



TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1903.

VOL. 34.

NO. 70.

Shoe Co. Ltd. (RETAIL) Shoes, Hats, Etc.

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MEN USE THE

SENSIBLE BODY BRACE

HE NATURAL CURE.

RUS H. BOWES

CHEMIST, 425 426 427

IFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. NOTICE.

French, Little Bob, Baden General White, Sibir Mineral situated in the Victoria Mining District, Bugaboo Creek, Port San

notice that I, H. E. Newton, F. M. 171907, and as agent for R. T. F. M. C. No. 171906, intend to apply to the Registrar for a certificate of title for the purpose of obtaining a Grant of the above claims.

Further take notice that action, upon or 27, must be commenced before the expiration of this certificate of title.

this twelfth day of November, 1903.

D-Rellable men to sell for the Liberal terms to pay weekly, outfit free, exclusive territory. Stone & Wellington, De-

CHARGE AGAINST QUEBEC DOCTOR

FIRE SEVERAL SHOTS AT RIVAL PRACTITIONER

Englishman Died on Train While En Route Home—Edmonton's Growing Time.

Sherbrooke, Que., Nov. 26.—Dr. Beland, of St. Malo, was today sent to the Court of King's Bench for trial on a charge of carrying firearms for purposes dangerous to the public peace. From the evidence it appears that a short time ago a man named Reid had a finger injured in his mill, and Dr. Beland was sent for. Word was sent that he was ill and could not come. Dr. Turcotte was then called, and immediately responded. He fixed up the injured finger, and was driving away from Reid's place when Dr. Beland appeared. Dr. Turcotte proceeded on his way home, and had not gone far when bullets began to sing around his head. He drove as fast as he could, and was soon in a place of safety. Soon after he passed Dr. Beland's house, when the door was opened and another shot was fired in his direction. None of them hit him, but he naturally objected to being made a target of by his opponent, and the arrest followed.

Died on Train. Montreal, Nov. 26.—Lewis W. Clark, an Englishman who has been living in Brandon, Manitoba, for some time past, having moved there for the benefit of his health, died on a C. P. R. train entering the city this morning. Clark had found residence in Brandon of no benefit to his health, and realizing that he was about to die, started for home, leaving as usual.

Edmonton Population. Edmonton, N. W. T., Nov. 23.—The census just taken gives the city's population as 5,445.

Edmonton Pioneer Dead. Regina, Assa., Nov. 26.—Major George A. Montgomery, one of the pioneers of Regina, died here this morning after an illness of some months. He was born in Leeds county, Ontario, nearly eighty years ago. In 1840 he joined the "rush" to California, coming across Colorado desert at the head of a party of seventy daring young men. Later he practiced law at Meriville, Ont. He twice unsuccessfully contested Leeds county in the Conservative interest for the Commons.

Nominations. Newcastle, Nov. 26.—East Durham Conservatives yesterday nominated H. Ward, M. P., as candidate for the House of Commons at the next general election.

Edmonton, Ont., Nov. 26.—Musikola and Perry Sound, Conservatives yesterday nominated Dr. F. Rehorn, of Magnewan, as candidate for the House of Commons at the next general election, in place of the present member, Mr. McCormick, who declined nomination.

STORMY SCENES. President of Hungarian Diet Was Compelled to Adjourne Sitting of House.

Budapest, Nov. 26.—Scenes of indecent confusion marked today's session of the lower house of the Diet. They originated in the proposal to hold two sessions daily. The members of the extreme left vehemently protested, and several of them were suspended for disorderly conduct by the president, who was the recipient of many insulting epithets. Finally the premier, Count Tisza, attempted to speak. He called attention to the agreement between the different parties on rules of procedure.

"You have put all the advantages of that agreement in your pocket," shouted Nicolas Spalko.

"Better not speak of pockets," retorted Count Tisza, whereupon Bartha shouted: "I am not a broken bank director."

Deputy Gyurgy added to the disorder by jeeringly shouting to Count Tisza: "You have been called a scoundrel!" Immediately there was a rush of deputies toward Gyurgy, causing a scene of wild tumult and scuffling. As a free fight was threatened the sitting was suspended.

On the resumption of business Count Tisza appealed to the patriotism of the opposition, pointing out the dangers to the country from a policy of obstruction. Later when the president of the House again mentioned the motion in favor of two sessions, the disturbances broke out again, and the House ultimately adjourned amid scenes of the greatest excitement.

LABOR PROBLEM. Minority Report on the Condition in South Africa.

Cape Town, Nov. 28.—The minority of the labor commission contends there is sufficient labor in Central and Southern Africa to meet all requirements, and that the so-called shortage is due to temporary causes.

W. J. BRYAN'S SPEECH

At Thanksgiving Day Dinner of American Society in London.

London, Nov. 26.—Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by the American society in London at a banquet given at the Hotel Cecil to-night. There were over four hundred guests. William Jennings Bryan was the guest of honor. The speeches, while flavored by the usual season's cheer and reference to Anglo-American friendliness, developed into a duel of repartee, good-natured but almost acid between Mr. Bryan and United States Ambassador Choate.

Ambassador Choate, responding to the toast to his health which was proposed in complimentary terms by Lord Davey, took up the Duke of Marlborough's reference to the mutual sympathy of the American and English people, and said his arrival here, Mr. Bryan hereinafter suspecting some such sentiment on the part of the Duke, since he had set an example in one form of the Anglo-American alliance on which the people of both countries were able to look with entire approval.

Mr. Choate said he had taken Mr. Bryan to visit the Bank of England, where he was able to study the fiscal question in its true light. The ambassador said he had aided Mr. Bryan to hear Mr. Asquith, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Goschen and Lord Rosebery, all within five days. So if his views on the fiscal question were not utterly mixed they would appreciate at least the quality of the man they had before them. Mr. Bryan in responding thanked the British nation for the kindly forbearance it had shown in receiving him, the protectionists for letting him land at all and the "old bugs" for not having deported him immediately after his arrival. Mr. Bryan said he had profited exceedingly by his visit to the Bank of England. He wanted to call attention, however, to the fact that the murderous attack of an insane man with a revolver on Mr. Kenneth Graham, the secretary of the Bank of England, occurred the day before he called. Touching the theme of Thanksgiving Day Mr. Bryan spoke eloquently of the national occasion in its true light. He said that the United States for which the people must return thanks to God and of the ideals of liberty and progress for which they must thank their English progenitors. He urged the necessity of the present generation bequeathing to posterity some gift commensurate with the blessings they had received from their ancestors, and suggested that because the ideal of international unity of which The Hague arbitration tribunal was a lasting monument.

"Hall to the nation," concluded Mr. Bryan, "whatever your name, who leads the world toward this higher ideal for the lasting good of all humanity."

ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY. M. Combes' Address to the Visiting Parliamentary Party.

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GOVERNMENT'S PLAN INCREASES TAXES

Railway Assessments Increased Over Three-Fold--Rebates for Timber Manufactured Into Lumber in Province.

The government Friday afternoon, introducing the financial bills by message, provided the means of ascertaining the general policy of the ministry respecting the question of the finances. The bills will require careful consideration by the members, and an explanation of the working of them before the changes can be fully ascertained. The method of relieving the financial distress, about which so much has been said, is set forth in the first place by the bill providing for the borrowing of \$1,000,000. It is proposed to do this by the sale of debentures bearing interest at not more than 5 per cent. Out of the general revenue 10 per cent, of the amount is to be set aside annually for ten years, for the purpose of redemption. At the end of ten years the whole amount of the debentures shall have been repaid. The money so borrowed is to be applied as follows, according to the bill: The repayment of money advances obtained by way of overdraft from any bank within the province, exclusive of any overdraft specially arranged for on "tying account"; the completion of the new Westminster bridge, and for such other requirements of the government as may be authorized.

The new assessment act contains sufficient food for several days' study. There is considerable in it which is entirely as it was before; considerable readjustment has taken place, and there is likewise considerable which is new.

Under the new act, among the exemptions is that of income up to \$1,000, as in the old. Personal property, including household effects, etc., is to be exempted from taxation up to \$1,000, instead of \$300 as formerly.

The new schedule of general taxation is given as follows: On Real Estate—One per cent, on the assessed value of real estate other than wild land.

On Wild Land—Three per cent, on the assessed value of wild land.

On Personal Property—One per cent, on the assessed value of all personal property.

On Income—On so much of the income of every person (subject to the deductions allowed in this act) as exceeds the schedule of forms to this act) as exceeds one thousand dollars within the following classifications; upon such excess the rates shall be as follows, namely: Class A—On one thousand dollars, and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, one and one-half per cent, up to five thousand dollars, and two and one-half per cent, on the next five thousand dollars.

Class B—On ten thousand dollars, and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent, up to ten thousand dollars, and three per cent, on the next ten thousand dollars.

Class C—On twenty thousand dollars, and upwards, three per cent, up to twenty thousand dollars, and three and one-half per cent, on the remainder.

Provided always, that if the above taxes are paid on or before the 30th day of June in each year, but not otherwise, the assessor or collector is hereby authorized to allow to every taxpayer a discount at the rate of ten per centum upon the amount so paid by him for the current year's taxes only. All arrears must be paid in full without discount.

Under the old act the taxes were collected under the following schedule: On Real Estate—Four-fifths of one per cent, on the assessed value of real estate other than wild land.

On Wild Land—Three per cent, on the assessed value of wild land.

On Personal Property—Three-quarters of one per cent, on the assessed value of personal property.

On Income—On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars in accordance with the following classifications; upon such excess the rates shall be, namely: Class A—On one thousand dollars, and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, one and one-half per cent, up to five thousand dollars, and two and one-half per cent, on the remainder.

Class B—On ten thousand dollars, and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, two per cent, up to ten thousand dollars, and three per cent, on the remainder.

Class C—On twenty thousand dollars, and not exceeding forty thousand dollars, three per cent, up to twenty thousand dollars, and three and one-half per cent, on the remainder.

Class D—On all others in excess of forty thousand dollars, three and one-half per cent, up to forty thousand dollars, and four per cent, on the remainder.

But under the old act a new schedule was provided for if the taxes were paid before the 30th day of June. The rate under this provision was as follows: On Real Estate—Three-fifths of one per cent, on the assessed value of real estate other than wild land.

On Wild Land—Two and one-half per cent, on the assessed value of wild land.

On Personal Property—One-half of one per cent, on the assessed value of personal property.

On Income—Upon such excess of income: Class A—On one thousand dollars, and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, one per cent, up to five thousand dollars, and two per cent, on the remainder.

Class B—On ten thousand dollars, and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half per cent, up to ten thousand dollars, and two and one-half per cent, on the remainder.

Class C—On twenty thousand dollars, and not exceeding forty thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent, up to twenty thousand dollars, and three per cent, on the remainder.

Class D—On all others in excess of forty thousand dollars, three per cent, up to forty thousand dollars, and three and one-half per cent, on the remainder.

Class E—On all others in excess of forty thousand dollars, three and one-half per cent, up to forty thousand dollars, and four per cent, on the remainder.

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On Personal Property—Three-quarters of one per cent, on the assessed value of personal property.

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Class B—On ten thousand dollars, and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent, up to ten thousand dollars, and three per cent, on the next ten thousand dollars.

Class C—On twenty thousand dollars, and upwards, three per cent, up to twenty thousand dollars, and three and one-half per cent, on the remainder.

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Class B—On ten thousand dollars, and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, two per cent, up to ten thousand dollars, and three per cent, on the remainder.

Class C—On twenty thousand dollars, and not exceeding forty thousand dollars, three per cent, up to twenty thousand dollars, and three and one-half per cent, on the remainder.

petroleum at the rate of \$10 an acre or a crown grant of the coal and petroleum may be obtained for \$5 an acre.

The royalty on coal continues at 5 cents per ton, while 2 1/2 cents per barrel is to be paid on crude petroleum.

An act to amend the Coal Tax Act, 1900, has been introduced in order to make clear any misunderstandings which have arisen respecting the exemption of coal lands from taxation. According to the amendment "The term of expression 'land from which coal is mined' means an area of land adjacent to and operated from each separate opening, tunnel or shaft of a coal mine, and shall be limited to an area not exceeding ten acres for every one thousand tons of coal taken annually therefrom, and upon which taxes payable under this act have been paid in each year."

The new Railway Assessment Act provides for a radical increase in the taxation of these transportation companies. While under the present act the assessment of the railway companies is fixed at \$3,000 per mile of track, under the act proposed it will be increased to \$10,000 a mile.

Every railway company is to be liable for the taxes levied under the Assessment Act upon the assessed value of its property.

It is also provided that the railway companies shall be liable for the taxes levied under the Assessment Act upon all lands held under Land Grant or Subsidy Act of the province.

Street railways operated by electricity are to be exempted.

The amendments to the Land Act deal with the subject of timber. One feature of it is an increase in the annual rental of 15 cents an acre. This, however, is subject to a reduction to the old figure of 15 cents upon the lumber being manufactured on the property. The section reads in part as follows:

"Lands of un-occupied crown timber lands may be offered to public competition, and may be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to the person or corporation who has tendered the highest cash bonus for a period not to exceed twenty-one years, for the purpose of cutting spars, timber or lumber, subject to the payment of a royalty of fifty cents per thousand feet on the scale measurement of the logs cut and the leased premises, and to the payment in advance of an annual rental of twenty-five cents per acre: Provided, that when the lessee shall be the owner of a property in which sawmill apartments to the leasehold and capable of cutting not less than one thousand feet of lumber in each board per day of twelve hours for each and every four hundred acres of land included in each lease, and shall keep such sawmill running for at least six months in every year, cutting not less than the said capacity, the annual rental shall be reduced to 15 cents an acre."

The bill in this particular aims at reducing the abuses in connection with foreign mill men towing logs out of the province for cutting into lumber.

Special timber licenses for logging purposes will not be granted for more than 640 acres, to be granted for not more than five years at the following rate: One year, \$100; two years, \$200; three years, \$300; four years, \$400; five years, \$500. Provision is made for the collection of a royalty of fifty cents a thousand board—measurement and 25 cents a cord for wood.

Another clause in the same measure will have its effect upon timber lands in the railway belt on this island, as it provides for a tax on all timber cut in the province except those on which a royalty is paid. This tax varies according to length and diameter up to 24 inches. On grade one it varies from \$2 to \$4 a thousand. On grade two from \$1.50 to \$3; and on grade three from \$1 to \$2.50. For timber over 24 inches in diameter and up to 48 inches, there is an additional tax varying in the first grade from 20 cents to \$1, and on grade three from 10 cents to 70 cents.

On piles, poles and curb timbers there is a tax of one cent from 1 foot to 2 1/2 feet, and on piles of over 12 inches diameter from \$2 to \$4 a thousand. If manufactured in the province this tax also is remitted, excepting one-quarter of a cent a foot. On single bolts the tax is \$1 a cord, with a rebate of 50 cents if manufactured in the province.

It is provided under this section affecting royalties and taxes that "Actual settlers who are pre-emptors of crown lands, who have occupied their pre-emption claims for two years, who have had the said claim surveyed, and who have taken out certificates of improvement, shall be exempt from payment of royalty or tax upon cordwood cut upon their pre-emption claims for sale."

This bill will afford the opportunity for probably the most interesting part of the debate in the legislature this year.

CHINESE IN MINES. Wellington Colliery Company Fined \$30 and Costs in First Case at Court.

Nanaimo, Nov. 28.—Only one Chinese underground case was proceeded with at Nanaimo yesterday. The Wellington Colliery Co. being fined \$30 and costs. Several other cases were adjourned, the company not being ready to proceed.

Another case has been struck in No. 7 slope at Cumberland. It is causing much trouble and is delaying the work of the mine. The water there is also causing a heavy rush of water. The pumps are insufficient and water is therefore being drawn out in boxes.

This morning the marriage took place of Mr. W. Foster, harness dealer, Nanaimo, and Lillian Webb, of Nanaimo.

To form a rainbow the sun must not be more than 42 degrees above the horizon.

KOREA A STUMBLING BLOCK

To an Agreement Between Russia and Japan—Attitude of United States Resented.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 27.—The prolongation of the Russo-Japanese negotiations at Tokio, which have been delayed by Viceroy Alexieff's return to St. Petersburg, is due to the inability to reach an understanding regarding Korea. Tentative terms on the subject of Manchuria have been settled. Japan recognizes Russia's dominant interest, and agrees not to place obstacles in the way of the solution of the problem. While still maintaining the ultimate recognition of her treaty rights, open ports and the integrity of Chinese sovereignty, Japan is content to leave these questions in abeyance so as not to embarrass Russia. In return Japan insists on the recognition of her influence in Korea and the opening of Yungnamgpo or other ports to other foreign trade.

Russia is willing to concede something but she opposes the opening of the Yungnamgpo on account of its proximity to the mouth of the Yalu river, on the ground that it will threaten her interests and complicate her difficulties in Manchuria. Russia is doing everything possible to bring the negotiations to a conclusion. Viceroy Alexieff has the Czar's orders to this effect.

Russia believes it wise to press matters while Japan is in a pacific mood, which is attributed to foreign sources. The chief fear expressed here is that the morale of the United States "continues pressure in connection with the open door policy will lead Japan to rashness."

Despite the conviction here that the crisis has passed for the winter, Russia is taking nothing for granted. Three-quarters of her fleet are massed in or moving to the Pacific. Practically nothing is left on the European coast. Travelers who have just returned from Port Arthur report that the trains going eastward are still filled with troops and war munitions. It is estimated that Russia now has more than 150,000 troops east of Baikal, prepared for eventualities.

SALOON-KEEPERS FINED. Convicted at Nanaimo of Selling Liquor on Sunday—Crest City Notes.

Nanaimo, Nov. 27.—Frank Tropia, who was sentenced yesterday to a term of three years' imprisonment for assaulting Emmanuel Conduley with a razor during a drunken brawl, was taken over to New Westminster penitentiary today. In court this morning three saloon-keepers were fined \$20 and the fourth \$5, it being his second offence, for supplying Tropia and party with liquor on Sunday. Emmanuel Conduley was charged at Tropia, and Mike McCane, a croquet player, was indicted for assault. Proceedings were commenced in the latter cases, which were then adjourned until Monday.

Statements are capturing herring here in large quantities.

During one of the heavy gales that have prevailed throughout the northern section of the island this week the tug Jennie, the property of Messrs. McFarlane & Co., Denman Island, broke away from her moorings and was dashed on the rocks opposite Denman, where she now lies in ten feet of water, a total wreck.

The construction of the new wharves and bunkers at Departure Bay by the Western Fuel Company is now under way.

The tug Nellie, which has been chartered by the Nanaimo Fish Company, leaves for the halibut banks today or Saturday with twenty-two fishermen and a complete fishing equipment. It is the intention of the company to go into the curing and smoking of halibut on a large scale.

DECLARED INSANE. Assistant Postmaster at Bonanza Will Be Sent to New Westminster.

Dawson, Nov. 27.—John Burpee, assistant postmaster at Bonanza, charged with stealing letters, has been declared insane by the jury, and will be sent to Westminster asylum.

Bert Stone, the young man burned in the Yukon Sun fire, has a fair chance of recovery. Volunteers yesterday submitted to the removal of pieces of skin to be grafted on the hands, face and portions of Stone's body. Not a vestige of skin was left on his face and front neck by the fire.

George Steele, who accidentally shot himself in the stomach in Pelly River country, has been brought here 30 days after the accident. His bowels were pierced, and he has escaped death from peritonitis in a mystery.

A NEW INDUSTRY. Ottawa, Nov. 27.—Professor Prince received word today of the establishment of a new industry on the Pacific Coast in the canning of oysters which abound in northern waters, and which hitherto were not made use of.

THE CLAIMS OF CANADIAN SEALERS

TO BE CONSIDERED AT CONFERENCE IN LONDON

A Commissioner Has Been Appointed to Meet the Russian Representative in February.

A special to the Times from its correspondent at Ottawa says: "Henry A. Little, a barrister, of Woodstock, Ont., has been appointed a Canadian commissioner to confer with the Russian representatives at a conference to be held in London next February, concerning the claims of Canadian sealers for compensation on account of seizure in Behring Sea some years ago."

The claims referred to are those which Victoria sealers made out for damages sustained through the illegal seizure of their vessels by the Russians in 1892. Only two of the sealers taken prisoner in that year received any compensation, those being the Willie MacGowan and the Ariel. The former was awarded a compensation of \$21,000. The Carmelite was awarded \$21,000. She belonged to Capt. Chas. Hackett & Company of this city, and was seized 25 miles east of Copper Island. She was overhauled by a Russian cruiser on the 25th of August with 630 skins on board. About the same time the Maria, the Olsen, the Vancouver Belle and the Aramiah were seized, these vessels, with the Carmelite, being the fleet for which compensation is sought.

The news now given out of a conference to be held in February will be particularly welcome to those who have so long sought a settlement of their claims, for it is the first intimation that they have received of formal action having been taken. The Vancouver Belle was the only schooner not owned in this city. She belonged to Vancouver. The Olsen was owned by Alex. Munro & Company. She had 377 skins on board at the time of her seizure, and Aramiah also had quite a number of pelts. All the schooners were taken to Vladivostok or Petropavlovski, where their crews were subjected to the roughest kind of treatment. They were imprisoned in places unfit for persons to enter, far less to be confined in. They were fed on a very coarse diet, their vessels and skins were confiscated and only the Rosie Olsen ever returned to this port. When after some months the men returned to Victoria, their claims for damages were taken up by Collector A. R. Milne, and were sent at once through official channels to St. Petersburg. Claims of American sealers taken prisoner the same year and under similar circumstances were also dispatched to the Russian seat of government, but the latter received first attention and were settled last year.

COUNTRESS ACQUITTED. Was Charged With Presenting a False Heir to Valuable Estate.

Berlin, Nov. 26.—The Countess Isabella Weisleske Killecki, charged with presenting a false heir to an estate at Wroblewo, province of Posen, who has been on trial here since October 26th, was acquitted.

The Countess, during the closing arguments, sat unmoved in the prisoner's enclosure. Race feeling was a notable feature of the trial, as the 300,000 Poles resident in Berlin never forgot an opportunity to protest