent of the Granby smelter at Grand Forks, is to be moved to Chicago and Milwaukee for the purpose of placing orders for the proposed enlargement of the plant. The new furnaces and a converter, which will convert matte into a marketable copper, will be installed. This will double the capacity of the smelters, enabling it to treat 1,200 tons of ore daily. This remarkable increase in treatment facilities is only a prelude to a further enlargement, the building of a reduction works a daily output of 2,400 tons, as well as a refinery capable of extracting the gold and silver values in a finished state.

The cottages addition to the general hospital is practically completed, and has been taken over by the hospital management. The matter of securing furnishings will be gone into at once as it is desirable to have the building available for occupation at the earliest possible moment.

H. E. T. Haultain, until lately general manager of the Yellowstone, came into town on Saturday after installing his successor, W. Hopkins, late manager of the Bullion Extraction Works at Silica. The staff and men at the mine gave Mr. Haultain a supper. After the supper J. T. Vogler, foreman of the mill, and himself and those employed at the mine, presented the retiring manager with a very handsome gold watch and an illuminated address, expressive of the regret that all felt at his leaving the mine.

The case of Brackman & Ker Milling Company, Ltd., vs. Oppenheimer, which has occupied the attention of the Supreme Court for the last few days, was concluded on Saturday night when the special jury empaneled on the case awarded the plaintiffs \$1,270. His Lordship then submitted to the jury a preliminary question as to whether or not the letter of acceptance by the Brackman & Ker Company to Oppenheimer by registered mail was a usual and proper custom having regard to the relationship of the parties and the distance they lived from each other. The jury after a few moments' deliberation replied in the affirmative. His Lordship then further charged the jury on the question of the alleged trade custom or usage of supplying cars by the seller of goods at the point of shipment, and pointed out most emphatically the proper meaning of the words "free on board," which is the f. o. b. of commercial language. Five additional questions were then submitted, briefly as follows: (1) As to the alleged custom? (2) Whether Oppenheimer on November 10th refused to fulfil the contract? (3) Whether Oppenheimer on the 15th of November had loaded a car of hay at Chewelah for Brackman & Ker? (4) The price of hay during the pendency of the contract? (5) The amount of damage, if any, sustained by Brackman & Ker? The jury after some short deliberation returned, answering questions No. 1, 2, and 3, in the negative and assessing the damages at \$1,270, whereupon His Lordship entered judgment for Brackman & Ker in this amount, with costs. The foreman of the jury, N. T. Macleod, stated that while the jury in defence to His Lordship's explicit directions had decided that the word "free on board" compelled the buyer to furnish the cars and pay for the goods at the point of shipment, still within it known that they were not to be exacting as they were in this alleged custom and would in the ordinary course of business expect the seller of goods to furnish the car.

Mr. Heaven, accountant of the local bank, the Bank of Montreal, who has been confined to the hospital for the past two weeks, suffering from a fractured knee, returned to his duties Saturday evening.

VANCOUVER.

Mr. Macpherson adjoint to Mr. Martin's platform at a joint meeting of the

ROSSLAND CAMP.

The Rosland Miner, in its weekly mining review, says: The practical completion of the new ore shipping process by means of machinery from the Le Rot mine, is under discussion in all its bearings, a wonderful piece of news for this camp. The expense of mining was last year \$5.30 per ton extracted, including the telephone cable. It will now be reduced to \$3.25 per ton, or a net saving on the old cost of \$2.05. As the mine was paying on the old cost upwards of 15 per cent. it will be gathered that from the newer figure a far better interest will be able to be paid. Also it will now be possible to get a reasonable profit out of even \$8 rock.

In conjunction with the statement made by the management of the Le Rot that the expense of mining will be so materially reduced it is interesting to learn that the abnormal rates which prevailed on the Centre Star during the past year will also be reduced to a figure which will be below that of the Le Rot rate of \$5.30.

The output for the week ending yesterday was upwards of 7,814 tons, which is the record for the camp, beating the previous record of 7,400 tons, set on the 22nd, 1900, by 330 tons. The increased shipment from the Le Rot are chiefly responsible for this. Shipments for week and year follow:

	Week.	Year.
Le Rot	4,574	20,027
Centre Star	2,100	11,940
War Eagle	780	3,570
Le Rot No. 2	90	910
Velvet	210	474
Giant	40	60
Portland	27	27
L. X. L.	45	45
Total	7,814	37,776

The Le Rot No. 2—The shaft of the Josie is being proceeded with. This is the last of the five miles to sink shafts as announced by the management of the Le Rot. The shaft, has altered its intention of sinking only 200 feet, like the others, the Josie, No. 1, Nickel Plate and Columbia-Kootenay, and will sink 600 feet instead. This will enable to send out better quality of ore from Red Mountain. The upraise on the Annie vein is still in progress as is the crescent getting under the Poorman ore chute at a depth of 3,000 feet from the surface.

War Eagle—The mine is shipping at the rate of 100 tons a day, which is about all that can be expected while the trawney down the hill remains uncompleted. The shaft is being sunk on towards the tenth level, which will be done in the next few days. The mine down to about 1100 feet. The ninth level is barely open as yet, although the development on the eighth level is progressing favorably.

Work on the lower tunnel continues, and that ore which is now being met is of a good grade and carries considerable copper.

Kootenay Mines—The discovery of ore on the 1150-foot level of the Kootenay Mines on Saturday week has been established by the sinking of the shaft which is now all in ore. The vein dips in from the east at an angle of about 85 degrees. No more will be done until the lift is finished, which means that the shaft will go below the point of the strike being made for another 50 feet. When this shaft is completed will be driven and crosscuts made which will bring the ore to the surface and nature of the mass of ore struck.

Rosland Great Western—The shaft is making good progress and will be completed within the next couple of weeks down to the 800-foot level, when the timbering will be begun. It is probable that the mine will make its first shipments this week or next. There is a quantity of ore in the bins which will probably be sorted before a regular output can be started.

Velvet—Thirty-five tons a day is being sent to the smelter from the Velvet. The main shaft has now been straightened and is in condition for use. The work of installing the 18-trill compressor is making excellent progress, and in a month's time should be in operation. In the meanwhile ore chutes on the different levels are being opened up for stopping.

Opening Star—A chute of ore carrying white iron and gold has been found on No. 3 level. It will average \$30 to the ton. For the present the work of drifting along this ledge for the purpose of showing its extent will be pushed. Its dip and strike when they are determined will give the management information by which the ledge may be located on the lower or upper level. The opening Star is looking remarkably well.

Green Mountain—Operations with the diamond drill continue. On the 360-foot level a ledge of ore 20 feet in width has been located by means of the diamond drill. The intention is to drift along the ledge on the 250-foot level immediately, and later on to exploit the find on the 360-foot level.

Centre Star—Diamond drilling is still being carried on. The opening of the lower levels has shown that the pay grade of ore obtained on the upper levels is again fulfilled.

L. X. L.—The work of extending the lower crosscut tunnel is still in progress, and it is now in 225 feet. Stopping is in progress on the No. 2 tunnel.

Centre Star—There is an change in the system of development of the Iron Mask, which is progressing on the old lines.

Velvet—Drifting along the ore body on the 100-foot level is making good progress and the ore bodies encountered. The ore

Mining News

ROSSLAND CAMP.

The Rosland Miner, in its weekly mining review, says: The practical completion of the new ore shipping process by means of machinery from the Le Rot mine, is under discussion in all its bearings, a wonderful piece of news for this camp. The expense of mining was last year \$5.30 per ton extracted, including the telephone cable. It will now be reduced to \$3.25 per ton, or a net saving on the old cost of \$2.05. As the mine was paying on the old cost upwards of 15 per cent. it will be gathered that from the newer figure a far better interest will be able to be paid. Also it will now be possible to get a reasonable profit out of even \$8 rock.

In conjunction with the statement made by the management of the Le Rot that the expense of mining will be so materially reduced it is interesting to learn that the abnormal rates which prevailed on the Centre Star during the past year will also be reduced to a figure which will be below that of the Le Rot rate of \$5.30.

The output for the week ending yesterday was upwards of 7,814 tons, which is the record for the camp, beating the previous record of 7,400 tons, set on the 22nd, 1900, by 330 tons. The increased shipment from the Le Rot are chiefly responsible for this. Shipments for week and year follow:

	Week.	Year.
Le Rot	4,574	20,027
Centre Star	2,100	11,940
War Eagle	780	3,570
Le Rot No. 2	90	910
Velvet	210	474
Giant	40	60
Portland	27	27
L. X. L.	45	45
Total	7,814	37,776

The Le Rot No. 2—The shaft of the Josie is being proceeded with. This is the last of the five miles to sink shafts as announced by the management of the Le Rot. The shaft, has altered its intention of sinking only 200 feet, like the others, the Josie, No. 1, Nickel Plate and Columbia-Kootenay, and will sink 600 feet instead. This will enable to send out better quality of ore from Red Mountain. The upraise on the Annie vein is still in progress as is the crescent getting under the Poorman ore chute at a depth of 3,000 feet from the surface.

War Eagle—The mine is shipping at the rate of 100 tons a day, which is about all that can be expected while the trawney down the hill remains uncompleted. The shaft is being sunk on towards the tenth level, which will be done in the next few days. The mine down to about 1100 feet. The ninth level is barely open as yet, although the development on the eighth level is progressing favorably.

Work on the lower tunnel continues, and that ore which is now being met is of a good grade and carries considerable copper.

Kootenay Mines—The discovery of ore on the 1150-foot level of the Kootenay Mines on Saturday week has been established by the sinking of the shaft which is now all in ore. The vein dips in from the east at an angle of about 85 degrees. No more will be done until the lift is finished, which means that the shaft will go below the point of the strike being made for another 50 feet. When this shaft is completed will be driven and crosscuts made which will bring the ore to the surface and nature of the mass of ore struck.

Rosland Great Western—The shaft is making good progress and will be completed within the next couple of weeks down to the 800-foot level, when the timbering will be begun. It is probable that the mine will make its first shipments this week or next. There is a quantity of ore in the bins which will probably be sorted before a regular output can be started.

Velvet—Thirty-five tons a day is being sent to the smelter from the Velvet. The main shaft has now been straightened and is in condition for use. The work of installing the 18-trill compressor is making excellent progress, and in a month's time should be in operation. In the meanwhile ore chutes on the different levels are being opened up for stopping.

Opening Star—A chute of ore carrying white iron and gold has been found on No. 3 level. It will average \$30 to the ton. For the present the work of drifting along this ledge for the purpose of showing its extent will be pushed. Its dip and strike when they are determined will give the management information by which the ledge may be located on the lower or upper level. The opening Star is looking remarkably well.

Green Mountain—Operations with the diamond drill continue. On the 360-foot level a ledge of ore 20 feet in width has been located by means of the diamond drill. The intention is to drift along the ledge on the 250-foot level immediately, and later on to exploit the find on the 360-foot level.

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LABOR AND OPPOSITION PARTIES.

Messrs. J. S. C. Fraser and W. T. Oliver were chosen delegates, and Mr. B. Johnson, the vice-president of the Rossland Board of Trade, and Mr. A. S. Goodhue were chosen as alternates. Mayor Lalonde, as president of the Rossland board, is ex-officio the third delegate, but if he should be personally unable to attend the convention he may be represented by proxy, chosen by the board. The matters in which the Rossland delegates were instructed to bring up, in addition to all those questions previously acted on by the Associated Boards, but yet crystallized into legislation, were, first, the plating and registering of city additions without approval of the local municipal authorities; second, the creation of a new county to be known as South Kootenay, to include the Trail Creek Mining division, and the whole drainage area of the Kettle river, generally known as the Boundary country; third, the desirability of impressing upon the provincial government the absolute necessity of not disturbing the existing laws, fiscal and otherwise, affecting the mining industry, as the continual tampering with them acts as a deterrent on further investment of capital in this country, and, fourth, asking the legislated Board to urge upon the provincial government the desirability of supporting, with a monetary grant, a chamber of mines for Southern British Columbia, such chamber to have its headquarters at some central point.

The carnival opened well, and there are a large number of visitors in town. The curling bonspiel opened yesterday with 30 games in the first round, no event being won, with the exception of a that for the Mackintosh cup, which was carried off by the visitors. In playing for this cup, Rossland had to put up six rinks against six rinks for all-comers. The score stood 38 for the visitors to 54 for Rossland.

A. B. W. Hodges, superintendent of the Granby smelter at Grand Forks, is to be moved to Chicago and Milwaukee for the purpose of placing orders for the proposed enlargement of the plant. The new furnaces and a converter, which will convert matte into a marketable copper, will be installed. This will double the capacity of the smelters, enabling it to treat 1,200 tons of ore daily. This remarkable increase in treatment facilities is only a prelude to a further enlargement, the building of a reduction works a daily output of 2,400 tons, as well as a refinery capable of extracting the gold and silver values in a finished state.

The cottages addition to the general hospital is practically completed, and has been taken over by the hospital management. The matter of securing furnishings will be gone into at once as it is desirable to have the building available for occupation at the earliest possible moment.

H. E. T. Haultain, until lately general manager of the Yellowstone, came into town on Saturday after installing his successor, W. Hopkins, late manager of the Bullion Extraction Works at Silica. The staff and men at the mine gave Mr. Haultain a supper. After the supper J. T. Vogler, foreman of the mill, and himself and those employed at the mine, presented the retiring manager with a very handsome gold watch and an illuminated address, expressive of the regret that all felt at his leaving the mine.

The case of Brackman & Ker Milling Company, Ltd., vs. Oppenheimer, which has occupied the attention of the Supreme Court for the last few days, was concluded on Saturday night when the special jury empaneled on the case awarded the plaintiffs \$1,270. His Lordship then submitted to the jury a preliminary question as to whether or not the letter of acceptance by the Brackman & Ker Company to Oppenheimer by registered mail was a usual and proper custom having regard to the relationship of the parties and the distance they lived from each other. The jury after a few moments' deliberation replied in the affirmative. His Lordship then further charged the jury on the question of the alleged trade custom or usage of supplying cars by the seller of goods at the point of shipment, and pointed out most emphatically the proper meaning of the words "free on board," which is the f. o. b. of commercial language. Five additional questions were then submitted, briefly as follows: (1) As to the alleged custom? (2) Whether Oppenheimer on November 10th refused to fulfil the contract? (3) Whether Oppenheimer on the 15th of November had loaded a car of hay at Chewelah for Brackman & Ker? (4) The price of hay during the pendency of the contract? (5) The amount of damage, if any, sustained by Brackman & Ker? The jury after some short deliberation returned, answering questions No. 1, 2, and 3, in the negative and assessing the damages at \$1,270, whereupon His Lordship entered judgment for Brackman & Ker in this amount, with costs. The foreman of the jury, N. T. Macleod, stated that while the jury in defence to His Lordship's explicit directions had decided that the word "free on board" compelled the buyer to furnish the cars and pay for the goods at the point of shipment, still within it known that they were not to be exacting as they were in this alleged custom and would in the ordinary course of business expect the seller of goods to furnish the car.

Mr. Heaven, accountant of the local bank, the Bank of Montreal, who has been confined to the hospital for the past two weeks, suffering from a fractured knee, returned to his duties Saturday evening.

VANCOUVER.

Mr. Macpherson adjoint to Mr. Martin's platform at a joint meeting of the

Competition To Be Keen

Many Steamers Will Enter the Skagway Business When the Season Opens.

A ship railroad projected for crossing the Isthmus of Panama.

There promises to be keen competition for the Kootenay trade this year, and the fastest steamers on the Sound will be in the business. Next to the C. P. R. liners Smith and Cass, recently acquired for the business service, the Pacific Coast Steamship Spokane, now building in San Francisco, will perhaps be the swiftest on the run. She will be a sixteen-knot steamer, and will, it is calculated, be one of the strongest rivals in the business. The fleet in all will be a very large one, and quite equal to all demands likely to devolve upon it, among the strongest competitors for the business being the C. P. R. or C. P. N. Company, Dowdell & Co., the Sitka, Ketchikan & Alaska Steamship Company and the Pacific Coast Steamship. These companies will, it is understood, operate, in addition to the vessels named, the City of Seattle, Victoria, Dolphin, City of Topeka, Amur and Danube.

The steamship Garonne, which was formerly on the run and later a United States army transport, is also to enter the Alaska trade this year, sailing from Seattle. Frank Waterhouse, agent for the steamer, states that the Garonne would sail from this city for Nome on June 5th.

IMMENSE SHIP RAILWAY.

A ship railway that may possibly take the place of a canal across the Panama Isthmus, transporting great ships from the Pacific to the Atlantic, has been in the mind of a man who has been in the employ of the Panama Canal Company. The man is a San Jose, an engineer and inventor of San Jose. The routing of curves and undulations in track which have proved a stumbling block in the development of the canal, and other systems of ship railways have been overcome, says a San Jose dispatch, and the cost and time required for the building of a canal practically wiped out. Scott has submitted his scheme to President McKinley and Secretary of War Root, and these officials have laid the matter before the canal commission. This body is now considering the proposition, and Mr. Scott is preparing to build a working model of his road if the government will enter into contract with him.

The inventor claims great things for his road, and its construction across the isthmus would render a canal unnecessary. Former inventors were unable to perfect cars suitable for carrying heavy ships around curves and up grades, but this the San Jose inventor has done. Under his system the largest vessel afloat—the Oceanic, with a length of 700 feet—could be raised for ocean travel on the Atlantic side, placed on a great car and hauled across the isthmus at the rate of twenty-two miles an hour by eight locomotives.

Scott has been at work on his railway scheme for about four years. His plans call for a four track railway, with an aggregate width of about 80 feet. On these run a gigantic car, so nicely balanced and arranged that it can traverse any curve and grade known in modern railway building. This car will take a weight of 700 feet in length and round any curve or make a complete circle in diameter 700 feet from inside rail to inside rail. For the 700-foot ships a speed of twenty-two miles an hour can be made, but for tugs and light craft smaller cars can be used and the vessels taken across the isthmus almost as rapidly as a freight train.

The cost of building and equipping such a road across the isthmus, Scott estimates would not be over \$10,000,000, while the cost of a canal would be between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000. Scott's plans have been favorably received by the officials at Washington, and the friends of the inventor believe he has overcome the obstacles that have heretofore existed to a ship railway.

PILOT IN SERVICE.

Tag Pilot went out to-day on her trial trip, which is the first run she has taken in several months. As previously stated, the steamer has been extensively overhauled and her boiler has been renewed so that her power might be greatly increased. After returning to port she will leave for Comox to relieve the tug Cesar in the coke carrying trade, and the latter will continue to the coast on her increased run. This car will also be held up for repairs. These will include, it is said, new furnaces.

A FALSE REPORT.

Neah Bay reports there is no ship ashore at Tatoosh Island. It was false report. Such was information given in a dispatch to the Times last night in reply to inquiries regarding the supposed ship ashore alleged to have been seen by the captain of the collier Frederick on arrival at quarantine a few days ago.

NEW PHILIPPINE SERVICE.

Frank Waterhouse, general agent for the Pacific coast for the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, announces that Steamer A. Sutherland, general agent for the company in the Orient, is en route to Seattle to complete arrangements for the new Seattle-Manila steamship line which is to be established with Seattle as its Pacific coast terminus. The China Mutual Steam Navigation Company owns the transports Pak Ling and Kintuck, the largest vessels which have been chartered on the Pacific coast by the war department for the transportation of animals and supplies to the Philippines.

ALASKA QUARANTINE RAISED.

Dr. M. H. Foster, United States quarantine officer for Puget Sound district, has received instructions raising the quarantine on all vessels coming from Southern Alaska, owing to the disappearance of several cases of locally and along the Yukon.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.

The Grand Council of British Columbia Meeting Here.

The grand council of the Royal Templars of Temperance, of British Columbia, is at present meeting in the A. O. U. W. hall. Their sessions will not close until Friday evening. A large number of representatives are present from different parts of the province.

The opening session last night was made a public meeting. An address of welcome was read to the visiting officers by the select councillor of Victoria. At the conclusion of the address of welcome Grand Councillor McArthur took the chair. A literary and musical programme was given. The Grand Secretary, J. J. Johnson, of New Westminster, delivered an address upon the aims and benefits of the Royal Templars; Rev. J. P. Vichert spoke upon temperance; and Rev. Mr. Powell,

