

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY FEBRUARY 21 1893

VOLUME XLII. NO. 22

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Extension of Time for Deposits Facilitates Peddling of Yukon Dredging Leases.

Mr. Corbin Booming Spoken—Railway Bill Debated—Lewis River Tramway.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—It is now announced that the time for successful tenders declining leases of Yukon rivers has been extended to March 1. This is intended to enable certain friends of the government who have been awarded valuable leases, to put up the necessary deposit.

Mr. Davin called attention to the fact that dredging leases were being peddled around Ottawa. He thought the government should give everyone a fair opportunity of acquiring these leases. Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that anyone could procure them who complied with the regulations.

The debate on the railway bill was continued by Col. Hughes, Conservative, who strongly supported the arrangements. Messrs. Casgrain and McInerney opposed and Mr. Russell supported the bill.

Sir Charles Tupper asked the government to place on the order paper the changes they propose to make in the Mann-Mackenzie contract, as this would facilitate discussion.

Mr. Morrison introduced a bill of incorporation of the Lewis River Tramway Company. The proposed incorporators are E. E. Filton, G. C. Shaw and G. Ashland. They desire to build tramways round Miles canyon and White Horse rapids.

D. C. Corbin is endeavoring to arouse public interest in the route from Spokane to Telegraph Creek via Ashcroft and Quesnelle. An active lobby is in progress here on behalf of the Kettle River Valley railway, of which Mr. Corbin is the moving spirit. Mr. Boschee introduced a bill of incorporation today.

The Commons does not propose to adjourn for a week as stated in some papers. Ash Wednesday, however, will be a holiday. The Senate to-day adjourned to March 8.

L. A. Phillips, of the Alaska Trading Company, says that they must purchase supplies for the Yukon in the States if they cannot obtain Canadian goods in American bottoms without paying duty. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and Premier Bowser of Ontario spoke in the House in support of the bill.

Ottawa proposes to abolish the curfew by-law which has proved a complete failure.

Archbishop Bruchee's sermon against Catholics joining the Young Men's Christian Association will be extended by local church dignitaries to Ottawa.

RAILWAY RATE WAR.

Passenger Rates From the East to Pacific Coast Cut to One Half Regular Figure.

MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—(Special)—The C.P.R. has thrown down the gauntlet to the United States transcontinental lines and the greatest passenger rate war on business to Pacific coast points ever known is in full swing. To-morrow people going to the Yukon will be able to buy tickets to Vancouver or other points on the Pacific coast for \$40 first class or \$30 for second class, whereas it cost \$70 for first class and \$50 for second class before. Rates from other parts of Canada and points in the New England States are in proportion.

ROSSLAND'S CARNIVAL.

The Winter Sports Attract Many Visitors—Results in Curling and Ski Running.

ROSSLAND, Feb. 18.—Large crowds from adjoining towns are in attendance at the winter carnival which opened last evening. In the hockey tournament to-day Rossland defeated Nelson by 2 to 1, and Sandon defeated Nelson by 2 to 0. In the curling bonspiel, McArthur's Rossland rink won over Nelson by 12 to 4. Smith's Rossland rink was defeated by Sandon by a score of 11 to 8. The ski races for the championship of Canada, down Red mountain a distance of a mile and a half, with a descent of 2,000 feet, was won by O. Jeldness who carried away the magnificent silver trophy presented by C. H. Mackintosh.

MINING LAW AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Carlyle's Suggestion Protested as Discriminating Against Prospectors.

KASLO, Feb. 14.—(Special)—The most largely attended public meeting ever convened in Kaslo, was the mass meeting which was held last Saturday evening to discuss the amendment proposed by Provincial Mineralogist Carlyle to the mining laws. The feature of that attack was principally directed towards that requiring the prospector to do his assessment work within 90 days after the location of his claim. The local cause of the excitement was the publication of a letter to Mr. Carlyle, signed by these citizens, endorsing his course. These gentlemen were invited to attend the meeting and make known their reasons. Only two availed themselves of the invitation—Mayor McAnn and Editor of the Kootenian. The leading speakers against the amendment were Mayor Green, President Buchanan of the board of trade, and School Trustee Carney. Mr. Green thought that the amendment had some good points, but that the 90-day assessment

clause condemned it. Mr. Buchanan said that Mr. Carlyle as a government servant and Mr. Carlyle as agent of the British America Corporation, at a salary of \$10,000 per year, were two different men actuated by different motives, and that the newness of the thought alone was sufficient to cause it to be regarded with suspicion. Mr. Carney thought that the proposition was a monstrous one, an attack upon the men who have made it possible for this country to become what it is.

Mayor McAnn and Editor King both defended the amendment, the former saying that if studied closely it would be found fully as liberal if not more so than the old law and the latter thinking that Mr. Carlyle's official career should be sufficient guarantee for anything that he proposed.

At the conclusion of the meeting the following resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote:

Resolved that it is the sense of this meeting that the proposed amendment of Provincial Mineralogist Carlyle, discriminating against prospectors, be not endorsed; and that petition in remonstrance be circulated and forwarded to the legislature and provincial government authorities, notifying them to that effect.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Favorable Reports and Spring Activity Increased by Demands for Klondike.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Bradstreet's Canadian trade reports are quite favorable. Toronto reports wholesale houses as working night and day shipping spring goods. Woolen and cotton mills are running on orders, and large sales of American printing goods are being made to fill deficiencies. Failures are less numerous, and inquiries are reported from many American cities for supplies suitable for Klondike trade. Prices of wheat are above export basis. American corn is selling largely for feeding purposes. No material change is reported from Montreal. Steady business is reported in groceries. Canned goods are active, and dry goods orders are larger than last year.

Business failures in the Dominion of Canada this week were 38, against 51 last week, 68 in this week of 1892, 58 in 1891, and 39 in 1890.

THE TRUGS OF SKAGWAY.

Governor of Alaska Appeals for a Military Force to Keep Them in Subjection.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Secretary Bliss is in receipt of a letter from Governor Brady, of Alaska, descriptive of the lawless condition of affairs at Skagway and Dyea. It was referred to a cabinet meeting to-day, when Alaska affairs were under discussion, and was considered in connection with the report of the despatch of the additional military force already authorized to be sent to Alaskan territory.

The following is a copy of the letter: "News from Skagway by the steamer now in port is serious. The United States deputy marshal has been shot dead in the discharge of his duties. Another man was killed at the same time and in the same place. Recently the steamers here were carrying great lists of passengers; many of them are gamblers, thugs and lewd women from the western centres and from the cities of the Coast. They have taken in the situation at Skagway and Dyea, and appear to have combined to carry things with a high hand. The best people at these places are powerless because they have no municipal form of government. The United States marshal is powerless because he can appoint only a few deputies, and when they undertake to act they are singled out as targets by this rough element."

RIGHTS IN ALASKAN WATERS.

Suggested Interference With Canadian Shipping Discussed in the British Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Hon. George N. Curzon, in the House of Commons to-day, answering a question as to whether the rights and obligations respecting Alaska, under all the then existing treaties, had been transferred when the United States purchased the country, said that only certain articles of the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1829, regarding the geographical limits, were recited in the Russo-American treaty, under which Alaska was ceded. Article 283 of the treaty of Washington, of 1871, Mr. Curzon said, provided that the navigation of the Yukon, Porcupine and Stikine rivers was to be free and open to the commerce of British subjects and American citizens, subject to the laws and regulations of either country, within its own territory, and not inconsistent with the privileges of free navigation. Inquiries, he continued, had been made by the British Ambassador, as to what regulations would be applicable to the navigation of the Stikine river.

Mr. Michael Davitt, the member for South Mayo, asked whether the fact of the contemplated supervision referred to was in consequence of the threats made by Canada to legislate against American interests in the Yukon territory.

Mr. Curzon answered: "I have heard nothing to that effect."

Sir Ellis Ahmed-Bartlett, the Conservative member for the Ecclesall division of Sheffield, asked if steps had been taken to delimitate that country.

Mr. Curzon, in reply, said that he wanted notice of that question.

Trouble in Thessaly.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A despatch to the Standard from Constantinople says that 1,200 fresh troops have been ordered to reinforce the Ottoman garrison in Thessaly. The despatch adds that at the minister of war is active in all directions.

CHIEF JUSTICE FIRED.

President Kruger Summarily Removes Head of South African Judiciary.

Suggestion That the British Should Prevent Such Interference With the Courts.

PRETORIA, Feb. 18.—Judge J. G. Kotze, president of the supreme court, has been dismissed and Judge P. Gregorowski, a justice of the criminal bench of the court, has been appointed to succeed him. The removal of Judge Kotze arises from his protesting against the relations between the executive and judiciary in connection with a law passed about a year ago.

Mr. Kotze has written to President Kruger, declaring that he still regards himself as chief justice of the supreme court of the South African Republic. He disputes the President's power to dismiss him, and quotes various laws in support of his contention. President Kruger replied to the letter, confirming the dismissal.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A despatch from Capetown to the Daily Mail says that the dismissal of Judge Kotze has caused alarm and suspicion throughout South Africa, irrespective of political or racial feeling, excepting among the Hollanders clique. The administration of justice in the Transvaal is generally regarded as having been reduced to a farce. Some persons contend that the usurpation of power ought to intervene on the ground that the situation is dangerous to British interests.

THE RELIEF ESCORT.

United States Soldiers May Pass Through Canadian Territory But Not Under Arms.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The secretary of state has received a communication from Sir Julian Panncoffe, the British ambassador here, relating to the passage of the United States relief expedition through Canadian territory en route to the gold regions. Sir Julian says he is authorized by the Marquis of Salisbury to state that "the Dominion government are quite willing that United States troops that are destined for places in Alaska beyond the 141st meridian and are considered necessary for the protection of the relief expedition while in United States territory, should pass through Canadian territory under the regulations which govern the passage of Canadian Mounted Police through United States territory, namely that the men shall not be under arms, and that the arms and all munitions of war shall go through Canadian territory as baggage."

Sir Julian adds: "The Dominion government at the same time desire to make it clear that they fully appreciate the wish of the United States government to afford relief, and have forwarded instructions to the local officials to facilitate the expedition in every possible way. An escort of Dominion police will be furnished for the expedition during its passage through Canadian territory."

In conclusion he says he will be glad to learn as early as possible whether the above arrangement is satisfactory to the United States government, in which case he will advise the Marquis of Salisbury and the Governor-General of Canada. The state department has accepted the terms offered.

LANGLEY NOTES.

A Very Wet Winter—Salmon Trout Running—New Municipal Clerk.

LANGLEY, Feb. 16.—For the past ten days Langley has had rain more or less every day, and during this whole winter the rainfall has been immense. Those who have seen many winters here say this is one of the wettest. As a consequence of this the roads are extremely bad, and all depths and water everywhere.

Mr. Simpson is municipal clerk in the place of Mr. Hawkins, who resigned. Salmon trout are now running in the Fraser river.

Prices for hay seem good in town and the farmers are feeling joyful over it.

It will not be the fault of Langley if the Klondike is not crowded for they are sending their share. Four have already left with two more to follow.

With an increase in population such as has been experienced lately it would not take long to populate the whole of British Columbia. During the space of about two weeks no less than ten births have taken place, ending with twins.

MISS WILLARD DEAD.

Leader of the Women's Temperance Movement Closes a Busy Career.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the World's and National Women's Christian Temperance Union, who had been suffering from an attack of influenza with gastric complications, died shortly after midnight last night at the Hotel Empire, this city. At the bedside of Miss Willard at the time of her death were her nieces, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. L. M. Stevens, vice-president of the W.C.T.U., Miss Anna M. Gordon, who was Miss Willard's secretary, and Dr. Alfred K. Hill. Miss Willard had been ill about three weeks. She had the best medical care and treatment that could be given, but in spite of all efforts grew worse gradually, until her demise last night.

Frances Elizabeth Willard was born at Churchville, N.Y., September 28, 1839, graduated from the North-western Female College at Evanston, Ill., in 1859, became professor of natural science

there in 1863, and was principal of the Geneva Wesleyan Seminary in 1866-1867. Following two years she spent in foreign travel, giving part of the time to study in Paris and contributing to periodicals. In 1871, and up to 1874, she was professor of aesthetics at the North-western University and dean of the Women's College, where she developed her system of self-government, which has been adopted by other educators. Miss Willard left the profession in 1881 to identify herself with the W.C.T.U. On the death of her brother, Oliver A. Willard, in 1879, she succeeded him as editor of the Chicago Evening Post. Since 1882 she has been a member of the executive committee of the Prohibition party. In 1886 she accepted the leadership of the White Cross movement, and her own unions, which obtained through her influence enactments in twelve states for the protection of women.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Services over the remains of Miss Willard will be held in New York on Sunday. The body will be sent to Chicago. Miss Katherine L. Stevens, corresponding secretary of the W.C.T.U., said to-day that it was the present intention to have a committee of Miss Willard's friends and co-workers in Chicago meet the body here and New York city and act as an escort to the home of the West. The body will be taken to Miss Willard's home in Evanston, where on Thursday the funeral will be held.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The afternoon newspaper of the county contains a reference to the death of Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the W.C.T.U. of the world, who died last night at New York. All agree that Miss Willard's death is a great loss to the societies with which she was connected.

Archbishop Cleary Ill.

KINGSTON, Feb. 18.—(Special)—Archbishop Cleary, Ill., is reported to be pressed that he may not recover. He is 70 years old, and very feeble.

Politics and Religion.

TORONTO, Feb. 18.—(Special)—There are seventeen Roman Catholics in the field for the Ontario general election—eight for the government and nine for the opposition.

PERMANENTLY CURED.

A STORY TOLD BY A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Attacked With La Grippe Which Left Him Weak and Worn Out—Kidney Trouble Added Its Complications and the Sufferer Was Discouraged.

From the Journal, Summerside, P.E.I.

One of the best known men around Summerside and vicinity is Mr. Alfred Brown, who has recently removed to North Cove. He has been afflicted with La Grippe for about seventy years ago. Some twenty five years ago he was sworn in as a justice of the peace, and about twenty-one years ago he was appointed clerk of the court, in which both of which offices he has given entire satisfaction. Mr. Schurman was also a farmer on a large scale and like most men engaged in that occupation led a busy life, he attended to his duties strictly to business, but not less a year ago he retired from farming and now lives in a cosy cottage in North Cove.

Before his retirement, work such as only a man engaged in that occupation led a busy life, he attended to his duties strictly to business, but not less a year ago he retired from farming and now lives in a cosy cottage in North Cove.

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BOOM FOR OMINECA.

A Small Advance Party of Californians Preparing to Go to Hazelton.

More Will Follow Soon—Victoria Cheaper For Outfitting Than the Golden Gate.

That the Klondike gold excitement is bound to draw greater attention to British Columbia gold fields as well is shown by the fact that among many of the recent arrivals there is a disposition not to rush through to Dawson, but to try their luck on the way, prospecting the rich and comparatively unexplored regions of the northern part of the province. Among the many miners who landed from the San Francisco steamer yesterday morning was a little party composed of J. M. Hitchings, E. C. Harrington and H. Anderson, who may be described as the vanguard of Southern miners for the Omineca. Instead of rushing for Dawson they will go in by way of the Naas to Hazelton and try their luck in prospecting the Omineca, gradually working their way north. It is understood that a large party of between 30 and 40 men is being formed in San Francisco with the same object of going to the Omineca.

One reason Hitchings gives for his party going that way is that they will have what is comparatively speaking a virgin gold country to prospect in without going so far away as the Yukon, and also with the advantages of a milder climate.

We bought our clothing down there in San Francisco, said Mr. Hitchings, who is a New Yorker, "because they lied to us about there being no duty to pay on our outfits. Now I find when I come up here that we could have saved a lot of money by buying in Victoria. They don't keep a good class of the outfitting goods in San Francisco either. I blame you people for our troubles. Why did not you have a bureau of information down in San Francisco to let people know the truth about Victoria; and that American goods have to pay duties, and that woolen goods would get out better class of goods far cheaper than such could sell in San Francisco. I made for San Francisco because it is a kind of centre for miners down there. I did not think of trying it on the proper information there. Now I find that they did us up, telling us there was no duty and that they could sell us cheaper than in Victoria. Why, I would be completely satisfied to get my outfitting goods from a man in 'Frisco, and he had only sizes too large for me. He promised to get me a smaller one and in a few hours sent one round to my boarding house. I did not think of trying it on till this evening, and then I found it was the very shirt I had tried on in his store and found too big. That is one way they did me up besides telling me untruths about outfitting goods."

Mr. Hitchings and his companions are at the Occidental with a number of other Californians bound for the North.

Like many more of the common sense, fair-minded class of Americans, he is condemnatory of the unfair tactics that have been pursued by the States against Canada, and remarked that as the gold mines were in Canada and Americans were allowed to mine on the terms of the Canadian, it was only right that Canada should do the trade of outfitting without having unfair means used against her.

U. S. NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

A Glaring Fault in Construction Suggested as the Cause of the "Maine" Disaster.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—While the disaster to the Maine has created temper in the house for liberal appropriations for the navy, and while it is not doubted that the house in its present frame of mind would not hesitate to vote for two new battleships, one to replace the Maine, this temper is based upon the theory that the Maine was blown up by external agencies. If the result of a formal inquiry should develop the fact beyond peradventure that the ship's magazine exploded from fire or other cause within her hull, it is believed the sentiment in congress will be created against the expenditure of millions in the construction of warships that may be blown up at any time. It seems likely a congressional investigation will follow a report from the board of inquiry attributing the loss of the Maine to an explosion of her magazine. No resolution for this purpose has yet been introduced in the house, however.

A very prominent member of the house naval committee said he was absolutely amazed when he learned that the Maine's coal bunkers abutted the magazine, with only a thin partition between them.

"When I learned that this was a fire in the coal bunkers of the Cincinnati which charred the box in which shells in the magazine were stored," he said, "I did not consider it my duty to attempt to initiate congressional action to avert this danger due to her construction. I assumed, as a matter of course, that was the duty of the navy department officials to affect such a change as would remove the danger."

The requests of the Spanish authorities to join our people in the main investigation will be respectfully declined. Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Day, of the state department, had an interview with the President this morning which lasted nearly an hour. The matter was discussed at considerable length and the conclusion was reached, said Gen. Lee to the effect that it is the present intention of the government to afford the Spanish authorities all reasonable facilities for conducting an investigation, yet it is thought best that the first inquiry be made by United States commissioners.

New York, Feb. 19.—Col. Sinclair, in command at Fort Wadsworth, said this morning that instructions from the commander of the United States Army had been sent for one hundred men to man the guns at the fortifications at Sandy Hook. Orders were given to the guard mount to keep every one of the government reservation until further notice.

CHINA'S FINANCIAL STRAITS.

Lively Operations by Japan to Follow Any Default in Indemnity.

Yokohama says: The Japanese Times, the government organ, takes a gloomy view of the Eastern situation. The following is from its leading editorial: "Under these circumstances things are in a state of suspense. Will the threatened storm pass away without causing any actual explosion? Nobody would be so bold as to answer in the affirmative. We should say that the real dangers of the situation have yet to be faced. What those dangers will be it is not easy now to forecast, but we may state broadly that they will disclose themselves when the time comes for Japan to act the hero on the stage."

The Times adds that it is true that Japan refused China's request for time in which to pay the war indemnity in May next, and continues: "If our neighbors succeed in raising the money before that time, it will be all right, but result would be the same. It is a sufficient proof of the financial straits of the time comes for Japan to act the hero on the stage."

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