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TSH COLUMBIA. y 31, 1899. ENDORSES

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N FRANCE. the Republic's Civil

A despatch to an s: In France the ecoming serious and levied on everything rest and discontent rts a fifth part of expenses of Europe, enth of Europe. She eight of \$200,000,000 st of her debt. Bearmy she must pay e can apply a cent of the state. The rizes are immensely dish and inaccessible of rebellion as they revenue. The civil with functionaries, eacts are frequently corruption. A comthe army can the from 128 to 164 in any is claimed to be hrough mismanagement in building that lete when launched orm the only political and agitates for in-

DS DISPUTE.

2. — Hundreds of by the decision handschren, involving the lion acres of land in ind Wisconsin. The e of the land to the way Company. The y the government to public domain the the ground that they try patented to the lands were part in the trial of the hinged on the interist the true terminus of the rall-and therefore that clands, arguing that far as its terminus. the Northern Pa TECTORATE.

-Mr. John Barrett, ites minister to Siam.
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DESPERATE FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES

Insurgents Defeated With Great Slaughter by the American Troops in Yesterday's Conflict.

NATIVES NOW ATTACKING MANILA

Twenty United States Soldiers Killed and Many Wounded --- American Artillery Practice Was Superb and Rifle Fire Deadly.

(Special to the Times.)

New York, Feb. 6.-A special from Manila, dated Sunday, 1:25 p.m., says: The attack by Filipinos on the Americans last night has probably taught them a lesson they will be long in forgetting. This lesson may result in the betterment of the anomalous situation here caused by the delay of the American Senate in ratifying the treaty of peace. The delay undouttedly had the effect of encouraging Aguinaldo and his supporters, whose agents in the United States have kept them well informed of the situation Washington. The natives have also had an excellent opportunity of learning the difference in the fighting qualities of the Spanish and American troops, and their enlightenment has been great. Fourteen American soldiers were killed in action. One died during the firing

Eighteen Americans were wounded seriously enough to be taken to the hospital. A number of others received

The fighting was not the result of anything aggressive on the part of the Americans, but was precipitated by the action of native soldiers, who

Refused to Obey the Order of a sentry who challenged their passage by his post.

Two natives advanced to an outpost of the First Nebraska regiment, who are stationed at the northeast of Manila. As they approached the sentry the latter ordered them to halt. They inso will find the Americans ready and eager lently refused to do so and continued to advance. The senting again called upon them to halt, and as they paid no attention to the order he levelled his rifle and fired upon them.

The action of the natives leads to the apposition that their refusal to comply with the order of the sentry was part of a premeditated plan. No sooner had the sentry fired than Filipinos who were taken to the American hospitals

Immediately after the firing of the signal gun the Filipinos moved against the Nebraskans. They were not prepared for the reception they goto. They thought they would take the Americans by surprise, but in this they were disappointed, as the Americans were ready for any contingency.

The Fighting Spread on Both Sides until there was heavy ficing on at all the

whose insolence of late was becoming intolerable, and responded with alacrity. and vigor to the fire of the Filipinos,

which was heavy.
The enemy occupied trenches they have been digging for some days past in view of the Americans, much to the disgust of the latter.

In the meantime Admiral Dewey had not been idle. During the night it was impossible for him to use shells, as his jury is slight. firing would have been as disastrous to the Americans as to the natives. He gave orders, however, that as soon as it was known to the American omeers gave orders, however, that as soon as it was light enough to allow the positions add was in the city seeking information that might benefit the Filipinos, but little check was put on his movements until the check was put on his movements. curacy, the cruiser Charleston and the captured gunboat Callao should take

part in the fight. At daybreak the two warships took positions and opened fire on the enemy

The position of the enemy was accur-

ately located and the warships poured

hand on the natives and prevented any very serious trouble.

There were several cases of natives attacking American citizens in the cities. Three natives were killed. The native troops were well armed with Mauser and Benjington rifles, but the Shooting as a Remington rifles, but the shooting as a rule was bad, while on the American ide excellent practice was made.
The engagement proved

A Veritable Slaughter of Filipinos, hundreds being killed. General King's brigade, including the First Washington, charged upon a strong force of the enemy, and yelling wildly, drove them belter skelter into the Parig river, where

lice system of the Americans there would

have been a general outbreak and looting. The police, however, kept a strong

belter skelter into the Parig river, where they were drowned like rats.

The utter fearlessness of American soldires was never better demonstrated than in this engagement. They appeared to find delight in the battle, and every man was anxious to get into action. The general commanding the troops is also worthy of high praise for the manner in which he has dealt with the situation. The forces could scarcely have been better disposed to renel and have been better disposed to repel any attack that might have been made by

It has transpired that though the attack was sudden, it was fully expected, and every precaution had been taken to Firing continued throughout the night at occasional intervals. It has been re-sumed this morning, but was in no way as heavy as it was at the beginning of the engagement.

At noon the firing of the enemy slack-

At noon the firing of the enemy stack-ened off, the Filipinos being apparently demoralized by the extrenely heavy losses inflicted upon them. The Americans were elated over the punishment they have given the treach-erous natives. They are fully equipped to meet any further call on them. It is thought

The Enemy May Rally Again

occupying block house No. 7 fired a where taken to the American hospitals where they were treated by physicians gun, which was evidently the signal for Several hundred rebels were captured. gun, which was evidently the signal for an attack to be made on the Americans. The Nebraska regiment was encamped in the vicinity of the outpost where the shooting occurred, and it was upon this regiment the first attack was made. Immediately after the firing of the latter was sitting at the window of the second reserve beginning.

hospital.
Lieut.-Col. George R. Colton, of the
First Nebraska Infantry, was attacked First Nebraska Infantry, was attacked by a native armed with a sword while he was riding in a carriage to the front, and Co. Colton drew his revolver and killed his assailant. Col. William C. Smith, of the First Tennessee Infantry, was attacked by apoplexy during the warmest of the fighting and died before assistance could be given him.

It is evident that

The Natives Have Been Preparing Our troops, who had been expecting to some time for just an attack as trouble, were glad to have an opportunity to square accounts with the natives, which for some time caused no little which for some time caused no little bother to the Americans. Most of the damage of this kind was in the city or vicinity. The signal corps was com-pelled to work hard to repair the cut

At the time of sending this dispatch the city of Manila is perfectly quiet. Among the seriously wounded is Lieut. Chas, Hogan, of the First California Infantry; Sergt. Wm. Neal, of the same regiment, was also wounded, but his in-

Aguinaldo's Agent Arrested. It was known to the American officers

tie check was put on his november at til fighting occurred, when he was promptly arrested on the charge of being a spy. The outlook for him is bad, as military justice now will be swift and certain. Americans Will Force the Fighting. Later the monitor Monadnock was ordered to fire on the Filipinos south of Manila.

New York, Feb. 6.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Instructions will be sent to Major General Otis dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Linstructions will be sent to Major General Otis city y to-morrow directing him to follow up his victory over the insurgents and to crush the power of Aguinaldo in the Philip-

aldo and his follow as also placed them-selves within that provision of the presi-dent's proclamation declaring it as be-ing the purpose of the United States goving the purpose of the United States government to hold to strict account those responsible for the disturbance of the peace and order of the island, or who fail to recognize the supremacy of the United States. It was with full knowledge, therefore, of the action which this government would take that Aguinaldo directed an assault on the American lines and the authorities say he will now suffer the punishment his treachery desuffer the punishment his treachery de-

Filipinos to Blame. Chicago, Feb. 6.—In referring to the situation in Cuba, Brigadier-General James Wade, who is en route to St. Paul, where he goes to take command of the department of Dakota, which position he held previous to going to Cuba, said: "I do not think the United States need anticipate trouble there. Gomes's last communication to the President, in which he accepted the terms offered by this country, has practically settled that as far as the insurgents are concerned. The benefits which will result to this country through the late campaign will be arrormous and I believe most firmly in the policy of territorial expansion. I do not think that the increase of the standing army to 200,000 will give us one more than

When shown the despatch from Manila giving an account of the attack Manila giving an account of the attack upon the American forces by the insurgents, General Wade said: "Well, that looks like business. Of course there is nothing left but to fight, and I do not think there can be any doubt of the result. Of course it is greatly to be regretted that hostilities have been commenced, but it certainly does not seem to have been the fault of Americans."

THE PEACE TREATY. Anti-Expansionists Blamed For the Attack on American Troops.

New York, Feb. 6.—Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, feels confident that the treaty will be ratified, says the Herald.

"I cannot see how the result can now be otherwise." he said last night. "It has been made perfectly apparent by the attack of Aguinaldo's forces upon the United States at Manila that what we have asserted from the beginning is have asserted from the beginning is true, and that the Filipinos have been encouraged to believe by what has taken place in the senate that no treaty could or would be made which would bind the

insurgents.
"That has been the tone of the reports of the Filipinos here from the beginning. From the aspect of our relations to the Philippines there should not have been a moment's hesitation about the ratification of the treaty, and the events of

resterday prove it.

"By our protocol with Spain our freedom of action was restrained in every way as to territory and military operations. We should be released from that restraint at the earliest possible moment. It is very unfortunate that the opponents of the treaty cannot see this until it is demonstrated by an actual attack upon United States forces." New York, Feb. 6.—In a despatch to

the Times, Senator Spooner is quoted as having expressed the belief that the situation at Manila would convince the senate of the necessity for prompt ac-tion. Senator Platt concurred in this

Another Account of the Fight. (Associated Press.) Manila, Feb. 5.—The long expected war between the Americans and Fili-

war between the Americans and Filipinos at a last. war between the Americans and Filipinos has come at last. There is considerable recklessness among the Filipinos at Cavite, below Mahila, but thus far they have attempted no overt acts.

The California batteries of heavy artillery comprise part of, the garrison of Cavite, and the force there is more than strong enough to suppress any revolt against authority.

When the troops took the trenches that had been occupied by the natives they make the suppression of the store were destroy. When the troops took the trenches that had been occupied by the natives they make the suppression of the store were destroy. The contents of the store were destroy. When the tree contents of the store were destroy. The contents of the store were destroy.

Mesa and commenced a fusilade, which was ineffectual. The Nebraskan, Mon-tana and North Dakota outposts replied irregularly, and held their ground until reinforcements arrived.

The Filipinos' concentrated at three points, Calvaran, Cagalane and Santa Mesa. About 1 o'clock the Filipinos opened

fre on all three regiments simultaneously. It was supplemented by the fire of two siege guns at Balik Blika, and by advancing their skirmishers at Pandi-The Americans responded with a ter-

The Americans responded with a terrible fire, but owing to the darkness they were unable to determine its effect.

The Utah Light Artillery also did good work on the extreme left.

The engagement lasted over an hour. The United States cruises Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed off Manilbon, opened fire with their second batteries on the Filipinos' position, and kept it up vizorously.

hatteries on the Empinos position, and kept it up vigorously.

At 2.45 there was another fusilade along the incline and the sea-going doubled turreted monitor Monadosek opened fire on the enemy from off Malate.

With daylight the Americans advanc-

With daylight the Americans advanced. The Californian and Washington regiments made a splendid charge and drove the Filipinos from the villages of Paco and Santa Mesa.

The Nebraska regiment also distinguished itself during several hours, and captured one howitzer and a very strong position at the reservoir, which is connected with the water works. connected with the water works. The Kansas and Dakota regiments compelled the enemies right to retreat

to Calboran. There was intermittent firing at various points all day long.

The losses of the Filipinos cannot be estimated at present, but they are known to be considerable.

The American losses are estimated at twenty men killed and 125 wounded.

A native tribe, the Ygorates, armed with bows and arrows, made a very de-termined stand in face of the artillery fire, and left many dead men on the Several attempts were made in this city yesterday to assassinate American Official Dispatches.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The following eablegram from General Otis has been This decision was reached at an important cabinet meeting held in the White House to night (Sunday) attended by the President, Secretary Hay, Secretary Hay, Secretary Alger, Attorney General Griggs and Adjutant-General Corbin.

This morning they commenced a vigor ous advance all alone the line. The cormy attempted to hold their positions, but the Americans would not be idented.

cabled the following to the navy department to-day:
Manila, Feb. 6.—Secretary of Navy,
Washington: Insurgents have attacked Manila. The Boston leaves to-day to relieve the Baltimore, which will return to Manila. Two men were wounded yesterday on board the Monadnock, one seriously. (Signed) DEWEY.

Dewey Will Bombard Manila. Dewey Will Bombard Manila.

Hong Kong, Feb. 6.-The following despatch was received here from Manila before the outbreak there occurred: Rear-Admiral Dewey, in an interview, said the Monadnock is guarding one end of the city, the Monterey the other and the army proteots the rear. He added that he had sent word to Aguinaido that if, accidentally, the insurgents entered Manila, he would reduce it to mortar and stone. The insurgents are an armed mob, the despatch adds, incapable of government, and are angry with Admiral Dewey for seizing vessels slying Filipino flags. The admiral, the correspondent says, is not favorable to annexation, but believes in the gradual withdrawal of the United States troops. He also says the United States is morally bound to establish a stable government in the Philippines.

A Filipino Version. Hong, Kong, Feb. 6.—The Filipino junta here has issued a statement setting forth that the fighting at Manlla was only an outpost skirmish, designed to influence the vote in the United States senate to-day on the peace treaty. on the peace treaty.

Independence Impossible.

Manila, Feb. 6.—9 a.m.—The Filipinos have apparently reached the conclusion that the Americans mean business, as there were no further hostilit'es last night and no attempt was made to recover the lost ground.

The Covernment Candidate Elected by Ac. clamation in Northeast Kootenay r that daring Artic

Donaid, B. C., Feb. 6.—W. C. Wells, government candidate, was to-day elected by acclamation for Northeast Loote-

Estimated at \$12,000.

Vancouver, Feb. 6.-The most serious fire which has taken place in Vancouver for some time broke out yesterday afternoon shortly after one o'clock in the store of Mr. H. G. Moore, at the corner of Cordova, and Richards streets. So rapidly did the flames spread that the whole store was ablaze when the fire brigade arrived. The damage is estimated at \$12,000. How the fire occurred is a mystery. Moore had been in the store and left a fire burning in a small stove, and when leaving locked the door. He stood talking to Mrs. Moore for a few minutes and, turning, was sur-prised to see the store illuminated by flames. The brigade was summoned, but when it arrived the flames were leaping when it arrived the flames were leaping through the plate glass windows. Fireman C. It. Barker had his hand badly burned in coupling a line of hose to the hydrants. The contents of the store were destroyed. Moore had \$4,000 insurance on his \$10,000 have already laid the matter before the Russian consul at San Francisco.

It Is Alleged That a Monster Petition

Skagway, Alaska, Jan. 30th, via Seattle, Wn., Feb. 6.-A monster petition to President McKinley and the members of the joint high commission is being signed, asking their assistance in se-curing the repeal of the Alien Exclusion Act recently passed by the government of British Columbia, in which the Atlin-mining district is located. The petition has already been signed by a thousand miners. Five thousand in all are expected to sign the petition, which will be forwarded to Washington by the next steamer. Canadians are signing as readily as Americans. The trade is already arrends. ready seriously affected, and high of ficials of the White Pass road said to day that the English owners have cabled over that if the act is not revoked work on the road will be stopped. The Por-cupine and Salmon river districts on the Dalton trail are coming to the front, and prospectors heading originally for Atlin are going into the new fields in

A PRINCE MISSING.

London, Feb. 4.—A London law firm is advertising for Prince Ludwig Carl, of Lawenstein-Wertheim, who was last seen in England in October, with the seen in England in October, with the Prince of Wales. He was a guest of the Duke of Portland at Welbeck Abbey. The Prince's wife, who is a daughter of the Earl of Wexborough, repudlates the action of the lawyers. She declares that she knows where her hand is but wellings to say. husband is, but refuses to say.

VANCOUVER SOLICITOR DEAD. Vancouver, Feb. 6.-Mr. J. J. Blake, Vancouver, Feb. 6.—Mr. J. J. Blake, Vancouver's first city solicitor, was found dead in bed by his 7-year-old son in his room on Abbott street at 2 o'clock this morning. Deceased, who came here in 1895 from London, was born in Haldimand county in 1848, and was a graduate of Albert College, Belleville. Some years ago he was disbarred from practising as a barrister. Paralysis of the heart was the cause of death of the heart was the cause of death. He will probably be given a public

REMANDED UNTIL TO-MORROW. The Trial of the Two Robertsons, Snider and Rollans Adjourned.

funeral.

and Rollans, Adjourned.

Owing to the fact that Mr. Page, clerk of the court, was subpoensed and had to attend as a witness in the Supreme Court, the trial of the twell-Robertsons, Snider and Rollans for burglary was not preceded with in the Robertsons, Snider and Rollans for burglary was not preceded with in the Robert Court this morning. The court was packed with spectators in expectation of, sensational developments.

Mr. McPhillips, for the defence, asked that the charges be read in order that trial might be applied for. This was accordingly done. Some of the charges were against Wm. Snider, ir., Wm. Robertson, ir., and George Rosson: but Strart Robertson also, evidently to his own surprise, was named as defendant in the charges of stealing robes from David Spencer's stable, as well as of entering Pichon's store, Maynard's store, Mrs. Toray's house, Kirkpatrick's house and Hassord's house. Stuart Robertson also is charged with being it possession of stolen property, namely, a silver watch belonging to Irving Kirkpatrick.

The young men smilled unconcernedly as The Americans advanced steadily.

The Insurgents have been property, namely and navy were generally store.

The Americans advanced steadily.

The Americans advanced steadily.

The Insurgents have been property, namely advanced steadily.

The Insurgents have been driven beck and our lines advanced. No casualties to navy.

The Americans advanced steadily.

The Americans advanced steadily.

The Americans advanced steadily.

The Insurgents have been driven beck and our lines advanced. No casualties to navy.

The Americans advanced steadily.

The Americans advanced steadily.

The Am

Sealers Thought To Have Been Drowned From the Allie I. Alger Found After Seven Years

Were Picked Up by a Russian Gunboat and Are Now Prisoners of

Many stories of adventure are connected with the history of sealing since it began many years ago, but none is more romantic or strange than that which has just come to light in a letter received from California by a local sealing man. Seven years ago the sealing schooner Allie I. Alger, then sailing under the American flag in command of Capt. Jones, returned from a sealing cruise to the Japan coast and the Komanderofski and Atta Islands, and reported that three of her crew had been drowned. These were Frank Bassford, Albert Donaldson and another whose name cannot now be learned. Since then the trio have been thought dead,

and mourned as though they had en-tered the valley of the shadow.

Relatives of Bassford, who live in Suisun, California, have, however, just received information which goes to show that the lost hunters were not drowned as was thought, but are alive and languishing as prisoners of the Czar in a Siberian prison. Bassford sailed in the Allie I. Alger in January, 1892. He was a crack shot, and was considered one of the best hunters on the vessel. The schooner crossed the Pacific and on reaching Japanese waters lowered her boats and began sealing. Bassford and Donaldson, together with a boat steerer, occupied one of the boats. After hunting all day the boats, with the exception of Bassford's boat, returned to the school of the boats and the boats. schooner. A returning boat heard gun-shot sounds from it—they were unable to see it as night had fallen. It failed to return to the vessel that night, al-though rockets were fired at intervals to give the tost men the schooner's bearing. Next day a search was begun, and for three days the boats scoured the ocean without avail. The next day—the fourth that the kinters had bearing. ourth that the hunters had been miss-ng—a typhoon was encountered, and Capt. Jones, surmising that the sealers bad been caught in the storm, gave them up as lost.

On her return from her cruise the Allie I. Alger reported them drowned, and so they were considered until about a month ago, when a gunner of the United States ship Olympia returned to Suism, his native town, and told the relatives of Bassford that Barney Fox, an American sailor who is sailing on a an American sailor, who is stilling on a Japanese ship, had informed him while he was in Yokohama that Bassford and Donaldson were alive and, together with a number of other Americans, were held at Petropaulovski on the peninsula of at Petropaulovski on the peninsula of Komskutcha. Fox said that the lost scalers had been picked up by a Russian gunboat, and as "it is the law of the Moscovite, while he guards with shot and shell, when you come by the isles in the Smoky Seas, you must not take his scal," as Kipling puts it, they were made prisoners and remain so.

The letter states that the relatives of Bassford, amongst whom is ex-Assembly man J. M. Bassford, will investigate the report, and if it be true action

An Arrangement Arrived at Whereby Owners Receive \$125 a Ton and Retain Their Property.

Pelagic Sealing Prohibited -Arrangements Being Made for the Schooners to Engage in Cod Fishing.

News has just reached here that the scaling dispute has at length reached a settlement, and if the United States Senate ratify the decision arrived at by the Commissioners the business is to be a thing of the past. The American gov-ernment is to buy out the schooners en-gaged in the industry at \$125 a ton, but

gaged in the industry at \$125 a ton, but not to become the owner of the vessels; they are to revert to their owners, the payment being made as it were for the stoppage of the industry.

According to a letter received from a Victorian now, at Washington, D.C., the representative of the sealers, Capt. J. G. Cox, made this offer to the commissioners, who accepted it subject to the ratification of the United States Senate. The business will then be at an end as far its januada is concerned and the Dominion government, it is understood, will be asked to prosecute any vessel coming in with skins.

The Washington correspondent of the Seattle Post Intelligencer gives the following in this regard: "In the matter of seals there seems no doubt that the commission will decide to prosecute any property of the seals there seems no doubt that the commission will decide to prosecute and the commission will decide the property of the seals there seems no doubt that the commission will decide the property of the seals there seems no doubt that the commission will decide the property of the seals there are the seams no doubt that the commission will decide the property of the seals there are the seams no doubt that the commission will decide the property of the sealers. seals there seems no doubt that the com-mission will decide to purchase the Victorian fleet at a sum which will not extorian fleet at a sum which will not exceed \$500,000; and in return the Canadian government will agree to refuse to clear any vessel for the purpose of scaling and to prosecute any ship which may come in with skins. As the United States has an agreement with Japan to break us relief scaling this course with break up pelagic sealing, this course will tend to increase the revenues of the government and at the same time perpetuate the herds, giving to the nation some return from the islands, which has not been the case for many years, and do away with the necessity for any large patrol fleet. There are about fifty vessels in the Victoria fleet, with an average tonnage of sixty tone? Thead, steps are being taken to use the vessels in other trade when they lose their business as sealers. It is said on the street to-day that many will go into the fishing business, and alernment and at the same time perpetuate will go into the fishing business, and already action is being taken to form a joint stock company to send a number of the schooners godfishing in Behring Sea and along the Fairweather grounds. me owners are also considering freighting project and some are talking of taking their vessels southward with produce and selling them. That they can earn at least a living wage is shown by charters offered a short time ago to arry salmon to Japan and bring sulphur as a return gargo.

RAILWAY, SMASHOIN MICHIGAN. Detroit, Mich., Feli for Asspectal to the Journal, from Imlay City. Mich. says: A head-on collision has becurred here between, Grand Trunk passenger trains. The engineer and postal clerk were killed and several persons injured. The coaches were badly wrecked.

FROM OTTAWA. Ministers Return From New York Ar-

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—Hon. Messrs. Mills, Fielding, Blair and Sifton returned here from New York at noon to day. Hon. J. I. Tarte left the train at Montreal. The ministers met the Canadian commissioners to the International Commission at Washington at New York and had a conference with them. Preniler Laurier and the Hon. Messrs. Cartwright and Davies returned to Washington yesterday, and other members of the cabinet left for Ottawa. The ministers had nothing to say on reaching here:

Later.—(Special.)—The outlook for the treaty is not promising. The Americans

treaty is not promising. The Americans want a great deal and will give but want a great deal and will give but little. The Canadian commissioners will be here before the 20th inst.

Mr. W. D. Scott, immigration agent for the Manifolm government, who has been appointed a member of the advisory board of the Paris exposition, arrived here this morning. Mr. Scott represents all country west of Lake Superior.

Steamship Agents and Merchants of the Sound Greatly Alarmed Regarding Reported Change of Boundary..

They Say the Possession of Skngway and Dyea by Canada Would Bring All Business to British Columbia.

The report that the United States will probably cede to Canada the ports of Skagway and Dyea is creating considerable alarm in the Sound citics, says the Ta-coma Ledger. They fear that they will be excluded from sending goods into Skagway or Dyea without paying duty, and that the exactions of such duty would throw all the trade of the north into the hands of Victoria and Vancouver, in British Columbia: They also fear the result that would come to the coast ship ping industry of the Americans, and say all the Puget Sound Skagway-Dyea steam er lines would practically be killed, as American steamers cannot coast between

er lines would practically be, killed, as American steamers cannot coast between British Columbia ports.

The same paper publishes an interview, with R. W. Carleton, of the Pacific Conspiles. Company, in this regard, in which that rentleman says: "The passing of Skagway and Dyea into the bands of the Canadians would mean the exaction of duties on American grods, and the merchants of Skagway and Dyea would then send to Vancouver, and Victoria instead of the Tacoma and Seattle for their goods, and in that way avoid the payment of duties. This would divert all coastwise traffic from the maily American steamers engiged in the trade, and throw it into the hands of British craft, the only vessels allowed to coast between two Canadian ports. It would mean rulnation of the American trade out of the Sound.

"It may be argued the Americans already have to pay duties to Osmadians shortly after landing at Skagway, or Dyea or upon passing over Chilkout and White passes to Atifn or Dawson. That may be true, but there are many American trading houses in Skagway and Dyea which profit from the business they enjoy with men, who come to the coast to buy supplies for consumption in the Atin and the Klondike regions. While those stores are maintained at Skagway by Americans and on American soil, and while the merchants owning the stores are exempt from the duties that threaten, they will buy their stocks in Tacoma and Seattle, and be cumbiled to have them delivered to them by American steamers. "I understand the exact boundary line in the territory in juestion has never been physically fixed, but that an agreement was catered into wheeby the line was to be a certain distance from the coast. But it there were any mountain range running in the general direction, the summit of the ranges was to be the boundary. The line was to begin in Portiand canal and following out the canal northward, was to proceed according to the fixed parallel distance from the coast. But it seems that a question has arisen whether the mainland shores or the s mainland shores or the shores of the islands adjacent to the mainland are to be considered the 'coest.'

"The Americans maintain the shore of the mainland is the coast, and the Canadians that the shore of the adjacent islands is the coast. According to the Canadian contention the boundary line, instead of making a sweep to the litterior and back from Lynn Canal, as it has been considered to make, twould be brought across the neck of the inlet, thus throwing Skagaway and Dyea inside the Canadian line."

Watter Oakes, president of the Alaska Steamship Company, running steamers be-

Walter Oakes, president of the Alaska Steamship Company, running steamers between Tacoma and Skagway and Dyen, who was also interviewed, spoke in the same strain as Mr. Carleton, saying the ceding of the territory proposed would be disastrous to trade and shipping of the Sound.

Mr. George Botts, another Tacoman, who was interviewed, said: "I don't know but it is a good thing. Skagway is now run by a pack of gamblers and harlots. Every American citizen who enters Skagway is held up and robbed by them. It won't be so if it becomes a British possession."

Sporting Intelligence.

Walcott Defeats Ryan.

Walcott Defeats Ryan.

Cincinnati, Feb. 4. — The principal attraction at a boxing exhibition in the Stag Athletic Club here to-night was a fifteen-round contest between Australian Jimmy Ryan and Joe Walcott at catch weights for a purse of \$1,500. Tom O'Reurke was Walcott's chief adviser and second. John Murphy, of Cincinnati, was referee. Walcott was the aggressor during the entire contest, Ryan continually clinching. In the fourteenth round both men rushed at each other and landed hard body blows with the right. In the break away Walcott landed a hard left swing on Ryan's chin, flooring him. Ryan took nine seconds of the count, and, r'sing, rushed to a clinch. Walcott pushed him away and swinging a hard left and right landed on the law and again sent Ryan to the floor. The latter got to a sitting position, but the referee, seeing he was helpless, stopped the contest and awarded the decision to Walcott.

THE RING.

The Corbett-Sharkey Fight. The Corbett Sharkey Fight,
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 3. — The forfelts of
both Corbett and Sharkey have been posted to guarantee their appearance in the
ring at Tattersall, Ill., on March 7. Tom
O'Rourke says Sharkey will train for at
least a week at Mount Clemens, Mich., before the Chicago fight. Corbett wants to
come here to train, but there 's difficulty
in getting the kind of quarters he wants
at this time of year. He will do mest
of his preparations in New York, unless
some suitable place is found here.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE. Mrs. Botkin Sent to San Quentin Peni-

tentiary for Poisoning Mrs. Denning. San Francisco, Feb. 4.—Judge Cook to-day sentenced Mrs. Cordelia Botkin to imprisonment for the term of her natural life in the San Quentin natural life in the San Quentin penitentiary for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning, of a Dover. Del. whom she killed by means of a box of poisoned candy, sent through the mails as a gift from a triend and vinsuspectingly eaten by Mrs. Duning and some of, her friends, a Her sister. Mrs. Joshua Deane, also died from the effects of the absence with which the candy was load-gold that a life. In the sister with which the candy was load-gold that a life.