

LE NAVY LOST.

Liberia Overwhelmed by a
able Misfortune.

March 27.—Mail advices re-
Monrovia, the capital
republic of Liberia an-
xtinction of the Liberian
of two gunboats. It is
Rocktown was sunk in
Monrovia March 10, while
was captured in the St.
here she was going to be
a cost about \$140,000, and
for loss to the government
which probably will be un-
se them.

NG HEARD FROM.

Weeks Old Grimly Relate
Walking Is Bad.

March 14.—The Boers re-
bombardment of the
12, a six-inch gun, which
repeatedly shelled for a
rappel used against troops
The projectiles were inef-
cover, but were danger-
ous in the court house, kil-
latives and wounding four
women were also
led.

s' Halt
May Be LongMonth Before He
Boldness of
Raiders.mer on Sick Leave
Loyalty of the
ape Dutch.

March 28.—4 a.m.—The Boers
little good luck and are
boldness again, as a raid-
nated at 400 is believed by
rees at Warrenton to have
Kimberley-Bloemfontein
Monday and to have head-
with the intention of cut-
ting ten miles west.
Oliver appears to have
en and 25 miles of wagons
country, where he can make
guard defence.

own correspondent of the
days it is improbable that
from Bloemfontein will be
other month. General Cle-
ancing to Bloemfontein in
When Lord Roberts be-
h northward General Gat-
left in charge of Bloem-
fontein government has ordered
lunteers to withdraw south
river for fear of accen-
tating.

ing Post has the following:
20, from Burgersdorp;
rally is now very serious,
are tumbling over each other
to give information to the
critics. Real loyalty,
a plant of slow growth in
ts. I have travelled with
t and I believe, and I
is the rebels favors temper-
with mercy."

to the Daily Telegraph
contain dated Monday and
galeers have arrested Com-
puzio, who had their pass-
settled upon a farm 20
of Bloemfontein, wishing to
under British rule."

COUVER AFFAIRS.

s Trip to Nome-Labor Can-
in Prospect—Mr. Kidd's
Intentions.

own Correspondent.

ry, March 27.—Vancouver has
ry warm thanks from citizens
book for the relief funds sent

M.P., said to-day that he
be a candidate again. If he
would be as a follower of

of the political situation to
Watson, the labor leader,
othing would be done by the
until after the Liberal con-
April 5, but if he sided up
correctly there was a possi-
petition on the part of the labor
lish Columbia to put straight
dates in the field wherever
a possibility of success. He
or men would run in almost
stency, even in New West-
where some prominent fish-
erl receive the support of the
there.

Connell received to-day a let-
s. Barber, agent for the Vic-
tor Alpha. Mr. Barber, who
Seattle, writes that he has had
fortune in getting nearly all
ers he can carry, as well as
for the first trip of the
Cape Nome on April 5. He
the Americans who have book-
say that they are willing to
that they'll have no trouble
and all they ask is to be placed
three miles from Nome. They
p, that they would like to see
event American citizens from
to Nome over the ice from the
limit. In the meantime word
received that the British at
Washington is taking up the
Canadian steamers not being
trade at Nome. The Nech-
the first steamer to reach Nome

COMMISSIONER RETIRES.

g, March 27.—The announce-
ment that Mr. L. A. Hamilton,
for many years occupied the
f land commissioner for the
Pacific, has resigned his posi-
like effect immediately. Mr.
is absent at present from the
to illness in his family.

Equal Rights
In China.Great Powers Come to an Agree-
ment Definitely Securing
The Open Door.Uniform Tariffs and Port Priv-
ileges for Trade of All
Nations.

Washington, March 27.—Secretary
Hay to-day submitted to Congress
the correspondence had with the governments
of other nations respecting the mainte-
nance of an "open door" in China. The
correspondence extended over a period of
time from September 6 last to the 20th
last, the last date marking the comple-
tion of the undertaking. The nations
addressed on this subject by the United
States were Great Britain, France, Ger-
many, Russia, Italy and Japan. On
September 6 the state department ad-
dressed to the American ambassadors in
London, Berlin and St. Petersburg.

London, Berlin and St. Petersburg
of the matter of the American govern-
ment is the matter of the "open door."
Italy and Japan were similarly address-
ed about a month later. While the formal
declarations sent to the ambassadors
were similar in each case, yet the officers
each adopted a different phraseology in
addressing themselves to the govern-
ments to which they were accredited.
The form of conveyance chosen by Am-
bassadors China in a note to the British
government, which was as follows:

My Lord: I am instructed by the
secretary of state to present to your
Lordship a matter which the government
regards as of great and equal importance
to Great Britain and the United States
in the maintenance of trade and com-
merce in the East, to which the interests
of the two nations differ, not in charac-
ter, but in degree only, and to ask for
action on the part of Her Majesty's gov-
ernment which the President conceives to
be in exact accord with its uniformly
declared policy and traditions and which
will greatly promote the welfare of com-
merce.

He understands it to be the settled
policy of the United States not to
to use any privileges which may be
granted to it in China as a means of ex-
cluding any commercial rivals, and to
freedom of trade for it that empire
means freedom of trade for all the world
alike. Her Majesty's government will
conceding by the same policy to Ger-
many and Russia the possession of
spheres of influence or interest in China
in which they are to enjoy special rights
and privileges, particularly with respect
to railways and mining enterprises, has
at the same time sought to maintain what
is commonly known as the "open door"
to secure to the commerce and navigation
of all nations equality of treatment
within such sphere of influence.

The maintenance of this policy is
urgently demanded by the commercial
communities of our two nations alike, as
it is justly held to be the only policy
one which will improve existing condi-
tions, enable them to maintain their posi-
tions in the market, and secure to them
their future opportunities.

"While the government of the United
States will in no way concede to any
any recognition of exclusive rights
of any power within or control over any
portion of the Chinese Empire, under
such agreements have been made,
made, it cannot conceal its apprehensions
that there is danger of complications
arising between the powers of the world
may imperil the rights insured to the
United States by its treaties with China."

"It is the sincere desire of any gov-
ernment that the interests of all nations
may not be prejudiced through exclusive
treatment by any of the controlling
powers within their respective spheres of
interest in China and it hopes to re-
tain there an open market for all the
world's commerce, and to prevent any
sources of international friction, and
thereby hasten united action of the
powers at Peking to promote adminis-
trative reforms and to strengthen the
strengthening the imperial government
and maintaining the integrity of China,
in which it believes the whole Western
world is alike concerned."

It is understood that the govern-
ment of China has been very favor-
able to the treatment of foreign trade and com-
merce therein, and that the policy of
Her Majesty's government of the desire
of the United States to have it make on
its own part and the provincial govern-
ment in the effort to obtain from each
of the various powers claiming "spheres
of interest" in China, and to be subst-
stantially to the following effect:

"1. That it will in no wise interfere
with any treaty port or any vested in-
terest within any sphere of interest or
interest or leased territory it may have
in China.

"2. That the Chinese treaty tariff for
the time being shall apply to all merchan-
dise landed or shipped to all such ports
as are within spheres of interest, and
less they be free ports, no matter
what nationality it may belong, and that
duties so leviable shall be collected by the
Chinese government.

"3. That it will levy no higher harbor
dues on vessels of another nationality
frequenting any port in such sphere
than shall be levied on vessels of its own
nationality, and no higher railway
charges over lines built, controlled or
operated within any sphere of interest
than shall be levied on citizens or sub-
jects of other nationalities transported through
such spheres than shall be levied on
similar merchandise belonging to its own
nationality transported over equal dis-
tances.

The President has strong reason to
believe that the governments of both
Russia and Germany will co-operate in
an understanding of Germany in declaring
the recent action of His Majesty the
Emperor of Russia, declaring the port
of Tientsin a free port, and the
ships of all nations during the whole
term of the lease under which it is to be
used by Russia, removes all uncertainty
as to the liberal and conciliatory policy
of that power, and justifies the expecta-
tions that His Majesty would accede to
a similar reciprocal policy on the part
of the United States now being presented to him, and
make the desired declaration. The re-
cent action of Germany in declaring the
port of Kiau Chou a free port, and the
aid which its government have given
in establishing their Chinese com-
munity house, coupled with oral assurance
given the United States by Germany
that the interests of the United States
with its citizens in Chinese spheres
would in no wise be affected by its oc-
cupation of this portion of the province
of Shan Tung, encourage the belief that

Little opposition
to the present pro-
test for a similar declar-

ation. It is needless also to add that
Japan, the power next most largely in-
terested in Chinese trade, must be in
entire sympathy with the views herein
expressed, and that its interests will be
qually served by the proposed arrange-
ment, and the declarations of its states-
men within the last year are so entirely
in line with it that the co-operation of
that power is confidently relied upon.

"It is therefore with the greatest
pleasure that I present this matter to
your Lordship's attention and urge its
prompt consideration by Her Majesty's
government, believing that the action is
entirely in harmony with its consistent
theory and purpose, and that it will
greatly redound to the benefit and ad-
vantage of all commercial nations alike.
The prompt and sympathetic co-opera-
tion of Her Majesty's government with
the United States in this important
matter will be very potent in promoting
its adoption by all the powers con-
cerned."

Just a week after the receipt of this
communication, Lord Salisbury acknowl-
edged its receipt in a note
promising to consult his colleagues on
the subject, and the declaration of the states-
men within the last year are so entirely
in line with it that the co-operation of
that power is confidently relied upon.

A month later came the informal an-
swer of the British government, under
date November 20, 1899, as follows:
addressed to Mr. Choate: "I have much
pleasure in informing your Excellency
that the British government will be pre-
pared to make a declaration
in the sense desired by your govern-
ment in regard to the leased territory
of Wei-Hai-Wei, and the leased territory
of China which may hereafter be ac-
quired by Great Britain, by lease or
otherwise, and all spheres of interest
now held, or that may be hereafter held
by her in China, provided that similar
declarations are made by other powers
concerned."

The last act in the negotiations, that
which was the agreement, was the
despatch on the 20th instant to the
American diplomatic representatives at the
capitals of the several countries
which are identical in its contents, and
couched in the following terms:

Sir:—The government having ac-
cepted the declaration suggested by the
United States concerning foreign trade
in China, the terms of which were
transmitted to you, and like action hav-
ing been taken by the British govern-
ment, and all spheres of interest
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Bank Robber
Arrested HereHe Was Located by the Vic-
toria Detectives Last
Week.Taken Back to Seattle to
Stand His Trial—His
Accomplices.

An important arrest was made here on
Friday evening last by Detectives Perdue
and Palmer, who succeeded in locating
Kid Parker, one of the men suspected of
having robbed the First National Bank
of Seattle of \$5,000. He was taken
back to the Sound city on Saturday by
Chief Reed, Detective Wapenstien and
James Nevine, superintendent of the
Portland branch of the Pinkerton de-
tective agency. The arrest was kept a
profound secret until Monday, the police
fearing that if the fact that Parker had
been arrested was made public, it would
prevent them from locating Robert Collins,
who has since been arrested in San
Francisco and Jack McGrath, supposed
to be in Tacoma, Ariz.

It is claimed that the Monday arrest
have nearly strong evidence against all
the men. The three are notorious speak
thieves, but heretofore Parker has kept
out of the hands of the police.

The robbery with which they are charged
was a very bold one, three men enter-
ing the First National Bank, Seattle, a
week ago Monday, and two of them en-
gaging the clerks in conversation, while
the third "broke" a roll of bills con-
taining \$5,000.

The police believe that John Collins,
now under arrest in San Francisco, was
implicated with Parker in the robbery.
Steps will be taken at the earliest pos-
sible moment to identify Collins, and if
he is the right man he will be extradited.
When the robbery occurred, Parker and
his accomplices were in the city. They
were inclined to the belief that it was
the work of Johnny Bingham, an ex-con-
vict, but the police department went to work
on the case. They were joined the next day
by Superintendent Nevine. Within thirty-
eight hours they concluded that Vi-
ctoria, who was, however, missing from
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APPRAISER AT DAWSON.

Mr. C. E. Renouf Appointed by the
Ottawa Government.

(From Wednesday's Daily Colonist.)
C. E. Renouf, of Ottawa, has been ap-
pointed by the Ottawa government as
appraiser of customs for the Yukon dis-
trict, with headquarters at Dawson.
For some time past the boards of
trade at the different Coast cities have
recognized the necessity of an ap-
praiser being stationed at Dawson, and
the creation of the office was no doubt
the result of recommendations from
those bodies.

Mr. Renouf will at once assume his
new duties, though for the present he
will be attracted to the local custom
house for instructional purposes. He
will proceed to Dawson at the opening
of the season, and will arrange to
spend his winters in Victoria, and
his summers at the Yukon capital,
only necessitating his remaining
there during the season of open naviga-
tion.

The new appointee has been a resi-
dent of the Yukon for some twenty
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Mr. Renouf, of Ottawa, has been ap-
pointed by the Ottawa government as
appraiser of customs for the Yukon dis-
trict, with headquarters at Dawson.

For some time past the boards of
trade at the different Coast cities have
recognized the necessity of an ap-
praiser being stationed at Dawson, and
the creation of the office was no doubt
the result of recommendations from
those bodies.

Mr. Renouf will at once assume his
new duties, though for the present he
will be attracted to the local custom
house for instructional purposes. He
will proceed to Dawson at the opening
of the season, and will arrange to
spend his winters in Victoria, and
his summers at the Yukon capital,
only necessitating his remaining
there during the season of open naviga-
tion.

The new appointee has been a resi-
dent of the Yukon for some twenty
years and a prominent member of the
local liberal party and board of trade.

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