

The Colonist.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20.

AN ENEMY OF THE WEST.

For a time the Toronto Globe seemed disposed to take a reasonable and on the whole favorable view of all matters relating to the development of Pacific coast interests, but for some undisclosed reason, it has lately gone off on the other tack, and may be fairly characterized as an enemy of the West. Its emity was exhibited in its method of treating the demands of this province for additional railway facilities. Though it is well known that in all other parts of the Dominion railway construction has been liberally aided out of the federal treasury, and although it is also well aware that British Columbia has been an exceptionally large contributor to the revenue of Canada, paying very far beyond its due proportion, the Globe has taken the position that the province must be content to regard the expenditure on the Pacific railway as meeting all the just demands of its people in respect to railway subsidies. Later it gave as a reason for opposing further assistance to British Columbia railways, that there was a difference of opinion as regards the best routes for new roads, and that the people of Eastern Canada could not be expected to determine questions of route through a province about which they know very little. Its latest exhibition of hostility to the West is contained in an article dealing with the Klondyke gold fields. If the design of the Globe is simply to prevent a mad rush of ill-prepared and totally inexperienced people into the wilds of the Yukon, it has been very unhappy in its language. Speaking of the routes it classes the Stickeen route with a miscellaneous lot, some of which no one would ever think of attempting, such for example as an imaginary route from Fort Simpson. Then it mentions the outfitting trade and tells its readers that the bulk of it is being done at Seattle. In the whole article there is not a single line to suggest that there are any advantages in buying goods in Canada, but the reader is left with the impression that none really exists.

We would have supposed that in a paper like the Globe, which pretends to voice Canadian sentiment and to be at the front in everything, Canadian interests could have found space for at least a single sentence pointing out that the Klondyke and other Yukon territory now sought by prospectors is in Canada, and that in view of the duties to be paid on supplies coming from the United States and the prices of goods in this country it is to the advantage of every one to buy their goods in Canada. This is a matter which does not concern the British Columbia cities only, for every wholesale merchant, every manufacturer and every farmer in the East is interested in it. The question is whether we shall retain the great trade to be developed on the Yukon or allow it to be snatched from us by our Southern rivals. We have not a word of fault to find with those rivals for the energy displayed by them in seeking to capture this trade. We admire it, except when it leads them to make deceptive statements to the public, but we think we have good cause to complain when the efforts of the British Columbia papers to retain for Canada the advantages of the ownership of the Yukon are not only not seconded, but are thwarted by a paper of the circulation and position of the Globe. Throughout this whole agitation for Canadian interests the Globe has been silent until now, and what it has said would have been better left unsaid.

HOGGISHNESS WILL NOT WIN.

The British Columbia Board of Trade took action yesterday in regard to the exactions imposed at Dyea upon Canadians entering the Yukon by that route. The customs officer there requires persons with Canadian goods either to pay a duty of 30 per cent, or to take an escort, whose charge is \$6 per day, besides his board, and who will be with him for nine or ten days on an average. As the duties are less than this charge, most persons prefer to pay them, whereupon their goods go forward in the same manner as United States products, and when they reach the Canadian frontier are subject to the Canadian duty of nearly the same amount as that paid at Dyea. If this sort of thing is allowed to continue, it is evident that it will be hopeless for Canadian cities to expect to do any outfitting for miners going by this route. The course recommended by the Board of Trade is that the Dominion government shall endeavor to come to an understanding with the United States government whereby this great hardship will be removed, and falling this, that the Canadian custom house at Tagish shall be closed and preventive officers be put on, with a strong police force, to turn back every man and every pound of goods seeking to enter the Yukon by that route, removing the custom house to Teelin Lake or Glenora on the Stickeen. The action of the Board in this matter has been communicated to the British Columbia members of parliament, who will be requested to back up the Board's representations and the other Boards of Trade in the province will be asked to do the same thing. Sir Hibbert Tupper, and Col. Donville, M.P.'s, have sent forward strong representations to Ottawa on the subject and so has the Hon. Mr. Peters and other private citizens. In this way we think that the government will be put fully in possession of the wishes of the people of this province in the premises. It is hoped that Sir Charles Tupper, now on his way from England, will stop in Ottawa long enough to give the government his views on the question and assure them of the support of the Conservative party in any proper effort to protect the rights of Canadians. We think that this action ought to be followed up by the presentation of strong memorials to the government from the business men of all the principal cities. We suggest that Winnipeg, Montreal, Toronto and Quebec should lead off in the matter, and that the principal newspapers of those cities should prepare memorials urging the Dominion government to take such action as is above outlined. If it should be necessary, the COLONIST has upon its counter such a memorial and hopes it will be signed by every person in Victoria. We recommend this course simply as a precaution, for we are satisfied that this new exhibition of hoggishness upon the part of the Coast people in the United States, which is seeking to drive Canadian trade out of Canadian territory, will not win. A despatch from Ottawa last night said that the United States government had sent a representative to Ottawa to see what arrangements can be made for traffic and mail accommodation across the Alaskan strip, which will be mutually advantageous to both countries. We have insisted from the first that a perfectly satisfactory arrangement will be made, for the reason that the United States has very much more to ask from Canada than Canada has to ask from the United States. Nevertheless, it is well to be prepared against any contingency, and for that reason we urge that the people of Canada and the press shall take the earliest opportunity of showing the government that they are in earnest in demanding the protection of their rights in the premises.

SPAIN'S TROUBLES.

If the telegraphic reports are not exaggerations, serious trouble is brewing in Spain. They must, however be taken with many grains of allowance. There are reasons to expect an overturn in Spain, where a republican movement has been in progress for a long time, although hitherto with only temporary success. A more formidable source of danger is the party known as the Carlites, which has been a constant source of trouble for upwards of sixty years. It originated in the fact that in 1829 Ferdinand II abolished the Salic law, under which females were barred from the succession to the crown, except in case of the total extinction of the male line. On the death of Ferdinand in 1833, the crown passed by virtue of this action to his minor daughter Isabella. His nephew, Carlos, disputed her claim, insisting that the Salic law was still in effect, and that he was, therefore, entitled to the crown. The result was civil war, in which Carlos got very much the worst of it, although he prolonged it for seven years. In 1860 his son renewed the struggle, but was defeated and taken prisoner. The son of the latter is the present claimant, and he has been at the head of numerous harassing but unsuccessful risings. In 1868 Isabella, who had become obnoxious for many good reasons, abdicated the throne after a revolution, which ended in a republic. At the end of two years the republic was abandoned, and Amadeus, son of Victor Emmanuel of Italy, was elected to wear the crown. He reigned for less than three years, when he abdicated, and Alfonso, Alfonso's son, was called to the throne. Alfonso had to put down a Carlite rebellion as soon as he took up the reins of power; and he gave every promise of being a successful sovereign, when his career was cut short by his death, which occurred in 1885, after he had reigned eleven years. He left the crown to his son, born after his death, that is in May, 1886. The baby was proclaimed king on the day of his birth, but the regency has remained in his mother's hands. She is Maria Christina, and is daughter of the Archduke Karl Ferdinand of Austria. It will be seen from this brief review that the conditions existing in Spain are such that confusion may arise at any moment. The connection of General Weyler with a new movement is not very obvious. He cannot very well expect to found a dynasty of his own, and he hardly seems the type of man to head a republican movement. The Spaniards are not in point of fact fit for popular government. Emilio Castellar, who was at one time the head and front of the republican movement, is on record as saying that his long experience of the character of the Spaniards leads him to believe that they could not be trusted to carry on a republic, and he therefore abandoned all hope of leading them to freedom in that way. Not only are the people unable to govern themselves if permitted to do so; but there is not the least doubt that the Austrian and German emperors would resist with force any attempt to oust the present reigning family. A new republic, even if a failure, is one of those things which the imperial rulers of the continent do not desire. France is menace enough to imperialism, without a new source of disturbance in the shape of a Spanish republic. At the same time the prolonged struggle in Cuba, the immense drain which it is causing, not only upon the money of the taxpayers, but upon the best blood of the nation, is creating profound dissatisfaction, and the people may take almost any step that promises a change, for any change will seem a relief.

WHAT THE FLAG SECURES.

Speaking of the annexation of Hawaii, the Hon. John W. Foster, secretary of state in President Harrison's cabinet, said that if the United States did not take the islands, the people would turn to Canada and Great Britain. "They have learned," he said, "from the colonial history of Great Britain that wherever the British flag goes there follows equal taxation, just and impartial administration of the laws and honest government." Mr. Foster is one of the best informed public men in the republic. He is of a very different type to the swash-buckler politicians of the Morgan and Pettigrew class. He represents the intelligent body of the American people, who in the long run control the foreign relations of the country, and this hearty expression of appreciation of British institutions will evoke a hearty response in every British land where it is read. It is a splendid compliment to the Empire. Coming from a man of international reputation it is a valued contribution towards the development of more amicable relations between the two great English speaking nations. The flag secures equal taxation. No one knows this better than those citizens of the United States who have lived under it. There is no discrimination. It may be that some of the laws are not what they ought to be, but they bear alike upon all, whether citizens or merely denizens. The administration of the laws is just and impartial. Canadians can have very little idea how much this means, for they have never experienced opposite conditions. It is absolutely true that in British courts all men are equal before the law. Corporation influence does not clog the wheels of justice, as in some countries; there is not one law for the rich and another for the poor as in others; but all men feel that when a question has reached the courts justice will be done. The government is honest. We believe this claim can be made with complete assurance that it cannot be successfully questioned. In spite of the fierce charges that are hurled against opponents in the heat of political controversy, we feel that it can be truthfully said of all British countries that the government is honest. There is no place in our politics for the dishonest man. He finds any position to which he may attain too hot for him. Our history is full of instances proving that the people expect more from their public men than mere brilliancy of conception or execution, and that honesty is the only sure passport to permanent popular favor. The reason why these things can be truly said of British countries is that the people are, as a rule, honorable in their instincts. A native-born British subject hates anything that savors of inequality in citizenship. He is willing to yield cheerful compliance with the laws of his country but he expects in return that those laws shall be administered in a manner which will entitle them and those who administer them to his respect. Upon this foundation rests the whole fabric which is called forth each warm praise from Hon. Mr. Foster.

THE STICKEEN RIVER.

Word has been received that owing to the exceptionally favorable character of the season the Stickeen river has frozen over in such a manner as to make the maintenance of winter traffic much more easy matter than it ordinarily is. This will mean very much for those persons who contemplate going into the Yukon by this route. Every day there comes evidence that this route is attracting more and more favorable attention. The fact that the Hootalinqua is such a fine river and that its gravel bars carry gold, while there is on both sides a wide area of promising ground to be prospected, will induce thousands of miners to select this route. We look forward with confidence to a great influx of people into this section. That a winter road will be opened and kept open now seems assured. The local government will do its share, and it is practically certain that the Dominion government will supplement anything done by the province with no stingy hand. It is of prime importance that this road should be available. We have not a word to say against other routes. There is likely to be more business than can be handled over them all; but, for several reasons, it is desirable that there should be a road that can be traversed with safety at all seasons, and this claim can be made for the Stickeen-Teelin route. With a good sleigh road to Teelin Lake, supplies of all kinds can be forced through on the snow and be ready to be transported down the river as soon as the ice breaks up. Thousands of people will seek the routes from the head of the Yukon, but if these alone were available, the congestion would be something terrible and the transportation facilities might break down under the pressure. When the Stickeen road is once opened, thousands of men and thousands of tons of merchandise will be sent forward that way. In view of these facts, the news of the excellent condition of the Stickeen ice is of great interest and importance. The death of Hon. James Mitchell, lately premier of New Brunswick, is announced. Mr. Mitchell was in point of years still in the prime of life, but for some time past he has been almost incapacitated from work by reason of cancer of the tongue. He was a native of New Brunswick. He entered the provincial government in 1883 as surveyor-general under Mr. Blair, subsequently taking the office of provincial secretary. On Mr. Blair's retirement to accept the portfolio of railways under Mr. Laurier, Mr. Mitchell became premier. A few months ago, his health grew so precarious that he resigned the premiership and became solicitor-general, which office he held at the time of his death. Mr. Mitchell was not a brilliant man, but had good administrative ability and managed his several departments in a very satisfactory manner. Previous to his entry into politics he held the office of school inspector for Charlotte county, N.B. He was once an unsuccessful candidate for the House of Commons. He leaves a widow and one daughter. The Post-Intelligencer urges United States prospectors to go to Alaska in preference to the Canadian Yukon, because it says titles in Canada are precarious. It says a man can buy a 20-acre placer claim in Alaska for \$2.50 an acre. It is necessary, however, though our contemporary does not say so, to "first catch your hare." In setting up Alaska as the land of bargain-counter placer claims, the Seattle paper is indulging in one of those freaks which have characterized it recently. Next week it will probably tell its readers that what is found in Canada is not gold but only brass. Has the Post-Intelligencer ever heard of sour grapes? Mr. KELLIE does not give a reason, but only an excuse, for withdrawing his support from the local government. It is quite true he was not consulted in the appointment of the Gold Commissioner, but as he was away from home he could not have been, no matter how desirous the government might have been of learning his views. As to the appointment itself, no one can find fault with it. The appointee is the President of the Revelstoke Board of Trade, and has the highest recommendations. Mr. Kellie for many months past has been inclined towards opposition, for reasons into which it is not important to enquire. It will now be in order for the Toronto Globe to call upon Hon. Mr. Minto to step down and out of the cabinet. He not only lent the prestige of his good name and high position to a financial corporation, but that corporation has proved to be a fraudulent concern. Perhaps, however, as in the case of railway subsidies, a different rule prevails as to ministers and corporations in the East to what the Globe thinks should prevail in British Columbia. The seventh annual report of the British Columbia Fruitgrowers' and Horticultural Society, and an illustrated pamphlet on insect and plant diseases, prepared under the supervision of the Provincial Board of Horticulture, have been received. They contain a great deal of very valuable information and testify in the strongest way to the usefulness of the institutions whose work they in part represent. It appears that after all there is no substantial difference between what the Inland Sentinel now says it wants in the way of transportation facilities from Kamloops to Teelin Lake and what the Colonist has expressed itself as in favor of. We see no reason for not agreeing to the proposition laid down in the extract from that paper which we reprint this morning. There was a very funny editorial in the Post-Intelligencer of Wednesday. It gave the imports of United States goods into Victoria during the last three years. The table when analyzed shows that the annual importation, except as compared, is comparatively trivial. We are glad to see the Kootenai agitation for the preservation of the forests. There are parts of Kootenay where the deforestation of hillsides will be productive of incalculable damage to life and property. The St. John, N.B., Sun takes the position that Queen's Counsel appointed by the Dominion government have no right to the title or to sit within the bar. New York is worried over the problem of street nomenclature. It will be interesting to note whether reformers will spare the old historic names. BRITISH COLUMBIA, and in fact any country, needs wagon roads as much as railroads. Some people will say that it really needs them more. Advertising will secure you trade. Let the public know what you have for sale. Give it a fair trial.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

WHAT THE "SENTINEL" WANTS. The Colonist is trying to make out that the Sentinel is agitating for the construction of a wagon road from this town clear through to Teelin lake; of course it knows that we are not doing anything of the sort, only it suits its purpose to say so. All we have asked from the existing wagon roads and trails between Kamloops and Ashcroft and Teelin lake be put in good repair as early as possible next spring. We have suggested that the work be commenced simultaneously at several points along the route and carried through to completion with dispatch. This work may cost \$100,000, though competent men say a far smaller sum will suffice.—Kamloops Sentinel. CANADA'S ADVANTAGE. Sensible people in the United States, who understand the situation, will scarcely torment us with this ridiculous demand of a few merchants, who seem to think that when a citizen of the United States is concerned, the United States government is of no account. In regard to the Klondyke gold fields, they have everything to lose by the success of this foolish attempt to get through to Christina lake. If they draw the order making Dyea a sub-port of entry. Were that done, it would be only a reasonable measure of self-defense for the Canadian government to prohibit any people or merchandise passing into the Klondyke districts except by the all-Canadian routes, of which, either by sea or overland, the Dominion has several.—News-Advertiser. A NEEDED HIGHWAY. There can be no possible doubt of the amount of good Roseland would derive through the opening of a wagon road through to Christina lake. Most of the mineral claims there are owned by Roseland people; supplies could be taken in from Roseland as easily and quickly as from Marcus, where they are now purchased, there would be no duty to pay and the road would give means of access to a rich mineral country now difficult to reach. In choosing the route consideration should be given to what benefit it would be to the country through which it passes as well as to the main object, namely to reach Cascade City, and from there Grand Forks and Greenwood.—Roselander. SOUND ADVICE. The Klondyke trade properly belongs to British Columbia, and all our cities and towns— which have an equal advantage over American outfitting points— should pull together to secure and hold this trade.—Columbian. SO SAY WE ALL. The recent little ebullitions of selfishness on the part of the people of some foreign cities may be profitably pondered by the government when it is framing regulations which should indicate, in some degree at least, the recognition of the respect and charity which begins at home.—News-Advertiser. BY WAY OF VARIETY. Critic—The great trouble about pictures nowadays is—Artist—That no one that has money enough to buy one has taste enough to want one. "That tenor of ours has a marvelous voice. He can hold one of his notes for half a minute." "Stunks! I've held one of his notes for two years." Dinwiddie—You often say that the street car companies are not taxed sufficiently. "What is that?" "What is that?" "Dinwiddie—The papers say that they were taxed to their utmost in taking passengers from the fireworks display." He was indignant—"Miss Grigson says you are too big a coward to kiss a girl." "Did she say that?" "Yes." "Well, what else did she say?" "What do you want of it? Going up there to give her a kiss?" "No. I'm going up there to get back the one I gave her last night." Young Minister—I am going to organize a movement to prevent the crying of Sunday morning papers on the streets. Old Minister—You are going to do nothing of the sort. "Really?" "I say you will do nothing of the sort. How do you expect the people to get waked up for church?" "You wish to rent the house, then?" "Yes, sir." "What is your name?" "Flynn, sir." "Married or single?" "Nayther—I'm a widow." Henry, do you believe in the universal brotherhood of man? "Believe in it? I should say so; down at the seashore this summer I had 35 sisters." "Hello, Brown. How did you get your face scarred so?" "Got run over by a truck." "Didn't you see it coming?" "I was looking over my shoulder at the woman who had just passed last week a woman was charged with driving without a lamp but she had a lamp, but had forgotten to put a candle in it." "Ah!" said the magistrate. "You're like the foolish virgin who forgot to oil her lamp." To which the defendant replied: "I'm not a foolish virgin; I'm married, with four children." Hicks—You say that he sighed and then she sighed. It was a regular circus for the rest of you. "No; only a sighed show.—Boston Transcript. FREE TO LADIES. We will give one lady in each town or village a full sized case of LUXURA, the only Toilet article in the world that will develop the bust of any part of the female form, remove wrinkles, etc. Write to-day for it. G. M. WIGGINS, 112 West 22nd Street, New York.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE. 18 December, 1897. HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain William J. Bennett, of the 4th of Victoria, to the mentioned office, to reside and usually perform his duties at Lake Bennett, Cassiar, name of the Deputy Magistrate for the Stickeen Polling Division, Gold Commissioner, Government Agent, Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Survey, and Collector under the Assessment Act, and a Collector under the Revenue Act, and "Beverly Fox" for that portion of the Stickeen Polling Division known as "Bennett Lake" Division.

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HAVE HAD WA Indian Troops. Blue Are Very Tired of paign. A Terrible March T and Water in Fe bushed Fo LONDON, Dec. 16.—Lat received to-day of the Westmacott's brigade do A despatch from the e the Reuter Telegram Manni, dated December "The troops had to im bed, 500 yards wide, t swollen with snow. On sheep range and bush reaching to the snow left were cliffs, and all t occupied. The mo train, gannet, amo stretcher-bearers, and ammunition ponies, and camp followers, were all tricable confusion, a seet mass, wading knee an surged onward by the kn relentless foe was in the "In the faces of all, bi was seen the look which the men have had enoug want the respite."

AN ACTOR ASSAS William Terriss Fatally Entrance of the Adelphi LONDON, Dec. 16.—Will known actor, was being stabbed with a kn entering the stage door theatre to-night, for the "Secret Service." His as posed to be a former sup sin rushed at the actor as ping across the pavement and stabbed him just bel by the onlookers. The was carried into the the were called from the Chial pital, but the wound, w deep, proved fatal, and th in fifteen minutes. The a appearance of a foreign long cloak. Terriss fell God, he's stabbed me, escape. The assassin th dagger and made a second victim, before he was seiz tators, of whom there is a about the stage entrance arrival of the actors.

A BLOODTHIRSTY Arrested in London for Inci tion of the Cr LONDON, Dec. 16.—A Ru to-day, charged with insu tion inciting to the assassi and stabbed him just bel by the onlookers. The was carried into the the were called from the Chial pital, but the wound, w deep, proved fatal, and th in fifteen minutes. The a appearance of a foreign long cloak. Terriss fell God, he's stabbed me, escape. The assassin th dagger and made a second victim, before he was seiz tators, of whom there is a about the stage entrance arrival of the actors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Bride, of Oregon, has rec following from E. P. Ash, w Portland on November 3, Dawson: "I know that p provisions in Dawson Cit longer than the middle o supplies can reach the inte try conveyances until nex believe it will require the United States government an expedition strong eno come the obstacles of a mi may. This expedition sho tized at once, as it will take fifty days to reach Dawe Dyea or Skagway. I am there will be intense suffer relief is at once provided for."

OTTAWA, Dec. 16.—The have intimated to Capt. P been here on behalf of the Washington, that Canada the needs of Dawson City predicted food supply for season is concerned. Fro authoritative made by C is learned that the United crment is not likely to sigation being worked up and San Francisco for the sub-port of Dyea, or to ta steps calculated to inconve lers to the Yukon startin adian point.

MANITOBA AND NO Buffalo for the National Pa ments—A Dakota Em WINNIPEG, Dec. 16.—(S announced that Lord St presented his entire herd on his farm at Silver Heig city, to the Dominion go placed in the National P Commissioner McCreey ranging for the removal of Gordon and Ironides sc cattle for the season to Gre tomorrow. This firm was a head up to date this year. A man named A. T. V Thomas, N.D., has been a on a charge of embarras by the United States aut will fight extradition. Brakeman Nick Nixon, w a coupling in the yard a morning, was killed by a pi on a flat car crushing his b box car, killing him ins body was taken to Kat Por