HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED (Continued from Page 1.)

potentates. The trio announced them-selves as lecturers in behalf of the foreign missions and insisted upon an audience with the Prince of Wales to tender the

Many of the country gentry and a few titled persons appeared at the lodge and registered their names in the visitors' book. The thrifty lodge keeper who officiated did a profitable business by selling original copies of official bulletins to souvenir enthusiasts. Artists and photographers were getting pictures of the gates and and any prominent person who

Down in the Solent frequent signals were exchanged between the warships and yachts on the flagging of news from cccasions of the funeral of some great the house.

LONDON'S MAYOR.

Exchange of Telegrams Between Osborne and London.

London, Jan. 22.-A telegram from the Prince of Wales to the Lord Mayor is as follows: "Osborne, 6:45 p. m.—My beloved mother has just passed away surrounded by her children and grandchildren."

dren. (Sd.) ALBERT EDWARD."

The Lord Mayor replied to the Prince of Wales as follows: "Your Royal Highness' telegram announcing the nation's great loss I have received with profound distress and grief, and have communicated this most sad information to my fellow eitizens. Her Majesty's name and mem-ory will forever live in the hearts of her

"May I respectfully convey to Your Royal Highness and to all the members of the Royal family the earnest symmathy and condoience of the city of London in your great sorrow?"

The Empress Frederick.

London, Jan. 22.—"The news of her mother's death was tenderly broken to the Dowager Empress Frederick late last says a despatch to the Daily Mail from Frankfurt. "It was a terrible shock, but the Empress is bearing up bravely. The trials of the last few days, however, have exercised a most prej-uc cal effect on her health which causes serious anxiety.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

Proclamation of the New King Will Take

London, Jan .23 .- Shortly before midsight an official announcement calling par-liament to assemble at 4 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon to enable the members to take the oath of allegiance to King Edward the VII. The privy council will meet in London today, and the proc-lamation of the King will occur thereafter a. all places required by custom. The King will come to London to preside over the council.

AT BERLIN.

The German Nation Fully Shares British

Herlin, Jan. 22.—The news of the death of the Queen had been hourly expected in Perlin, and on its arrival special editions of papers sold like wildfire. The fact that Empress Augusta Victoria started death of its vehicles life and beneficient the Empress Augusta Victoria started death of its vehicles life and beneficient the Empress Frederick added to the sad ager Empress Frederick added to the sad won the affection of the world. circumstances of the occasion. The Gerthe British people toward the venerable sovereign who has just

Semi-official paragraphs in the press this afternoon rebut the idea commonly held in Germany that the Prince of Wales as the new King will be inclined to be hosthe assert that he will act in the inter- flags on business buildings were placed at the whole empire. The shops themselves ests of Great Britain and the British peo- half-mast. The bell in the steeple of Trintale toward Germany. On the contrary, the Queen's death

At The Hague.

prised the news of the death of Queen Victoria with mourning borders. The court will go into mourning, but it is As the news of the death quickly spread motable that there will be no change in this over the city began to be lowered tile arrangementss for the marriage Queen Wilhelmina.

At Kingston

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 22.-The new of the Queen's death created a profound ion here. Business is practically at a standstill everywhere.

French Chamber Adjourns.

Faris, Jan. 22 .- As soon as definite information reached here of the Queen's death, the president of the chambers anneuncd that the next session would be adjourned as a sign of mourning. The French government will be represented at the funeral by an extraordinary embassy.

At St .John's.

St. John's, N.F., Jan. 22.—The announce went of Queen Victoria's death has called forth expressions of the keenests regret in Nextoundland, the oldest colony of the Er tish empire. The colonial cabinet met this evening and adopted resolutions of eandelence which were cabled to 1

At Calcutta.

Colcutta, Jan. 22.—Quees death caused the utmost distributed by ablic functions have been absention

At Barbadoes

Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 22.-The death of Queen Victoria has plunged the inic the greatest grief, and mourning is apparent everywhere.

At Rome.

Rome, Jan. 22.- A most painful impres won was produced by the receipt of the news of Queen Victoria's death. King Victor Emmanuel, Queen Helena and Perpe, and members of the government an aately telegraphed condolences.

The Senate and House of Representatives Messages of Condolence from Charens and Adjourn.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 22.-Four days of suriety had in a large measure pre-pared the officials of Washington for the toria at 10:30 Pacific coast time this morn-

news which was flashed across the cable news which was flashed across the cable today of the death of the Queen of England. So it happened that all things that exclid be decently done in anticipation of the end had been disposed of, and all was in readiness for the execution of the formalities which are indispensable in such events. While the cabinet was in session during the noon hour, the president and his advisers were in receipt from time to time of all news which came from Osborne House. When the end came, later in the House. When the end came, later in the afternoon, it found appropriate measures of condolence framed and even orders ready for execution looking to the half-mixting of the flags over the Executive departments, and the carrying out of the usual formalities. The nalf masting of the national ensign was an unusual tribute to the memory of a deceased sovereign. It is said that this had been done rarely on

ccasions of the funeral of some great world ruler, but never before in the case of the death of a monarch.

The actual despatch of the message of the president to the new King of England and from Secretary Hay to Ambassacci Choate was delayed only long enough to receive the physicians' statement announcing the demise of the Queen, and then they were sent forward Queen, and then they were sent forward at once and copies were furnished to the press. The British embassy also received the press news as of full worth, and the royal standard flying over the embassy building was perhaps the first in Washington to sink slowly halfway down the staff, g.v.ng notice to official Washington of the staff event. The rapidity with which the new spread was remarkable, and within a short half hour the members of the diplenatic body here began to appear at the lematic body here began to appear at the british embassy bearing cards of condo-

Another unusual mark of the high appre dation of the worth of the deceased of representatives in adjourning as a mark of respect to her memory. Nothing now remains to be done by the United States government save to exchange through the slow process of the mail the formal expression of regret which is prescribed by

international etiquette.

The announcement of the death of the Queen today, conveyed unofficially to the the adoption of an appropriate resolution, which was ordered to be engrossed and forwarded to the prime minister of Great Britain.

The house adopted a resolution expressing profound regret and sympathy for the English people on account of the death of the Queen. The president was requested to communicate the expression to the British government, and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Queen, the house immediately adjourned. The action of the house was particularly im-pressive, in that the resolution was adopted without a word of dissent or debate.

FROM WASHINGTON.

President McKinley Wires Condolence to King Edward VII.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.-President McKinley has sent the following message of condolence to King Edward VII. Telegram sent from Washington, Jan. 22, 1901: "His Majesty, the King, Osborne House, Isle of Wight: I have received with profound sorrow the lamentable tid-ings of the death of Her Majesty, the Queen. Allow me, sir, to offer my sincere sympathy and that of the American peo ple in your personal hereavement and in the loss Great Britain has suffered in the death of its venerable and illustrious sov-

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY." AT NEW YORK.

The Bell of Trinity Church Tolled -Flage

ity church was tolled for some time after the death was known. As soon as the news was confirmed the flag of the British consulate was hauled to half-mast and it The Hague, Jan. 22.—The Dutch press was announced that the consualte would rinted the news of the death of Queen be closed for all but most urgent busi-

> This is particularly true with regard t the financia, portion, where the business touses or buildings had each its bunting teady. Wall street and its adjacent thor-oughfares were soon giving silent intima-tion that one of the world's notable personages had passed away.

In no part of the city was respect for the memory of Queen Victoria more quickof New York. Steamers and sailing ves eals flying the British flag were not alone in their manifestations of honor of the the mory of the dead Queen. United States das- over ferry houses, schooners and tugs n the East sand North rivers all brought he emblem down, and by this mean the news was communicated to thousands who were on the lookout for this signal. The flags of Russia, Austria, Mexico, many, France, Italy and others were halfmasted at the various foreign cons and steamship offices on Bowling Green end lower Broadway.

At Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Superintendent William F. Fisher of the city and county wall this afternoon ordered the flags of the building placed at half-mast as a token of respect to the memory of Queen Vic

AT OTTAWA.

City Council Pass Resolutions of Con

Ottawa, Jan. 22.— (Special.)—At the meeting of the city council tonight a resolution of condolence with His Majesty, King Edward VII., and the royal fam. ilv was passed, and the council after wards waited upon his excellency, the governor general, and presented the same which was expressive of their sorrow and sympathy. Lord Minto will cable the resintions to Secretary Chamberlain. mayor has announced that he would issue a proclamation for the closing down of business on the day of the funeral.

AT VANCOUVER

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 22.—The

ness for the day. The lowering of the flag on the postoffice was the first official intimation, and was followed by the posting up of press bulletins over the city. Mayor Townley immediately issued a prociamation to the citizens reque usiness houses to close for 24 hours, and that social and public functions be sus pended for one month . The Supreme court closed, also all dominion, provincial and civic offices. The public buildings, (P.R. depot and all leading stores are draped in black.

Mayor Townley has capled the colonial secretary as follows: "The citizens of Van-couver are stricken with grief at the death of our beloved Queen, and desire me to equest you to convey to His Majesty and the royal family our deepest sympathy.
"T. O. Townley, Mayor."

The Japanese residents of the city and dominion have, through their consul, wired the following message to Lord Minto: May I pray your excellency to be good enough to transmit the following message to the proper authorities in England on chalf of the Japanese residents in Canaca: 'I respectfully beg to express our most profound grief at the demise of Her Most Gracious Maintain ed) S. Shimizu, His Imperial Japanes Majesty's Consul, Vancouver, B. C.'-"

AT VICTORIA.

All Entertainments Cancelled and the atres Closed.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 22.-Upon receipt the news of the death of Her Majesty business was suspended in Victoria, the flags on all public and private buildings hung at half mast, and a telegram expressing the sorrow of the people of the province was sent by the lieutenant-governor through the governor general, to the King. It was late in the day before offical notification was received at naval and irriltary headquarters, but as soon as it was received, flags on the ships and forts were lowered to half mast, and officers and men went into mourning. All entertrinments were canceled and theatres ciosed. Ships and forts will fire minute gins during the funeral. The fire and church bells tolled for two hours after the receipt of the news.

IN ROSSLAND.

How the News Was Received in This City.

Shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, anxiously awared news of the Victoria, reached the city, having been flashed across the cleared wires in the short space of three minutes. The posted bulletins at the C. P. R. telegraph office and at the office of the Miner soon acquainted the people of this town of the arrival of the painful news. The bells of the city were set solemnly tolling and long before their last echoes had died away on the frosty air banks had pulled down their blinds, shops had closed up and flags were half-masted all over the

Soon official notifications were received from the provincial government ordering the closing of all public buildings for the transaction of public business and the half-masting of all flags which were to so remain until after the obsequies had taken place. The school has been closed down for tomorrow and for today. Whether the banks will close or not will depend upon the receipt of the proclamation of the governor-general, Lord Minto.

and most of the principal houses in town were draper with significant bands of black draping. Except for the constant stream of enquirers as to the latest news from the whole country the public thoroughfares and highways of the city seemed to be deserted. The stock exchange adjourned the usual meeting. The Rossland club postponed taking any official act of recognition until such time as positive ews of the proclamation of the General had reached the city.

The general feeling was that the empire and suffered a blow in the departure of one who had ever its interests at heart and for that very reason had come into of the broad realms under the British flag. Even it was to be marked in Chinatown, where the gorgeous house flags of the Chi nese merchants below the old C. P. R. depot were to be seen half-masted. But it was not alone among the subjects of Her Majesty that this marked concern at the arrival of the fateful news was displayed. Many living in this town, coming from the great republic to the south expressed their deep regret at the news and did that which lay within their powand did that which lay within their pow-er to show their sympathy with their fellow townsmen.

Rossland Sent a Message.

Mayor Lalonde at 1 p. m. yesterday called an informal meeting of the city council to take some action in regard to the death of Her Majesty, the Queen. The news had previously been announced by the cable despatch received by the Miner which was followed by the tolling of the church bells. Mayor Lalonde called the meeting to order and stated that the object was to send the condolence of the people of Rossland to the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal family. He dwelt with feeling on the great loss the empire had sustained through the demise of the Queen, whose influence had always been on the side of good. On motion Mayor Lalonde and Clute and Rolt were appointed a commit-After the meeting adjourned the follow

ing cable was prepared and sent:
Rossland, B. C., January 22.—The Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Office, London, Eng.: The citizens of Rossland have learned with deep sorrow of the death of their beloved sovereign and beg that you will convey the expressions of their sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the Prince of Wales and the

members tof he royal family.

C. O. LALONDE, Mayor. The council met last evening and in: megiately adjourned out of its pect to the memory of the departed quety.

The Chapter Show Its Respect.

Rossland Chapter No. 122, Royal Arch Masons, was to have held a meeting evening but adjourned without doing work out of respect to the memory of Her Majesty and of the Prince of Wales, who is the grand master of the chapter in England.

QUICK TRANSMISSION.

News Received in Rossland Three Minutes After Occurrence

The death of the Queen occurred at 6:55 m. and was received here at 10:58 a. m. As there is eight hours difference in the time it will be seen that the news was flashed over the wires in three min-

Of course the line was kept clear for the transmission of the bulletin "The Queen is Dead" for some little time previous as the news was momentarily ex pected, but even under the circumstances the rapidity of transmission was phenom

Telegrams Sent to London.

The following telegrams were sent from this city to the telegraphic agencies of Reuter and Dalziel by their agent here, Mr. A. McMillan:

Reuter-The death of our beloved Quee has brought deepest sorrow to every heart. The business of the city was im-mediately suspended flags raised half-mast and bells solemnly tolled.

Dalviel.—The news of the Queen's death

was everywhere received with loyal mani-festations of profound grief. Bells are tolling, flags flying half-mast and business is entirely suspended.

Notice.

Supreme court at Vancouver will be adourned until the 5th of March. No matters except of extreme urgency will be taken up until after the funeral.

By Order SCHOFIELD,

School Closes.

Principal McLean has received word from the Hon. Minister of Education to close the schools for today and tomorrow. The schools were dismissed yesterday as soon as the news of the Queen's demise

Rossland Unions Express Sympathy.

At a meeting of the Trades and Labor council of this city last night a resolution of condolence was adopted over the death of Queen Victoria, and tendering to the Prince of Wales and the members of the royal family an expression of the heartfelt sympathy and continued loyalty

HER MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA

(Continued From Page One.)

afterwards made Dean of Chichester preached straight at Her Majesty, and gave her to understand that the Church was stronger than the Throne. The Queen afterwards remarked that the "day het, but the sermon was hotter."

a message sent of condolence. The official council of the evening met but to immediately adjourn until this evening as a mark of respect.

Several attempts have been made upon the Queen's life by assassins. A boy of 17 attempted it first in 1840. In 1842 there were two attempts made. In 1840 a family Throughout the streets a general subdued air was markedly visible, ladies and in 1882 the last attempt was made by New York, Jan. 22.—As the news of the Queen's death was received here many pathy with the grief which is spread over the Queen's hadres buildings were placed at the relationship of the culprits taken. One Robert Pate, an ex-officer of Hussars, in 1850 and was sentenced to seven years im-

But this was never the real feeling the nation to her. She was held almost in idolatry. It is related that on the occasion of a visit to Edinburgh a gentleman said to a Scotch employe: "Well, John, did you see the Queen?" "I did that, sir." "Well, what did you think of her?" Throth, sir, I was terrible feart she came forrit-my heart was amaist in my mouth, sir; but when she did come forrit, od, I wasna feart at a'. I just look ed at her, an' she lookit at me, an' she heid to her. Od, she's a real fine leddie wi fient a bit of pride aboot her at a'.'

The Queen was ever fond of travelling about her country. Few are the cities of visited. Ireland, France, Belgium, Germany, and in later years Italy, have all emioved her visits.

Prince Consort's Death. Balmoral in Scotland was ever each's favorite residence. It was practically transfigured by the architectural still of her husband, and it was for this reason that the Queen always clung to her Highland home. The married life of the Green was very happy, and she may be trathfully said to have never recovered from the shock of the Prince Consort's death, nearly 40 years ago. She was with him to the last on his deathbead at Wind-

Tennyson wrote on this occasion, voice ing the truest feelings of her people: Break not, O woman's heart, but

Break not, for thou art royal, but endure. Remembering all the beauty of that star Which shone so close beside you that ye

One light together, but has past and l The Orown a lonely splendor. May all love

His love, unseen but felt, o'ershado The love of all thy sons encompas

The love of all thy daughters cherish thee, The love of all thy people comfort thee, Till God's love set thee at his side again. Pill God's love set thee at his side again. It was from the prince that the Queen really began to have that comprehensive slance over foreign affairs that has ever distinguished her. For 21 years, while the husband of the Queen, the Prince Consort eaw everything coming into or going out of the foreign office, and altered it if it were necessary. After his death the queen were necessary. After his death the Queen a ways kept up the practice. A notable instance was at the time of the Trent affair, when Lord John Russell had written a particularly blunt letter to the United States, and the Queen, diapproving, rewrote the famous despatch herself. When Abraham Lincoln was assassinated When Abraham Lincoln was assassinated she wrote an autograph letter of sympathy to Mrs. Lincoln.

Empress of India.

When Lord Beaconsfield came ip of Great Britain, an ardent perialist, he altered the title of the minions, to Empress, which, although re-garded at the time with disfavor, made quite a difference in India, whose pe ple, unlike the Caucasian, think that the is much in a name. The Queen, although of no party, and although, at the beginning of her reign, was suspected of a leaning to approval of this change of title.

Says Lancefield, the author of "Sixty Years a Queen:" "Among all the changes since 1837 none is more remarkable than the change in the sentiment of the British people towards the throne and the person of the sovereign. At the Queen's on there was among the people evalty whatever. Attachment to the lovereign, personal devotion to the young ducen, rallying around the throne these things were not even phrases to the working class. They never heard them used. There was no loyalty at all, either to the archy or to the Constitution. Loyalty went out with the Stuarts. The Hanoverian kings were in no sense popular; they represented a principle; they governed with the assistance of a few families, and by the vote of a small class. Loyalty was exinct; it had to be re-created. It has be re created. Once again there is on the throne a sovereign who possesses the love of her people. They have a saying in India that the true hearth for a home is mot a stone but a woman's heart. Happy is Britain, happy the Empire, that its core and centre is a woman's heart."

The Queen's Imperialism

During her reign of 64 years the Queen has outlived all who were in the government or in the house of parliament at her accession, with the exception of a very few. She has seen 18 presidents of the Icw. She has seen 18 presidents of the United States come and go. She has been served by 30 Colonial secretaries. Some of these were Little Englanders, some were indifferent and just a few were Im-

perialists. Behind all these men the Queen has sat ever striving for the unity of the Empire She knew more than any one secretary of the state of her colonies. As far as pos sible she ever pulled the strings of En aloser and closer, and when she died she the satisfaction of knowing that her life work was practically accomplished and that her people were as truly imperial in their sentiments as she had ever been herself. As a woman she had the tenderest beart of any that has ever sat upon the throne, as a wife she was the most de voted of spouses, as a mother she has Drunk from no sacrifices for her children and as a Queen she has gained the love of perhaps any other sovereign since the days of King Alfred, a thousand years ago, to forward the interests of her country.

In many ways the Empire of the begin-ning of the Queen's long reign, besides the utter lack of loyalty, was different from the Empire as it exists at the time of her death. There could hardly be said to be an empire at all. Take the condition of Canada. There was an upper and lower Canada. There was an upper and lower Canada. The one was supposed to be a French and the other an English colony. It was attempted, in the words of McCarthy, to rule one in the way Mauritus is ruled and the other after the manner of Malta, forgetting that the two Canadas was form part of one whole as the English must form part of one whole, as the English colony could not get to the sea without passing through the French. No wonout passing through the French. No won-der such a state of things led to the Pa-pineau affair shortly after the accession. In Australia the government had a small settlement, which was regarded as a penal settlement pure and simple. In India the Administration was left in the hands of a private company. South Africa was a a private company. South Africa was a terra incognita. The wildest stories were told of the place, which was then almost wholly Dutch and had no more importance in British eyes than as a convenient naval station on the road to the Orient. Indeed, representation in Great Britain was only beginning to be understood. It was but a few years before the accession that the great Duke of Wellington, a fine soldier, but hardly an astute statesman, declared that the Sovereign called whom the would to the parliament to advise hir as to what should be done. At that time, according to Lord John Russel, a ruined mound, two inches in a stone wall, and a park without houses, each sent two members, while towns like Birmingham, Leeds and Manchester had no representatives whatsoever, Indeed, the reform bill which dia pass, whi'e admitting the middle class, carefully excluded the working people, whose very clamor had done so m accure its pasesage. It was in consequence of this that the Chartists disturbed all England for ten years after the Queen

came to the throne Introduction of Railways.

Railways were unknown. The Liverpoo and Birmingham, a local line, was opened in 1837. The first London line was not opened till a year later. The first voyage across the Atlantic by unaided steam power was not accomplished until 1838. 'he electric telegraph was then making first experimental efforts. Electric lighting was unknown for many a year afterwards. Gas was practically unknown. The familiar policeman, called in England the "peeler," from the name of the man, Sir er," from the name we the Rhert Peel, the Queen's second prime minister, who organized the constabulary There crept around the streets a superan who, when not aslee nere crept around the streets a superar-quated watchman, who, when not asleep in his curious wooden box at the corner of some street, would cry out the hours in some such fashion as "Two o'clock and a windy maa-rning." The penny post was unknown, and when introduced was said by the then postmaster-general to be the wildest and most extravagant scheme that he had ever heard of. Yet today for the same rate a letter is carried anywhere over the Empire instead of a couple of hundred miles or so out of London

Chartism was the first thing that the Queen's ministry had to deal with. While Queen's ministry had to deal with. While it itself accomplished nothing and was finally laughed out of existence, yet it may be noted that almost all the measures in favor of the working classes have been passed since the date of the death of Chartism and practically out of its six planks, manhood, suffrage, annual parlia ments, vote by ballot, property qualifica-tion to be abolished for members, payment tion to be abounded for members, payment of members and equal electoral districts. Three have become law, and a fourth, the sixth on the list, is likely to become law in England as it is in other parts of the

mmediately followed on the Queen's accession. Owing to the high price of bread the people were reduced to the point of starvation. A fierce fight over the repeal of the corn laws followed, which resulted in the winning of the victory of free trade, which has endured to this day.

The Repeal Movement

One of the marked features of the beginning of the reign was that of O'Con-nell's repeal of the Union in 1843. This was doomed to failure, but O'Connell, who had carried Catholic Emancipation at an earlier date in the teeth of a most determined opposition, thought he could carry this measure. The Union had only exis ed since the beginning of the century, and when he commenced his campaign against it it was barely more than a quarter century old and had not that time henored antiquity that counts for so much n the old country in its favor. The move ment culminated in a gigantic mass meet ing at Clontarf, on the outskirts of Dub lin, at which the Great Liberator, as he was called by the Irish, was not prepared to resort to force. As the ministry was moved by this gigantic demonnot to be stration the movement thereupon col lapsed.

Reform Bills

The outbreak of the Crimean War followed by the bloody Indian mutiny postponed home legislation for some time, but further reform bill was introdued Lord Palmerston in 1860, and again by Mr. Gladstone in 1866, on the failure of the first. This in its turn was defeated by the tactics of Mr. Disraeli, afterwards Lord Beaconsfield, who in the very next year brought out another bill, which was pessed. This, however, left many annoying restrictions, which were not finally done away with till 1884, when the last reform bill by Mr. Gladstone extended the electorate from 3,000,000 to \$5,000, 000 voters. The vote by ballot was intro duced in the early seventies, and the first surprise of the Grand Old Man, it gave his lifelong opponent, the Earl of Beacons field, a majority of 50 in the house of commons.

It was the opinion of the men of the Manchester school in the middle of the century, not long before the outbreak of the Crimean war, that war had about ceased upon the earth and all that was left for the nations to do was to beat their swords into pruning hooks and take all the commercial advantages pos sible of the peace that was to be rule thenceforward. This as events have proved was an erroneous opinion. The Empire has scarcely ever been at peace since and according to the present Colonial Secretary, the very doctrines of the Mancehster school, sound economics as he has himself admitted them to be, may have to be modified to meet the exigencies of the day.

The war between Gladstone and Disraelia at the head of the rrespective parties of Home Rule and of a vigorous foreign policy was carried on for many years. Mr Gladstone introduced and carried such bills as the vote by ballot, abolition of the purchase of commissions in the army, tenant rights in Ireland and the disestablishment of the Irish Church and general economy of administration. The other party, however, looked more to the Empire outside of England and were not nearly so careful in the administration of the revenues so it has been said that an ideal administra-tion would have been the union of the two men, the one for home and the other for foreign policy.

Wars of the Reign.

The chief wars of the reign have been the Crimean, which was to prevent the Russians seizing Constantinople and so getting a control on the road to India through the Suez canal, and the quelling of the mutiny of the Indian native army. The war in the Crimea was partly to preyent the Russian getting a hold upon the Christian population of Turkey and partly to prevent the Russian fleet get-ting an opening into the Mediterranean ting an opening into the Mediterranean This is a quarrel which was further taken up by Beaconsfield in 1878, at the treaty of Berlin, when he was within an ace of declaring war again with Russia. That country on the other hand was above board with its intentions and openly declared that the statement of the sta openly declared that its object was not war with England, but a peaceful divi-sion of the spoils. Such an alliance has hy many to be beneficial to been thought the British Empire as it would thus get rid of a formidable enemy but, so far, these thinkers have proved to be in the minority.

The Indian mutiny has been assigned to various causes, but it is generally allowed that the outbreak was immediately due to an idea that the English were trying to break the caste of their native Indian soldiers. It was finally quelled, but the outbreak found England unprepared and there were many lives lost before the native army was put down. The mutiny was confined to the northwest provinces, the Punjab and that aggregation of small states known as Rajputana, most of whose semi-indepen-uent rusers, nowever, proving loyal-None of the feudatory princes joined the

Besides these wars, and not including the South African troubles, now coming to their finish there have been innum erable small wars in every part of the Empire. These have often happened on the outskirts of India as the progress of civilization has come into contact predatory mountaineers or semi-civilized people such as the Afghans, who have suffered through the rivalries of Russia and Great Britain now only separated by this small state, but which at the commencement of the reign were divided by hundreds of miles of desert and mountain hundreds of miles of desert and mountain through Central Asia. One result of the Indian mutiny was the transference of power from the old East India company, which had existed since the days of Queen Elizabeth unto the houses of parlia-ment.

There is a marked difference now and at the commencement of the Queen's long term of power between the relations of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. At one time there seemed to be likely to be trouble over the sympathy of the manufacturing classes of England with the South, in the great civil war, which was accentuated by the seizure of some envoys from the Southern board of a British States to England on board of a British ship, known as the Trent affair. This

Continued on Page 5.

Two Dollars a

FROM OTHER

shipments of Ore From

District.

PROPOSED SMELTER

be flines of Bast Koetenay Strike on the Sullivan-Lardeau District-What is

The people of the Slocan ato take the smelter mat own hands. A new smelter jected at Kaslo, which hidded of local support. To papital the Slocan people to interest Eastern seem's to be little doubt will succeed in their en will succeed in their en movement is altogether he action taken by a combin stacks of the United Stat fused to take any more lea Slocan until further notice that the St. Eugene has this account. Whether the the Slocan mines has been duced during the difficulty being solved in a manner ly creditable to the mining district and which will I them in a better establ than they have heretofore The certainty of the c into the Lardeau has caus of work to be projected season. On the other han the railway will greatly cl caused a shut down to a of the output, as the own a higher profit on their and so taking advantage transportation rates.

LARDEAU.

Shipments So Far Mad Going On. Work will be resumed group about the beginning nd will be continued un the balance of the winte plans for the developmen proprety and the Metror formulated and put into On the Free Coinage prosecuted with vigor Messrs. Gordon and McCttbe I. X. L., another p

hease operations, are under ought to soon place it of list. Development on the prosecuted for the winter unless the expected visit heim makes any alterations C. A. Irwin, one of the Mabel group on Silver (a working bond on the vigorous course of develor pursued as soon as the p reached. The owners di work up there last season It is the desire of the to ship to the smelter tons of ore. This amoun to the deep water landing

of the winter's output wil the upper landing and sen during the period of his now a large shipment of awaiting the arrival of steamer, which is expecte channel up the frozen Cup people are also rus from Baty's to the Land get away while the chan J. E. Jowett returned c a trip to the Cup and C he visited the Towser work of development favorably at that propert in 340 feet with the tun sations are most encour tractors are making very the raise at the Cup. indications of the proxis body on the Coinage are than ever. Two of the Gordon and Kempling ar ily on the claim. Mess staff and Anton Anders work on their claims I Cup and are making ex any says that from the Cup the journey account of the depth unbroken condition of having been over it since came down about Xmas The following are the made up to date from t

which have to a certain guessed at. They are, within the mark: Silver Cup Nettie L

section. The figures correct except those

The above ore was vel

THE SLOC The Hewett Mine-The The Shipments

tunnel has been Black Hawk claim which same company. Mr. G that the directors of th well pleased with the w McGuigan of Spokane w work at the property. Last week, at the H No. 5 tunnel was starte This tunnel will tap shutes in the vein at a feet and will be shown