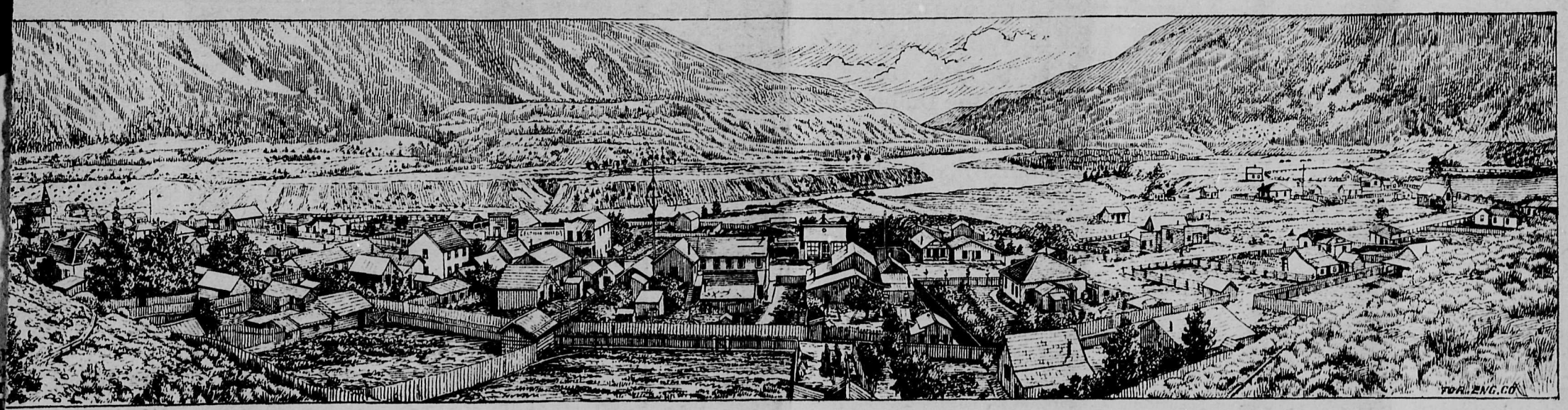
Legislature Reading Room



THE PROSPECTOR.

Vol. 6, No.21 LILLOOET, B.C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1903 $1.00 a year.

AUSTRALIA'S BIRTH RATE.

Ominous Condition of Affairs—Little Industrial Occupation—How Will It All End Is the Question.

The Australian Commonwealth finds itself confronted by a new problem, says the Sydney correspondent of The London Globe. Under the dictation of the Labor Party the Federal Government has adopted a policy intended to discourage immigration of every description, white as well as colored, into the Federated States, and at the same time it has to deal with a rapidly declining birth rate, which, if not speedily remedied, will result in a largely decreased population. Recently published statistics show that the lowest Australian birth rate is only three per one thousand above that of France. A few years ago it was considerably higher; but the real decline is shown by the total number of births in wedlock compared with the number of women of child-bearing age. Without going into statistical details it may be mentioned that in New South Wales, between 1886 and 1901, the number of married women increased by 63,219, while the number of children born in 1901 was almost the same as in 1887. Taking the whole Commonwealth and New Zealand there are annually twenty thousand fewer births than there would have been had the birth rates of ten years ago been maintained. This shows a decline of two hundred thousand in the natural increase of Australian population during the decade.

It has also been ascertained that the average marriage age of Australasian women is steadily advancing. In 1881 it was twenty-two and a half years; in 1901 it was twenty-four years. This is regarded as an indication of a tendency to accept with reluctance the responsibilities of the marriage state; that the Australasian declining birth rate is due less to physical incapacity than to individual unwillingness. The New South Wales Government statistician, in connection with these very facts, remarks: "There have been very striking changes in the (birth) rates for the periods mentioned, and a persistent and astonishing decline among women of every class. It would seem that an increasingly large number of women make up their minds not to have children, or to delay child-bearing as long as possible. After each successive confinement, an increasing proportion of women, still of child-bearing age, cease to give birth to any more children, and the extraordinary condition of things has now come to pass that the fertility of women who have had two children is less than that of women who, in 1891, had nine children." There is no necessity for going into details, the broad facts are sufficient; but there is one point which has become overlooked by all concerned in the enquiry, and that is that the decline in the Australasian birth rate practically commenced with the discouragement of over-sea immigration, which was a means of systematically infusing fresh blood into Australasia.

The increasing reluctance of Australasian women to accept the responsibilities of maternity is traceable to several causes, one of the principal being the increasing love of pleasure. The numerous holidays and lessened hours of labor have strengthened the popular taste for outdoor amusement and weakened the feeling in favor of household enjoyment. Then the warm, sunny climate has a somewhat enervating effect on the younger population, which seems to pass the greater part of its existence in the open air. All this assists in loosening the ties of domestic life. There is too much holidaymaking and too little industrial occupation. Another difficulty consists in the early age at which Australasian children become emancipated from home control. The moment a boy or girl can earn a few shillings per week a start on their own account is made, followed by an early marriage, but no children. At holiday time nothing is more common than to find young married couples, unencumbered with families, taking part in excursions, picnics, and other forms of al fresco enjoyment. Where there are families most of the parents appear of middle age.

How will it all end? Here is a country capable of supporting the whole surplus populations of the British Isles and of Continental Europe, yet possessing fewer residents than the British metropolis, and ever seeking to become encircled by a wall to exclude the myriads ready to assist in tilling the hungry acres and developing the teeming mines. The great want of the Commonwealth is population, without which there can be no material advancement; yet, in the face of a rapidly declining birth rate, the Federal Government, in its fear of the hostility of the Labor Party, dare not open the door to willing immigrants, even from the mother country. The worst of it is that the states are powerless in the matter. If Queensland wants a few hundred agricultural laborers she cannot have them without the consent of the Federal Government. The states, in blindly accepting federation without proper safeguards, have virtually parted with their birthrights for a mess of pottage. Yet, how different was everything a few years ago. Then the burden of the song was increasing population, expanding industrial conditions, and rapidly growing resources; but then the Labor Party with its love of extravagant public expenditure and restrictive industrial legislation had not possession of the reins of power.

What Did the Student Mean?

Once upon a time Prof. Wilson, of Edinburgh, wrote on the blackboard in his laboratory:—"Prof. Wilson informs his students that he has this day been appointed honorary physician to the Queen." In the course of the morning he had occasion to leave the room, and found on his return that a student had added to the announcement the words: "God save the Queen."

Great Britain's Seamen.

One in every thirty-six of the males over 15 years of age in Great Britain is a seaman in the mercantile marine or a fisherman. That by no means represents the proportion of Britons who go to sea in ships. For the current year the total number of officers and men, active service ratings provided by the estimates for the royal navy, 127,000, being an increase of 4,600 over the previous year. Taking the two totals this means that one in about every twenty Britons is a sailor, which is an enormously larger percentage than that which any other nation can boast, even with the conscription which supplies the seamen of several continental countries.

Short-Haired Cats.

The very latest wrinkle in the cat world is the breeding of short-haired cats, just the common or garden variety of cats. It is marvelous what a few short generations of care and breeding will do for poor pussy, who takes her outing on the alley wall or moans about the door of some deserted house. After scant joys and many hardships she is at last to see high life. She is to be bred for the same points as the Persian.

LOCAL NEWS

A Chinaman was in Court this week, charged with selling opium without a license.

D. Fraser, of the Excelsior Hotel, has been on a visit to the Cole ranch.

The sale of land for delinquent taxes in the Lillooet Assessment District took place in the Court House, Lillooet last Monday.

A meeting of the Liberals of the town will be held in Santini's Hall next Monday night.

George Carson, of Pavilion, was in town this week.

The Rev. J. Winslow, of Ashcroft, who has been holding two weeks' special meetings in town, returned home this morning.

The Methodist Church was well filled to hear the Rev. J. Winslow but the week evening meetings were attended by very few.

Selected News

Mr. Herbert Spencer is dead.

New York admirers of Sir Thos. Lipton have sent him a costly tea service.

The Grand Trunk Pacific deposit of five million dollars will be paid in a few days' time.

The general elections are expected at an early date.

The United States consul at Bierut, Turkey, has been assaulted.

The "Daily Mail" reports that Russia intends to oppose the British expedition into Thibet,

Emperor William of Germany has had an operation performed on his throat, and is still unwell.

A wagon load of Chinese, who were being smuggled into the U. S. at Fort Erie' was overturned into the canal. Four Chinese were drowned.

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A BELOVED MASTER

A Joke of Which the Small Boy Was Thoroughly Ashamed.

Dean Farrar, who was at one time head master of Marlborough College, had what one of his boys, who writes of him in Cornhill, calls "the great manner." Therefore, he was admired and reverenced, and sometimes gently smiled at. Often, in his teaching, his mind wandered to other things while he mechanically repeated the statement which the lesson demanded. It happened, too, that he sometimes forgot how often he had said a thing important enough to be uttered more than once. The boys noticed this, and were sometimes tempted to play upon his unsuspicious nature; but whenever any of them led him into the trap, they were always speedily sorry for it.

During one term there were weekly lessons in the Septuagint, where the Greek words for "word" and "work" are interchanged. Regularly every Monday morning the dean would explain this confusion in the words: "The reason why ergon is used here instead of logos is that it is a translation of the Hebrew word dabar, which means both 'word' and 'thing.'"

The last monosyllables would come rolling out, in the grand manner, like the boom of a great bell

One morning a light-minded boy whispered to another, "We have not had dabar yet. Shall I get it?"

"Do, if you dare."

"If you please, sir," said the mischievous one, "why is ergon used instead of logos, in the passage just translated?"

"Ah," replied the master, "you could not be expected to know that. The reason is—" and forth rolled the usual explanation.

To see the dean walk with stately tread into the open trap was not too small a joke to please a schoolboy. There was a moment of suppressed delight, but succeeding that a remorseful silence; and after the session the boy-joker was begged by his fellows never to repeat the jest.

No schoolmaster was ever more sensitive to poor results than was this one. At a certain history lesson, when a boy had failed to answer some trifling question, the master flung down his book and exclaimed, "My dear boys! I am profoundly discouraged. For fifteen years of my life I have been letting down a bucket into an empty well, and drawing it up again. For fifteen years of my life I have been pouring out water upon the arid sand." Then he gathered up his books and fled.

A few boys laughed. The others cried, "Shame! shame!" on those who did it. And the next lesson was splendidly prepared.

Henley's Library to Be Sold.

The library of the late W. E. Henley will soon be sold. Many of its volumes have interesting autograph inscriptions. Apropos of Henley's books The London Morning Post tells this story: "Mr. Henley once unconsciously illustrated one of his own arguments rather well. He had been talking of versions of poems by Burns, which were said to be final because they had been written by the poet and given to his friends long after they had been published in his books. 'You know,' he said to one of the company who sometimes wrote verses, 'that if you are suddenly asked to make a copy of a poem you did and finished with years ago you are quite likely to include one or two things that were in the original version, but were afterward altered. You never can remember exactly.' Later in the afternoon—it was at Muswell Hill, in the house that faced the scene of the famous murder—a man produced a first edition of the 'Book of Verses,' published by Mr. David Nutt in 1888, and asked Mr. Henley to copy on the fly leaf the poem, 'Bring her again, O western wind,' which has so often been set to music. He consented, broke down in the first verse, and had to consult the text. When he had finished the task his friend complained that the sixth line of the eight which make the poem was altogether spoiled by the changing of a single word. Somebody was there who had seen the poem before anybody save its author, and was able to explain, 'That was how it was in the first version.' Mr. Henley had made exactly the slip which he had suggested Burns might have made sometimes in similar circumstances."

London's Street Vehicles.

It is an odd reflection on the sixty years' development of the railway system that the road beats the railway easily in London. The street vehicles travel twenty times as far as the train every day, and carry more passengers. It may seem incredible, but it is perfectly true, that the street vehicles of London accomplish a journey every day equal to twenty times around the earth. It is startling, in contrast with this, that the trains cover only 25,000 miles, but the explanation is, of course, the simple fact that for every train there are about fifty other vehicles.

There are always running in London between 4,000 and 5,000 'buses and trams, carrying 1,600,000 passengers every day, and when all these are full there is room left for nearly 12,000 cabs, for which 700 stands are provided. "Cabby," one of the best abused men in the great metropolis—often enough deserving it—drives 120,000 people about London every day.

Strange Postal Errors.

The Postmaster-General of Great Britain, speaking at the dinner of the Newspaper Society, said on an average ten letters daily went to the Dead Letter Office having no address, and 1,000 registered letters were returned daily through being insufficiently addressed. These letters contained £600,000 or £700,000 in money in the course of a year. Millions of postal packets could not be delivered because of the incorrectness of the addresses.

Lord Dundonald's Bears.

Lord Dundonald, who commands the Canadian militia, is the proud possessor of a grandfather, who, though long dead, may yet prove the salvation of the British Empire in time of need. Somewhere at Whitehall there exists a secret of which the nation would probably want to hear more were Britain ever threatened with invasion. It is the "secret war plan" of Admiral Cochrane, tenth Earl of Dundonald, grandfather of the gallant soldier who bears the title to-day. It was declared to be an invention capable of destroying any fleet or forts in the world. When first he made his announcement, it was referred to a secret committee consisting of the Duke of York, Lord Keith, Lord Exmouth, and the two Congreaves who pronounced it "infallible, irresistible, but inhuman." It was on the latter ground alone that the scheme was not adopted. When the inventor entered the service of Chili, the Prince Regent extracted from him a solemn promise that he would never betray his knowledge to any other power. He kept his promise, and though the plans were reconsidered, and their adoption advocated when the Crimean War broke out, the matter was allowed to lie in abeyance.

THE PROSPECTOR.

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BY THE PROSPECTOR PUBLISHING COMPANY

THE PROSPECTOR is the only paper published in the Lillooet District, and is all home Printed.

Subscriptions: One Dollar a year in advance. Advertising rates made known on application.

Correspondence is invited on all matters of public or local interest. All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer, but not necessarily for publication.

Sage Brush Utilized

The despised sage brush, so plentiful in the dry belt of this Province, has been found to contain a large percentage of commercial rubber. The Toronto Christian Guardian is our authority for this statement. The Guardian points out that a company is now formed at Denver to manufacture the sage brush rubber. The discovery of rubber in the sage plant was made by a prospector, lost in the hills, who chewed some of the root of the plant to sustain life, and found it to contain a rubber-like substance. On returning to civilization he made his experiences known to others, and so led to the formation of a new industry. Many will watch the development of the industry with great interest.

The McBride government has already made a good impression on the public mind, and already favorable comparisons are being made between the tone of the discussions in the present session with the somewhat unsatisfactory interruptions of parliamentary business during the sessions of recent years.

Canada's Trade With Japan.

The United States are being made aware that they will have to encounter competition from Canada in the markets of Japan. E. C. Bellows, United States Consul-General at Yokohama, in a report to his Government on the foreign commerce of Canada, states: "The imports from Canada and other parts of British America to Japan now amount to only a trifle over one per cent. of the value of those from the United States, but the people of the Dominion are making a strong effort to increase their trade in the east. At the Osaka Exposition, now open, the Canadians are spoken of as having the largest and best of the foreign exhibits. They are striving especially to advertise the merits of Canadian flour. Bread is baked on the grounds and sold or distributed freely among the natives, to whom the superior quality of the Canadian product is explained; and it is reported that large orders have been received for flour as a result of this work. The United States have been furnishing from 96 to 99 per cent. of all the flour imported into Japan, and last year this commodity ranked third in value of the imports from the United States, raw ginned cotton being first and kerosene oil second. The most important import from Canada in 1902 was salted salmon and trout, of which she furnished nearly twice as much as the United States, followed by timber and lumber—boards and planks—of which her quota was less than two-thirds of ours.

Have You Criminal Eyes?

A Russian savant lays claim to a discovery for detecting criminals. According to M. Karloff, you can tell a criminal by the color of his eye. Murderers and thieves have maroon or reddish brown eyes, tramps light blue, and so forth. M. Karloff has classified eyes into families and has drawn up rules which he declares to be infallible. Honest folk have dark grey or blue eyes.

To Buy Toronto Street Railway.

A Toronto alderman has a scheme to buy the Street Railway when the franchise expires eighteen years hence. The gist of the proposal is that all the money received from the Street Railway Company, over and above what is required to pay the interest and sinking fund on the street railway pavement debt, should be put into a fund. The result of it, if adopted, will be that when the Toronto Railway Company's agreement expires the city will have $4,000,000 with which to purchase the rails, plant and equipment.

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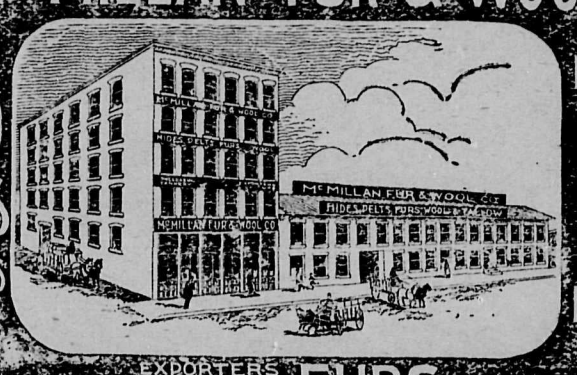

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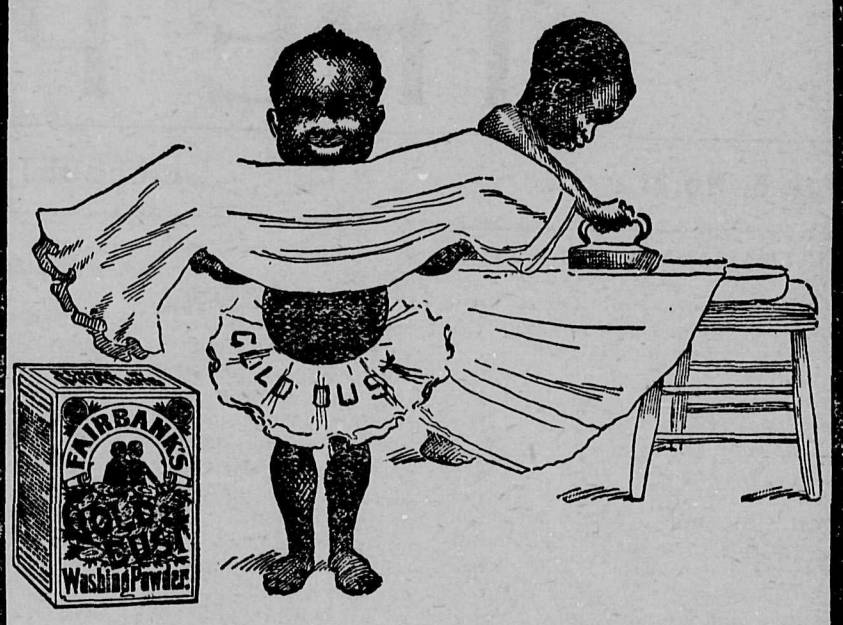

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AUSTRALIA'S FORCES.

-ir Unification Proceeding Under Gen. Hutton's Plan Into Federal Army.

The Melbourne correspondent of e Chronicle writes regarding the fication of the Australian military ces that what General Hutton has tained the Government's assent to practically this: The complete orization of (1) a mobile field force able of being sent anywhere in stralia at short notice, and (2) a rrison force designed to defend the nerable spots in each State. Both se forces are composed of volumers or militia acting under the inructions of some 1,500 professional ldiers who form the nucleus of arlery and garrisons required for fix- defences, the technical direction of rts and mines and a military tuion staff. The Australian field rce will consist on a peace footing 13,911 men and sixty guns, capble of expansion in time of war to 3,533 men and eighty-four guns. he garrison force will be composed f 11,896 men and twenty-six guns, xclusive of the rifle clubs, which now otal over 30,000 men. Taking the wo forces and the rifle clubs together it will be possible for Australia o put in the field or at her forts in ime of war at least 68,000 trained men, made up, approximately, as follows:

Field force	26,500
Garrison force	11,900
Rifle clubs	30,000
	68,400

With a physically fit manhood population of 700,000 to draw upon, the 68,400 trained men would become the backbone of an army of half a million should invasion actually occur.

For the purposes of broad generalization the Federal army now stands divided into eighteen regiments of Australian Light Horse, thirteen batteries of Australian artillery, three field companies of Australian Engineers, and twelve regiments (three brigades) of Australian Infantry. Each arm is given an excess of officers in proportion to the peace establishment of privates. Peace cadres, with their full complement of trained officers and non-commissioned officers can therefore on mobilization in time of national emergency be expended to war requirements without any danger of crisis through lack of efficient leaders.

New Governor of Australia.

Lord Northcote, G.C.I.E., C.B., at present Governor of Bombay, who has been appointed to succeed Lord Tennyson on his relinquishing the appointment of Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia in December next, was born in 1826, and has had a varied political and diplomatic career. The second son of the first Earl of Iddesleigh, he was educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford, taking his B.A. degree in 1849, and M.A. in 1873. At the age of 22 he became a clerk in the Foreign Office, and in 1871 was attached to Lord Ripon's special mission to arrange the Alabama treaty. In that and the next year he was secretary to Queen Victoria's Claim Commission under the treaty of Washington. He was private secretary to Lord Salisbury on his embassy to Constantinople in 1876-77, being appointed third secretary in the diplomatic service in the former year. From 1877-80 he was private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; from June, 1885-86, Financial Secretary to the War Office; Surveyor-General of Ordnance from July, 1886, until the abolition of that office in the following year, and a charity commissioner (unpaid) 1891-92. For nineteen years onwards from 1880 he sat as M.P. for Exeter in the Conservative interest, and was appointed to the post he now vacates in 1900. Lord Northcote, who was created a Baronet in the year of Queen Victoria's first Jubilee, was elevated to the Peerage on taking up his duties in Bombay. He married, in 1873, the adopted daughter of Lord Mountstephen.

Wordsworth's Ways.

The worthies of Wordsworth's village in the lake country of England had their own ideas of his value as a man and a poet. When questioned after his death as to his personality, they readily admitted that he was kind to those who were in sickness or need. They could count on him on a pinch. But he did not hob-nob with his neighbors.

"He did not notice them much," said an old man, in answer to questions asked by the author of "Lake Country Sketches."

"A Jem Crow and an auld blue cloak was his rig," continued the old man. "And as for his habits, he had noan. Niver knew him with a pot i' his hand or a pipe i' his mouth."

After deep probing the author brought out:

"Yes, Wordsworth was fond of a good dinner at times, if you could get him to it; that was t' job."

Then the poet's aloofness was again touched upon.

"He was forever pacing the roads and his own garden walks, and always composing poetry. He was ter'ble throng in visitors and folks ye mun ken at times, but if he could get awa fra them a spell, he was out upon his walk.

"And then he would set his head a bit forrad, and put his hands behint his back. And then he would start a bumming, and then it was bum, bum, bum, and go on bumming for long enough, right down and back again. I suppose, ye ken, the bumming helped him out a bit."

The Wolcott Adventist.

George Stuart, the well-known Wolcott Adventist, is dead. Mr. Stuart several times predicted the end of the world and each time had so much confidence in his prediction that he climbed a tall poplar tree near his home and there awaited the final smash-up. In spite of such a succession of alarms, Mr. Stuart seems to have looked forward to the end of things with equanimity. At least he had reached the ripe old age of 92 before death finally overtook him.

IND[illegible] [illegible]KON.

[illegible] Res[illegible] to B[illegible] [illegible]ess.

The Indians on the Yukon are good-natured and harmless, says a writer in Forest and Stream. In many ways they remind one of the Southern negro. They sing "My Girl's a High-Born Lady" and all the latest music hall airs. It is said that the British drum beat sounds around the world, but nowadays popular songs do the same thing, and in a very much more thorough way. At Guam, in the Ladrones, the newspapers tell us the natives sing "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-aye," and this air is often heard along the Yukon. No doubt it has penetrated to Timbuctoo and the sacred city of Thibet. Judging from the Yukon, native music seems to be dying out. The catchy airs of the music hall are supplying a world of music. The Indians have very keen ears, though their voices can hardly be called melodious. Some of them will catch an air after hearing it once, and reproduce it correctly by humming or on the mouth-organ. I never heard an Indian whistle or sing at the full extent of his lungs, though very likely they do both.

Give an Indian a mouth-organ, "juice harp," as Huckleberry Finn's negro had it, or an accordion, and you will insure his happiness, no matter if he is cold or starving. The Indian is as yet ignorant of the banjo, but when he is once introduced to it I think it will be his favorite instrument, as it is with his sable brother. It must be borne in mind that I am speaking of the interior Indians. The coast Indians are a very different breed. They are fighters and quarrelsome, robbing the white man by exorbitant packing charges now that they have learned it isn't wise to do the thing by force of arms. It was these Indians who, by right of their possession of the passes, made the interior an unknown country for so long to the white man. Up to a very recent date they effectually monopolized the trade of the Yukon. They even checkmated the Hudson Bay Company when it attempted to gain an entrance into the country from the east, capturing and burning the post established at Fort Selkirk in 1852. These Indians are powerfully built, and a twelve-year-old girl will trudge along with as heavy a pack as the average white man can carry, while their skookum packers carry as much as a horse.

Indians are not very particular about the condition of their food, and will dispose of some pretty rank messes, but one thing they will not eat is wolf. More surprising still, if true, is the reported fact that Indian dogs will not eat wolf. These dogs rob white men's caches, tearing open sacks and gorging on raw flour and oatmeal, and nothing from soap to sulphur matches is safe from their depredations. Wanting to dispose of the carcasses of the wolves we killed below Selkirk, I asked the Indians if they could use them. They said no. I suggested feeding to the dogs, and they shook their heads again. "Dog no muck muck wolf," they said. "Todder way, wolf muck muck dog."

When the time comes for starving, the Indian takes it as a matter of fact and contentedly. Only once in a while is there a weak-livered one who cries and says: "Muck muck all gone. 'Fraid poor Indian die." They peel the bark from pine and even popple trees and eat the softer inner portion. The pine bark is full of resin and nasty stuff, and there is certainly no nutriment in it. It serves, however, to fill the stomach and lessen the gnawing at the inwards. One can travel for miles along the Yukon and never be out of sight of peeled trees, marked with the characteristic arrow-shap[illegible] blaze.

Lillooet District

is

Attracting Attention

on account of

1. Its Fraser River Placers.

As far back as the year 1858, successful placer mining was carried on at Horse Beef bar, near the town of Lillooet. The adjoining ground is being worked with profit at the present time.

A company is now working a gold dredger on the Fraser, with gratifying success, and a new company has been formed with a capital of $350,000, to operate an improved dredge near the town of LILLOOET.

2. Its Promising Mineral Lands.

ANDERSON LAKE and BRIDGE RIVER mining properties will prove themselves sufficient to form a prosperous camp. Yet there are miles of territory that remain unprospected

3. Its Fishing and Hunting Grounds.

Increasing numbers of tourists from all parts of the globe testify that the sportsman's Paradise is here. Mountain sheep, bear, deer, and all kinds of large and small game abound. Anglers find the lusty trout where least expected, and fresh salmon cease to be a luxury.

4. Its Salubrious Climate.

In the dry belt, and at an altitude that renders the seasons temperate and equable, the climate is most suitable for health-seekers. Semi-tropical fruit may be grown, and at the present time, November, rosebushes and geranium plants may be seen in bloom in the gardens of the town

Nearest Railway towns are ASHCROFT and LYTTON, on the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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THE ANGEL'S WHISPER.

A baby was sleeping;
Its mother was weeping,
For her husband was far on the wild raging sea;
And the tempest was swelling
Round the fisherman's dwelling;
And she cried, "Dermot, darling, O, come back to me!"

Her beads while she numbered,
The baby still slumbered,
And smiled in her face as she bended her knee:
"O, blest be that warning,
My child, thy sleep adorning,
For I know that the angels are whispering with thee."

"And while they are keeping
Bright watch o'er thy sleeping,
O, pray to them softly, my baby, with me!
And say thou wouldst rather
They'd watch o'er thy father!
For I know that the angels are whispering to thee."

The dawn of the morning
Saw Dermot returning,
And the wife wept with joy her babe's father to see;
And closely caressing
Her child with a blessing,
Said, "I knew that the angels were whispering with thee."

—Samuel Lover.

FIRST SUBMARINE.

Sole Survivor of First Vessel of the Sort Ever Made.

Mr. W. A. Alexander is the sole survivor of the first submarine to be successfully operated in time of war, and ought therefore to be a person of interest at the present moment, when submarines seem expected to play so great a role in modern naval warfare. The first submarine was a most primitive boat, hand-driven, and constructed out of a cylinder boiler 25 feet long. As a member of the artillery it fell to Mr. Alexander's lot to build the submarine, and he did it, without, of course, having any experience to guide him. Mr. Alexander, a white-haired, gentle old man, would not give anybody the impression that he would show daredevil courage enough to go down in a boat that had already three times drowned its crew of nine men. Mr. Alexander was only prevented by a mere chance from going out on the last occasion when the Confederate submarine disappeared with the Federal cruiser she destroyed. There was no means of replenishing the air supply, and once when a test was being made as to how long the boat could remain under water a candle would not burn more than twenty-five minutes, so rapidly did the breathing of the nine men of the crew exhaust the oxygen. It gives some idea of the nature of these men that they remained below the surface of the water some two hours after the candle went out.—St. James' Gazette.

Coolie Corps Commander.

Major G. H. G. Mockler, 30th Burma Infantry, at present attached to the intelligence branch at Simla, whose appointment to command the new Coolie Corps, now being raised for service in Somaliland, was announced in The Times of 8th September, is one of the officers who came under prominent notice during the operations of the allies in China in 1900. Referring to the appointment, The Englishman says: "Owing, in the first instance, to his extraordinary gift of languages, Major Mockler was appointed chief of police at Tientsin. At that time the settlement was overrun not only by ruffians of every nationality, but was garrisoned by troops belonging to various armies, large numbers of whom had got quite out of hand owing to the excesses they had been permitted to indulge in on landing. Major (then Captain) Mockler organized a police force, and presently law-breakers found that they got a very short shrift. For a few weeks the chief of police went in danger of his life. One attempt of assassination nearly succeeded, but in the course of a month or two, while the rest of northern China was still in an uproar, Tienstin became a model town. The officers of the foreign powers found some difficulty in believing that the terrible chief of police was a mere captain in the Indian army."

A Matter of Fact Dog.

There are prosaic men and women, and there are matter of fact dogs. For purely business purposes they are often the best.

We once owned an excellent retriever spaniel of the simple order of mind, without a grain of humor. This dog accompanied us unasked when we wanted to shoot a bullfinch in the garden to stuff. The gun went off, and the poor bullfinch dropped.

Now, this dog had been used, when the gun was fired, to go and look for a dead or wounded rabbit. So, instead of looking under the apple tree, he disappeared into the hedge, and in a few minutes he returned with a rabbit in his mouth! So much for the value of a matter of fact dog.—London Spectator.

COUNTRY-BORN.

In the dust of the crowded city,
O'er the squalor and loud-voiced words,
He lingers in infinite pity,
Recalling the songs of the birds.

A little Sunlight Soap will clean cut glass and other articles until they shine and sparkle. Sunlight Soap will wash other things than clothes. 4B

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned persons have applied to the Board of Licence Commissioners for the Lillooet Licensing District for the renewal of their hotel licenses, under the provisions of the "Liquor License Act, 1900" and that the said applications will be considered by the Board at the Court House, Lillooet, B.C., at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 15th day of December, 1903.

Mark R. Eagleson, of the Victoria Hotel, Lillooet, B.C., for the renewal of his hotel licence.

Thomas P. Reed, of the Pioneer Hotel Lillooet, B.C., for the renewal of his licence.

Duncan Fraser and Matilda Williams, Executrix of Estate of John Miller, deceased, of the Excelsior Hotel, Lillooet, B.C., for the renewal of their hotel licence.

ARTHUR S. CARTER,
Chief Licence Inspector,
Lillooet Licensing District.
Lillooet, B.C. November 21st, 1903.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF CHARACTER and good reputation in each state (one in this county required) to represent and advertise old-established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary $21,00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash direct each Wednesday from head offices. Horse and carriage furnished when necessary. References. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Colonial, 332, Dearborn St. Chicago.

Canada and Her Canals.

The Rochester, New York, Chamber of Commerce sent a commissioner into Canada to study the canal system there in operation, under construction and projected, and to ascertain if artificial waterways there stood in danger from the proposed $10,000,000 canal across New York State, on which the people are to vote next November. In his report to President Dunn, Commissioner Dennis says that the Canadian does not feel at all disturbed about the proposed 12-foot waterway here. An American ship canal which would receive vessels of the great lakes and take them to the seaboard with their cargoes unbroken would be regarded as a menace to Canadian commerce, but having now canals deeper than ours will be, when completed, 10 or 15 years hence, if ordered by the people, Canadians feel no apprehension about competition. As Canadians abandoned their own ten-foot canals many years ago, a twelve-foot waterway seems to them to be trivial in these days when engineering skill has opened up possibilities of ship canals, the Commissioner says.

Grew Best in the North.

The interesting fact has lately come to the attention of the Government scientists that the frog, the edible variety, attains its greatest and best development not, as one would imagine, in the semitropical swamps of Florida and Louisiana, but in far northern Canada, on the extreme northern limit at which these reptiles are found. This bears out an old and pretty safe rule that both plants and animals attain their best development at the northernmost point of their habitat. Thus the diamond back terrapin of the Chesapeake brings nearly eight times the price of the diamond back of Louisiana, and the best oranges are grown not in tropical Cuba (people of the older generation still remember the coarse grained, sourish Havana oranges), but in northern Florida, where the trees are frequently cut down by the hard frosts and cold weather.—Washington Post.

As It Is To-Day.

Famous Patient—Doctor, please give me my medicine now.

Doctor—Pardon me. I'm simply the doctor in charge of issuing bulletins; the other doctor will be here presently.

RHEUMATISM

—oo—

RHEUMATISM is, without doubt, one of the most painful ailments known. Local applications may, in very slight cases, tend to lessen the pain to some degree, but they never cure.

Rheumatism is a disease arising from an excess of uric acid in the blood, and therefore the proper method of treatment is to neutralize this condition by treating the blood.

Prompt measures are necessary to transform uric acid into urea and thus prevent it from spreading to different parts of the body, especially to the region of the heart.

To those suffering from any form of rheumatic troubles we would recommend to them

WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

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Re The Estate of John Miller, Deceased

Take notice that all persons having any claim against the Estate of the late John Miller must send in their claims duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of December, A.D. 1903, and any person owing any debt to the said Estate must pay the same to the undersigned on or before the above date.

Dated this 14th day of November, A.D. 1903.

MRS. MATILDA WILLIAMS,
Administrator of the Estate,
Lillooet, B.C.

The McMillan Fur & Wool Co. have placed their circular of Oct. 12th on file at our office for reference. This house was established a quarter of a century ago, and on account of their extensive business, they are in a position to pay high prices. Shippers find their dealings with them very satisfactory.

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