

Hot Shot For Sifton.

Sir Hibbert Tupper Challenges Him to an Impartial Investigation.

Offers to Prove Scandalous Neglect, Favoritism and Incompetence.

Victorie Members Charge the Times With a Disgraceful Concoction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 27.—The Ottawa dispatch of the 22nd to the Times astonished everyone here on account of its gross perversion of the truth. Your correspondent showed it to Col. Prior and Mr. Earle to-night. They stated that the telegram headed "Useless Objection" is a perfect tissue of lies. Col. Prior showed up the disgraceful tactics of the government in their treatment of a telegraph company to whom they had given a charter to build a line from Vancouver to Dawson. Neither Sir nor Mr. Earle nor Sir Charles Tupper would have been able to show a single line of the evidence which would establish his charges against the Yukon government. He began by citing a number of precedents from Canadian and Imperial sources for the course he was taking. He compared the unwillingness of the government to institute a Yukon inquiry with the wonderful zeal displayed in investigating all sorts of trumped-up charges against officers appointed by the late government. In the Yukon case Mr. Sifton could not get to do more than appoint his relative to try the charges against Sifton's department. The evidence shows that Commissioner Ogilvie has no idea of the duty of a judge. He sat still and did nothing until Mr. Clement, legal adviser for Yukon, arrived, and Mr. Clement gave decisions on his own without consulting the superior officers who had something to do with the matter. Mr. Clement's services seem to have been used to assist Mr. Ogilvie in suppressing testimony.

REBUKED BY HIS BISHOP.

Hamilton Priest Publicly Censured For Transgressing on Another's Diocese.

Brantford, June 27.—(Special)—Bishop Dowling, of Hamilton, administered a severe rebuke to Father Lennox during confirmation services on Sunday. It was reported that John Ryan was present for the matter, though belonging to another parish. The Bishop had a former quarrel with Lennox for discharging the duties of a priest in a special church tax, and took occasion on Sunday to publicly reprimand him.

The Yukon Scandals.

Sir Hibbert Tupper to-day carried out the promise that he would re-establish his charges against the Yukon government. He began by citing a number of precedents from Canadian and Imperial sources for the course he was taking. He compared the unwillingness of the government to institute a Yukon inquiry with the wonderful zeal displayed in investigating all sorts of trumped-up charges against officers appointed by the late government.

CLAIM.

Sanction For Yukon Acts.

Connection Statement to Yukon.

AIN.

Don Franzen's report that the cabinet, but even if it were disposed of the budget as proposed.

ONTARIO.

Sons Taken to Court.

Chicago syndicate.

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BOUNDARY AND REPUBLIC.

No Agreement Between C. P. R. and Great Northern for Rails Between These Canaps.

SHORTAGE OF OFFICERS.

Philippine Regimental Vacancies to Be Filled by Detaching from Corps at Home.

Washington, June 27.—The war department is making over the list of army officers to see whether any may be found who can be made available for service in the Philippines by being detached from their present commands. In many cases officers serving with regiments in the United States have offered to be transferred to regiments in the Philippines. Nearly every transport bound for Manila will carry officers to take the places of those who are unable to perform duty by reason of illness or wounds received in battle.

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The Mystery Is Solved.

"Flora Jones" Was Mrs. Hagenbach, a Resident of Victoria.

Was Accompanied to Seattle by Antone Sarantis, a Fruit Dealer.

Seattle, June 27.—(Special)—The unfortunate young woman who died last Wednesday morning at the residence of Mrs. Bradbury as a result of a criminal operation has been identified as Mrs. John A. Hagenbach of Victoria. As suspected all along, the name "Flora Jones" given by her was simply assumed to prevent the knowledge of her shame reaching the dear ones whose home she decided to leave with a man to whom she was not married. Hagenbach, the dead woman's husband, arrived in the city this morning and positively identified the woman.

It appears that Hagenbach and his wife lived in Victoria together prior to last October. They had six children, including a son named Antone Sarantis, who is now in the city. Sarantis accompanied Mrs. Hagenbach to Seattle when she came here to live. Hagenbach denied that he was the Chief of Police when he wired the Victoria police to-day not to let Sarantis escape. He asked that Sarantis be made a ward of the court, and that he be kept in custody until he can be removed to the local police believe that within a very short time they will be in possession of his name.

The Victoria police who were notified of the murder of the woman and Sarantis' supposed connection with the case made an effort yesterday to find Sarantis and interview him. He was unsuccessful. He was not around his place of business on Douglas street, near the corner of Pacific street, but at the same time it is thought that he has left the city.

Mrs. Hagenbach is a native of Victoria, her father, W. G. Brooks, two sisters and several children, besides her husband residing here. She was married some ten years ago, her husband being a painter by trade.

ELECTION CORRUPTION.

Methodist Conference Deplors Its Rapid Spread in Many Sections of the Country.

Yarmouth, June 27.—(Special)—At the Nova Scotia conference of the Methodist church in this town, this resolution was passed: "Whereas the practice of bribery at elections is rapidly increasing in many sections of the country, and venality of voters is becoming more and more unblushingly, we petition parliament to add to the Criminal Code acts to prevent corrupt practices at elections, which are a menace to stability of free institutions, and to the peace and good government of the country."

The motion concludes with a request for the appointment of a royal commission of two superior court judges, with full power to investigate all the charges set forth.

Sir Hibbert Tupper stated his political future, and said he would forfeit his seat in the house if he could not prove his charges before a judicial commission. The general impression is that in the face of this formidable indictment the government must take action.

Strangle Hold on Industry in Atlin.

Absentee Claim Owners Favored by Provincial Government While Residents Must Not Organize For Hydraulic.

Arrival of Lieutenant-Governor and Minister of Mines Anxiously Looked For—Victoria Delegates Held in the Meantime.

Appearance of Job in Sale of Town Lots—Fictitious Value Placed on Some Squatters' Improvements—List of Purchasers.

Atlin, June 26.—At last, after a long and weary wait to the people of this district, Mr. Justice Irving arrived on the steamer from Bennett this morning, and it is announced that he will open court for the hearing of disputes regarding the mineral claims on Monday next. There are several hundred of them to be tried, and it is feared that it will now require the remainder of the season in which to hear and adjudicate upon them all. Along with Judge Irving there arrived Mr. E. M. N. Woods, of New Westminster, who I am informed has been appointed to the office of stipendiary magistrate here. Some 30 or 40 passengers also arrived on the boat, among them Armstrong and Irving were in charge, the latter of whom is suffering from an ugly bile fever. On the right foreign-bird camp, the matter of the injury was believed to be a tame bear when he received the injury, which shows that Bruin was not as tame as he might have been.

Along with Judge Irving there arrived also the intelligence that the government has decided to "lay over" all claims till the 1st of August. This further extension of the open season is the subject of heated address commented upon by the simple miners here, as it is regarded as simply another act on the part of the government in shielding the owners of claims here who are holding on to their speculative purposes. But it is said to be the detriment of the mining industry of the entire province.

It is reported here last week that the government had been reaching out for many of the claims, and almost invariably in the case of those who are holding on to their speculative purposes. But it is said to be the detriment of the mining industry of the entire province.

Several days ago, in the case of the bank, it was some time before the information leaked out that the gold had been washed out of a creek over in the Teslin hills, near the waterfalls, and they were quoted there. But all is again "quiet on the Potomac."

SALE OF ATLIN LOTS.

Protection of Squatters' Rights Leads to Suspicion of Favoritism in Some Cases.

Special to the Colonist.

Atlin, May 20.—The long-looked-for government auction sale of Atlin town lots has now taken place, and people who have been squatting on the townsite now know where they stand with regard to their right of ownership. The sale took place on the 17th and 18th inst. and was attended by a large crowd, but the bidding for property, except in a few instances, could not be regarded as at all spirited. The selling was done for the greater part by Gold Commissioner Graham. Before the start it had been made generally public that an upset price had been placed by the government on each lot, the highest being valued at \$400 and the lowest \$100. At the outset the exact price placed on each lot was not announced, but this plan was abandoned before the sale had proceeded half an hour, and as each lot was offered the upset price demanded by the government was quoted. The terms of sale were one-third cash, one-third at the end of six months, and the balance in twelve months, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum. Building conditions were attached to the sale of each lot, the value of the buildings to be erected varying according to the value and importance of the location of the lot. On First street, which is the principal business street, the purchaser of a lot was required to erect within six months a building of the value of at least \$1,000; on Second street the value of the building was to be \$500; on Third street, \$300, and on all other streets the value of the building was to be in proportion to its proximity to the main business thoroughfare. Thus it occurred that very few lots were sold except to people who intended to use them either for business or residential purposes. Considerable building had already been done on numbers of the lots, the houses being for the greater part of logs, and in selling the lots on which these buildings stood the government agent had added the government royalty improvements to the value of the lots. The result was that in many cases the amount was not large in any case, ranging perhaps from 50 cents to \$4.00, and was not a serious tax, but it served to illustrate the extreme vigilance of the government's agents here in the collection of anything in the way of taxes that is possible. They are a great deal more concerned with the following table gives the results of the sale as a whole, the upset price asked by the government, the price obtained at the sale, and the names of the purchasers on each lot, the lots being sold subject to the payment of the value of improvements to the squatter. Following is the complete list:

Table with columns: No., Purchaser, Upset Price, Price bid, Val. Imp. Includes lots 9-W. D. Hayward, 10-W. H. Greig, 11-C. H. Johnston, 12-R. H. Johnston, 13-C. H. Johnston, 14-A. M. Beattie, 15-D. Hunter, 16-W. H. Greig, 17-C. H. Johnston, 18-W. H. Greig, 19-C. H. Johnston, 20-W. H. Greig, 21-C. H. Johnston, 22-A. M. Beattie, 23-D. Hunter, 24-W. H. Greig, 25-C. H. Johnston, 26-W. H. Greig, 27-C. H. Johnston, 28-W. H. Greig, 29-C. H. Johnston, 30-W. H. Greig.

Blunder Or Worse.

Government Promise to Divert West Bound Traffic to American Lines.

Grand Trunk Allies Favorable at Canadian Roads' Expense.

Senate Discovers New Scandal Involved in the Railway Deal.

By Associated Press.

Montreal, June 27.—The Star in a leading article to-night headed "A Monstrous Scheme," says: "An inquiry into the government made by Sir Mackenzie Bowell in the Senate has called public attention to one of the most astonishing features of the Intercolonial extension deal, and one which has hitherto escaped notice. This is nothing less than an agreement by which the government of Canada binds itself for 99 years to give all its west-bound unassigned traffic controlled by the Intercolonial, or its connections, destined for points west, thereof reached by the Grand Trunk and its connections, to the Grand Trunk system."

Transvaal War Discussed.

Mr. Chamberlain Talks Freely of the Prospect of Resort to Arms.

Troops Reviewed at Aldershot as Object Lesson to Britain's Enemies.

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London, June 27.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, addressing the Unionists of Bristol yesterday, reviewed carefully the Transvaal question. In the course of his speech he said that owing to the enormous military preparations of the government of the South African Republic to increase the British garrison in Cape Colony and Natal, entailing an additional expenditure of £5,000,000 annually. "If the reforms which Lord Ripon proposed in 1884 had been accepted," said the minister, "there would have been no raid and no crisis at present, but the raid and the hands of the government and prevented the application of pressure."

Mr. Chamberlain said that the government had tried to establish friendly relations with President Kruger, but all their efforts had been received with contempt. He then proceeded to eulogize Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony and British high commissioner for South Africa. The government accepted responsibility for the actions of that official. As for the counter proposals of Mr. Kruger, they did not constitute even a fair installment of reform.

After denouncing in the strongest terms the attitude and actions of the Boers, Mr. Chamberlain said with great liberation and emphasis that the Transvaal's enormous secret service fund has procured it friends and advocates in every country. The relations of British subjects there are treated is not only a menace to them, but interfere with our prestige among the natives, who now regard the Boer and not the British as the paramount power. Besides the breaches of the London convention the Transvaal is flagrantly violating the equality that convention was intended to secure. Its misgovernment of the means to secure the disease atmosphere, and so long as the disease of hatred prevails in the Transvaal it is impossible to stop the contagion.

"Four times since independence was granted we have been on the verge of a war with the Transvaal. It is erroneous to say the British government wants war, but it is equally erroneous that the government will draw back now that it has put its hand to the plough. We hope the efforts now being made will lead to an amicable arrangement, for Great Britain only desires justice, but there will come a time when patience can no longer be distinguished from weakness and when moral pressure becomes a force that cannot be continued without loss of self-respect. I trust that time may never come in this instance, but if it does Britain will insist upon finding the means to secure a result essential to the peace of South Africa."

The speech was warmly applauded. In reply to a vote of thanks, Mr. Chamberlain said he felt strengthened and encouraged by their confidence and support. He had spoken from the heart and he believed that he had reached a critical turning point in the history of the Empire, and the whole world was watching to see how they would issue from the difficulty. "It is," he said, "that the country will show itself unworthy of its glorious history and traditions."

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