Crew of The Alpha

Twenty-One of Survivors Reach Nanaimo and Tell Their Story,

Captain York Lost His Head and Gave Contradictory Orders.

Yellow Rock Light Was Seen Long Before the Vessel Struck.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, Dec. 20.—Twenty-one of the crew of the wrecked Alpha reached this city tonight on the steamer City of Nanaimo. The men say that Yellow Rock light was visible from the Alpha for half an hour before the vessel struck; but Captain York seemed to have lost his bearings when the vessel entered the channel. He was continually yelling "Port," or "Starboard," so that the ship kept twisting and turning in every direction.

She was running under steam five knots an hour reduced from eleven, but the force of the gale added several more knots to her speed. She carried no pilot.

The vessel struck with terrific force, recoiled, struck again, rebounded and then sank heavily on the reef, and settled down south of the light at 6:45 p. m..

The captain was seeking an anchorage when he risked entering the channel at that hour. Within 50 feet from where the steamer struck there are 20 fathoms of water. All those drowned were in the rigging of the fore and mainmast and were thrown into the sea with the wreckage when the masts went overboard. They were afraid to venture in small boats or on lines owing to the tremendous sea running. The men declare the captain perished owing to his own folly. He did not attempt to pass a line ashore from the forecastle head.

The men made a formal declaration before a magistrate tonight and were taken charge of by government officials for the night. They go to Vancouver in the morning.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

DUNN NOMINATED.

Has Agreed to Be a Candidate For the Vancouver Mayoralty.

Vancouver, Dec. 20.—(Special)—The Citizens' Association to-night nominated Thomas Dunn for mayor. He consented to stand. Five hundred business men signed the requisition. Mr. Dunn said the idea was to elect a business council, pledged to get everything they could for Vancouver, and let the business men each get what they could afterwards, as Seattle had done. He said G. McL. Brown said the C. P. R. would not back the C. P. N. or any other corporation who did not put boats on the run to Skagway from Vancouver better than any on the Coast.

A letter from Dodwell & Co. says that three boats of their company will make Vancouver the first and last port of call all season.

NOTE SIGNED.

Envoys of Powers Affix Their Signatures to the Pekin Arrangement.

Berlin, Dec. 20.—The Cologne Gazette in an article dealing with the Chinese situation announces that all the ministers signed the preliminary joint note today (Thursday), and that the note will be sent immediately to Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang. It also declares that the note embodies the principles of minimum demands of Germany and the powers, and that it was agreed on the proposal of Great Britain that until the demands were satisfied there should be no withdrawal of the troops from Pekin and the province of Chihli.

ESTERHAZY IN A WORKHOUSE

Downfall of the Man Accused of Conspiring Against Dreyfus.

Paris, Dec. 20.—Major Count Ferdinand Wasin Esterhazy, (who figured so prominently in the Dreyfus case and was denounced by Mathieu Dreyfus as being the writer of the famous bordereau which brought about the two convictions of Captain Alfred Dreyfus on the charge of treason,) has sunk into utter misery. His divorced wife's suit against her mother, the Marquise de Batencourt, for an allowance on the grounds that she is in profound distress and unable to support or educate her young daughters, has brought forth the following letter, written by the Major to his wife, November 1st:

"I have been unable to write to my children recently, not having the money to buy a postage stamp. I am at he last extremity of strength, courage and resources. I have not eaten for two days until this morning in the workhouse. I have no clothes, am shivering with cold and compelled to warm myself by entering churches and museums. Everyone will say this is a confession of guilt; but you can say I am killing myself because of having struggled to the utmost of my courage; my voice is stifled by my persecutors. Without bread, home or clothing, I shall die of privations of all kinds, unless a revolver bullet puts everything in good order. Kiss my children. Tell them I adore them, and if a frightful fatality has put me into an abyss, I die the victim of human cowardice; I never committed the crime whereof I am accused by scoundrels in order to save themselves."

PAYNE DIVIDEND.

Three Per Cent. Declared For the Quarter, Payable Next Month.

Montreal, Dec. 20—(Special)—The Payne Mining Co. to-day declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., payable January 15.

A NEW LOAN.

Mr. Fielding's Visit to London Is to Raise Money.

Ottawa, Dec. 20—(Special)—Mr. Fielding's visit to London next year is in connection with the floating of a new loan, to meet obligations accruing before 1903.

A. B. Hudson, former C. P. R. engineer, and a member of the employees' board of arbitration, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment to-day for forgery.

WISE KRUGER.

Knew That a Canadian Could Best Pull the Boers' Teeth.

Montreal, Dec. 20.—(Special)—Word received here to-day says that Dr. Rykert, a native of Durham, Que., who is practising dentistry in Paris, France, has been attending President Kruger.

TOOK DEADLY CHANCE.

Tried to Cross in Front of a Train and Failed.

Barrie, Ont., Dec. 20.—Thomas Lennox, his daughter and daughter-in-law, on the way to market in a wagon, were struck by a Grand Trunk train at Phelps' Station crossing, 15 miles west of here, early this morning, and were all instantly killed, as were the horses. Lennox observed the train approaching, but believing he could clear the crossing ahead, whipped up his horses and was half way over when the accident occurred. Lennox was 60 years of age, and leaves a family.

SENTENCED.

Japanese Gets Three Years For Stabbing.

Nanaimo, Dec. 20.—(Special.)—Neshawa Nichikawa, a Jap, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary by Judge Harrison this evening for stabbing Mikawasa Kawasa on December 4th.

GOLDEN STAR.

Company Will Sell Out to a New Organization.

Toronto, Dec. 21.—There was a good attendance of shareholders at the meeting of the Golden Star this afternoon. Those present represented about 75 per cent of the stock. It was unanimously decidded that the present company sell out to a new company to be formed with a capital of one and a half million dollars, the shareholders in the old company to have shares in the new stock to be 95 per cent paid up, subject to three per cent calls at the discretion of the directors, first call to be of one per cent, and all the other calls to be spread over a period of one month.

Trying to Surround Boers

Kitchener Reports Troops Are Following Marauding Bands in Cape Colony.

A Small Mixed Force Sent North From Capetown Wednesday.

London, Dec. 20.—A special from Johannesburg, dated December 19, says that heavy cannonading was heard this morning north of Krugersdorp.

The following despatch has been received from Gen. Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Wednesday, December 19:

"A party of Boers, estimated at from 500 to 800, crossed the Orange river at Rhenoster Hoek.

"A second band is reported to have crossed near Sand Drift.

"They have been followed. I have sent a considerable body of mounted men, who are getting around them.

"The Boers from Rhenoster Hoek are being followed closely from Venterstadt, which they left at 3 o'clock yesterday evening, going in the direction of Steynsburg.

"The important points on the railway and the neighborhood are well guarded. I hope the band will soon be driven north again."

Capetown, Dec. 20.—The invasion of Cape Colony is spreading. It is reported that the Boers have occupied Colesburg, south of Philippolis and north of Orange River Colony frontier. The people here are much disturbed. A mixed force of 1,000 men was despatched north yesterday evening.

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—A pension of 2s. 6d. a day has been granted by the Imperial government to Trooper Malloy, who was blinded by a bullet in South Africa.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Text of The Treaty

United States Senate Passes Proposed Hay-Pauncefote Agreement.

Decides That No Fortifications Shall Be Erected Commanding Canal.

And It Shall Enjoy Immunity From Attack in Time of War.

Washington, Dec. 20.—After spending the greater part of the fortnight in considering the Hay-Pauncefote treaty for the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer convention of 1850, the Senate today consumed on hour and ten minutes in amending and ratifying it. During this time there were six roll calls. The first five of the roll calls were on amendments offered by individual senators, and the last one on the resolution to ratify the treaty as amended. All the amendments except those offered by Senator Foraker and supported by the committee on foreign relations, were voted down by majorities averaging about 19. The ratification resolution was adopted by a vote of 55 to 18. The senate was in executive session for about an hour before the time of voting arrived, listening to speeches by Senators Thurston, Gallinger, Walcott and Bard, explanatory of their attitude. All amendments suggested having been acted upon and those of the committee adopted, Senator Allen asked for the reading of the treaty as amended. This request was complied with and the vote was taken on the treaty itself. The treaty is as follows:

The United States of America and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to that end to remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of April 19th, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States without impairing the "general principle" of neutralization established in article 4111 of that convention, have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries the President of the United States, John Hay, secretary of state of the United States of America, and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Right Hon. Lord Pauncefote, K. C. B. G. C. M. G., Her Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States, who, having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following artices:

Article 1. It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States, either directly at its own cost or by gift or loan of money, to individuals or corporations or through subscriptions to purchase of stock or shares, and that subject to the provisions of the present convention the said government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

Article 2. The high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the great principle of neutralization established in Article 4111 of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which convention is hereby superseded, adopt as the basis of such neutralization the following rules, substantially as embodied in the convention between Great Britain and certain other powers signed at Constantinople, October 28th 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez maritime canal, that is to say.

(1.) The canal shall be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, as to vessels of commerce and of war of all nations, on the terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise.

(2.) The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it.

(3.) Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal, except as far as may be strictly necessary; and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay, in accordance with the regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service. Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

(4.) No belligerents shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war, or warlike materials in the canal, except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible despatch.

(5.) The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than 24 hours at any one time, except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within 24 hours from the departure of a vessel of war of another belligerent.

It is agreed, however, that the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections Nos. (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) of this article shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defence of the United States and the maintenance of public order.

(6.) The plant, establishments, buildings and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance and operation of the canal shall be deemed part thereof, for the purpose of this convention, and in time of war as in time of peace shall enjoy complete immunity from attacks or injury by belligerents, and from acts calculated to impair the usefulness of the canal.

(7.) No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

Article III.—The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London within six months from the date thereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the convention, and thereunto affixed seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington the fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

JOHN HAY.
PAUNCEFOTE.

LONDON OPINION.

London, Dec. 21.—Nearly all the morning papers have editorials on the action of the United States senate in connection with the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty. They express regret rather than surprise at the suppression of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and unanimously declare that it will be impossible for Great Britain to accept the amended treaty.

RELIGION IN SCHOOLS.

Premier Ross Replies to a Deputation Urging It.

Toronto, Dec. 21.—(Special.—An influential deputation waited on PremierRoss this afternoon and asked for provision for religious instruction in the public schools of the province. The premier replied that it was a somewhat serious question. The danger of the proposition was that the teachers might give a denominational tinge to instruction, and in that way create discontent in school districts in which they were engaged. Another danger was that such a change might lead to a demand for denominational schools, for if the Bible was to be expounded, all various denominations might want it expounded according to their own views. However, the premier expressed a strong sympathy with fullest extent of religious instruction compatible with the non-denominational character of our public schools and maintenance of the integrity of the school system on the basis on which it was established by Dr. Ryerson and which has grown so successfully so far.

More Troops For Africa

A Large Draft of Mounted Men Will Sail in January.

Treason Court Hurriedly Removed From Colesberg Because of Invaders.

London, Dec. 21.—Since Lord Kitchener's despatch fully confirming the invasion of Cape Colony and expressing a hope not to capture, but only to "drive them north again," not a word has been issued officially as to the situation in South Africa.

Considerable activity is now manifested at Aldershot. A large draft of mounted troops will be ready to start for South Africa on January 6th, while others have been notified to hold themselves in readiness for the same destination.

According to the Capetown correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring yesterday, the treason court, sitting in Colesberg, was obliged hurriedly to remove to Capetown with the records and documents owing to the vicinity of the invading Boers.

"The Colesberg district," says the correspondent, "is seething with anti-British excitement. A recrudescence of rebellion is perceptible in the districts immediately south of the Orange river. Tuesday morning a fight was proceeding at Philipstown, presumably with a commando which crossed at Sanddrift.

Bloemfontein, Dec. 18.—(Wednesday.)—General Dewet had 6,000 men and 18,000 horses when he captured Dewetsdorp, according to a gentleman who was imprisoned there. The Boer commander then declared that he was not going to surrender without a free pardon for all his men, including many Cape Dutch. The force of 6,000 is now divided into three sections.

RETURNING SOLDIERS.

First Contingent Expected to Reach Halifax Tonight.

Otawa, Dec. 21.—The men on the Lake Champlain are to be landed at Halifax instead of St. John to allow them to reach home for Christmas. The Lake Champlain is reported off Cape Race this morning and is expected at Halifax on Saturday night or Sunday morning.

THE NOTE.

Demands on Chinese Will Likely Be Made Public Today.

London, Dec. 21.—It is learned here that the agreement signed by ministers of the powers at Pekin, naming conditions as a preliminary to the negotiations of peace terms, contains a demand for the severest penalties that China can impose in the punishment of the high officials believed to be responsible for the Boxer outrages. This refers particularly to eleven prominent Chinese nobles, whose names have been mentioned in the press despatches as those whom some of the nations contended should be executed. The demand for the death penalty was stricken out of the agreement, and that for the severest penalties possible inserted. The agreement will probably be made public tomorrow.

Up-to-Date Styles at

WEILER BROS.

Our first consignment of Fall Goods in the Upholstering, Drapery and Curtain line are now on sale, and we can only say that for coloring, artistic effect and value we have surpassed ourselves in these last purchasings.

Latest Novelties From

Paris, Berin, London.

WEILER BROS.'

Mean to Own Canal

Senator Lodge Intimates What United States Desire in Nicaragua.

Intention Is to Break Covenants of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

But Method Is Preferred That Would Not Look Too Ugly.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Senator Lodge, in charge of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the senate, made a statement which in part follows:

"Let me first say that the amendments were not dictated by hostility toward Great Britain, and still less were they in any degree a reflection upon the Secretary of State, whose patriotism, purity of purpose, knowledge, accomplishments and high achievements in dealing with our foreign relations—especially with China—are fully and cordially recognized by men of all parties and all shades of opinion in the senate. The amendments were made by the senate solely because, in its opinion, they were necessary for the interests of the United States for the avoidance of any question as to the control of the canal, and consequently for the sake of peaceful and harmonious relations with the rest of the world on that subject in the future. The vote by which they were adopted shows this. The second or Davis amendment passed by a vote of 65 to 17, and the other two were adopted without division.

"The first amendment is a simple declaration that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty ceases to exist, and is superseded by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. One object of the latter was to remove the former as an obstacle to the construction of the Isthmian canal. Some good judges thought that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty did this completely as it stood. Others believed that certain portions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty still remained in force.

"The United States people desired to get rid of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty finally and beyond question. Under Article 11 of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as it stood, we were clearly bound, if engaged in war, to permit a hostile fleet, if it succeeded in getting inside the three-mile zone, to pass unmolested through the canal. This may or may not be a practical question, and it is of no consequence whether it is or not. It was a solemn promise to permit a hostile fleet to seize the canal. That promise we either intended to keep, or else we made it knowing that, under stress of war, we should break it. If we meant to keep it, then it was a promise no nation ought to make. If we knew that we should not keep it in time of war, then it was only honest and fair to relieve ourselves of the obligation in the treaty itself.

"This was the purpose of the second or Davis amendment, which entirely disposes of any such promise, and which follows exactly in principle, and almost exactly in words, Article X. of the Suez convention, which reserved similar rights to Turkey, whose interest in the Suez canal is trivial compared to ours in that proposed in Nicaragua. The third amendment strikes Article III., by which we engaged to invite other nations to adhere to the treaty, and thereby become parties to it. Had there been no Clayton-Bulwer treaty we would have negotiated with no one except Costa Rica and Nicaragua as to building the canal. With Britain, owing to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, we were obliged to treat; but as we expect Europe to keep out of this hemisphere, it seemed to the senate unwise, however excellent and liberal the intention, to invite European nations to share in an American treaty and thus give them the right to meddle in American affairs at any point. Such are the purposes of the three amendments, which in nowise derogate from the intention of the United States that this canal shall be a neutral highway for the world's commerce."

"Do you think that Great Britain will accept or reject these senate amendments?" the Senator was asked.

"This is a question I have been asked many times, and upon which I don't think it would be right or proper for me to express an opinion," was the reply. "But I think I can with propriety say a word as to our view of the amendments. It is well recognized in international law that when the conditions under which a treaty has been made have radically changed and new conditions and new demands have arisen, this fact is an ample ground for seeking an abrogation or modification of the original instrument.

"The United States people desire to build and mean to build and control the Isthmian canal. They recognize that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, made fifty years ago under conditions no longer existent, stands in the way. They have no desire to clear it from their path in a violent passion by formally denouncing it, or by passing laws and taking action in contravention of its provisions. They wish to remove it by amicable arrangement in a suitable and becoming manner. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty was framed with this object.

"The senate is part of the treaty-making power, and treaties sent to it for ratification are not strictly treaties, but projects for treaties—they are still in chaos. In the exercise of its undoubted rights, without the slightest reflection upon anyone, and without a shadow of hostility to a friendly nation, the senate, continuing the negotiations begun by Mr. Hay, offers three new propositions to Great Britain. They ask her to omit the clause inviting other nations to adhere to what does not touch her at all. They ask her to conform to her desires by agreeing in unmistakeable language to the suppression of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which is the whole purpose of the negotiations. They ask her finally to accept in this treaty the reservation of rights in time of war which she granted Turkey in the Suez convention, and which, as possessor of Egypt, she is now herself the beneficiary. These propositions are all essential to United States interests, and are fair, reasonable, friendly and in no way offensive. Great Britain's interest in having the canal built, be it great or small, is second only to that of the United States, for she alone has, like the United States, large possessions in North American and both on the Atlantic and Pacific coast. We agree that all vessels of commerce and of war shall pass through the canal on the same terms as our own; and in war between other powers we agree to preserve the neutrality of the canal towards all belligerents. In deference to the wishes of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in regard to this treaty, and not to any we may hereafter make with them, we relinquish the right to make permanent fortifications; and, although there is no need of such fortifications, the right to erect them is an important right, and its relinquishment goes to the last verge of concession.

"The vast expense of the canal is ours, the maintenance and defence of it is ours, and the United States people will never permit a canal there which they do not control, because the defence of the United States overrides every other consideration. In building and maintaining the canal we assume a great burden, by which the whole world will benefit; and if we bear the burden alone, the power and the control must be ours alone also.

"We desire to dispose of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in the most friendly way possible. We are most averse to any other disposition of it. Great Britain does not intend to go to war with the United States to prevent our building the canal; and if it is physically possible to build it, we mean in any event to do so. Under these circumstances, we are very clear that it is as much for Great Britain's interest as ours to accept the new propositions in the friendly spirit in which they are offered, and thus end a controversy over an outworn treaty which is only a stumbling block to both nations. It is not to be doubted that the British ministers whose ability, experience and reputation are known to all the world, will duly weigh all these considerations, and rightly comprehend the purpose of the senate amendments, and the spirit in which they are presented."

Expecting Hard Fighting

Districts in the Vicinity of Orange River Virtually In Revolt.

General French Routs a Large Boer Force Near Thorndale.

London, Dec. 22.—"We understand that private reliable advices have been received in London," says the Daily Mail, "to the effect that virtually all the districts of Cape Colony in the vicinity of the Orange river are in more or less open revolt, and there is likely to be sharp fighting on a rather large scale before the invasion is crushed. The tactics of the Boers in rallying as many as possible of the Dutch in the back country to their cause are proving successful."

From Capetown the Mail has received the following:

"The second invading force was designed to occupy Brittstown, but, being checked by the troops, it has disappeared into the Cederberg mountains.

"An enormous concentration of troops is being made on the vedlt country occupied by the invaders, but it is not likely that the Boers will offer battle in large numbers. There is a renewed demand for the wholesale proclamation of martial law."

A despatch from De Aar, Cape Colony, says that the Yeomanry have driven the Boers out of Houtkraal, the enemy retiring westward.

As the outcome of statements made during the recent session of parliament, and since reiterated, to the effect that some of the colonial troops have refused to fight again, the war office late last night issued the following explanation from Lord Kitchener:

"A number of men belonging to two of the South African corps refused to march on one occasion, owing to some mistake to carry out their discharge at the expiration of their term of service. Lord Roberts, on the ground that they had a grievance, overlooked the matter, simply reprimanding them.

"The men of both corps have since done good work in the field, and it is absolutely unfounded to say that there was a mutiny, or that force was used against them."

Johannesburg, Dec. 21.—The Boers attacked Zunfontein on December 18, but were beaten off.

The secretary of state for war, Mr. William St. John Broderick, announces that, in view of the prolongation of the war in South Africa, members of the Imperial Yeomanry will be paid 5s., instead of 1s. 2d. per day. Militiamen are promised priority of return over regulars.

The war office made the following announcement last evening: "In view of the general position in South Africa, the following reinforcements of mounted troops have been arranged:

"Eight hundred will start next week. Two cavalry regiments have been ordered to leave as soon as the transports are ready.

"The colonial police will be increased 10,000. Detachments will leave as fast as they are formed. Further drafts of cavalry will be despatched at once. Australia and New Zealand have been invited to send further contingents."

Capetown, Dec. 21.—Gen. Baden-Powell will start for the Transvaal tomorrow.

The Boers derailed a train, killing an inspector and others.

Gen. Brabant, commander of the newly raised colonial division, has been ordered to the front, and will start tomorrow.

At Thorndale Gen. French has routed 2,500 Boers with four guns and a pompom.

Details Of Wreck

Shipwrecked Crew of the Alpha Have Reached Vancouver by Str. Joan.

Tell of the Splendid Bravery of Anderson, the Quartermaster.

Three Bodies Recovered From Wreck Are Again Lost in the Sea.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Dec. 21.—The shipwrecked crew of the steamer Alpha arrived in Vancouver today on the steamer Joan. They were in a destitute condition and were still suffering from the effects of their terrible experience.

Thos. Moon, one of the wrecked crew, who is tramping it around the world without money that he might write a book of his experiences, gave the following additional particulars of the catastrophe: It was dark; the wind was blowing a hurricane; the rain was flying in stinging sheets. At 6:15 Captain York, acting upon what seemed like a presentiment, ordered all hands in the engine room to stand by. At 6:30 the Japanese lookout reported light ahead, starboard bow.

Officer Wilkinson and two others were on the bridge and two quartermasters were at the wheel. The Jananese again shouted it's a lighthouse. Then Captain York seemed to get rattled at the thought of imminent danger, and shouted hard to starboard, then immediately hard to port and gave several confusing orders. Whether this was the cause of the boat piling on the rocks or whether the boat refused to answer her helm, I could not swear. At last the command came to reverse the engines, but it was too late. She struck with terrific force, and everyone made a wild rush for the deck. Among the Japs intense excitement prevailed. The whites were mostly cool. The force of the sea was terrific and broke clear over the stranded ship, which was now on comparatively smooth water. Suddenly a quartermaster manned Anderson shouted for the string of the leaving line. With this tied over his shoulder he asked to be lowered over the starboard bow. This was done; he hung to the fluke of the anchor a minute, then leapt into the darkness. Immediately a huge wave rolled over where he had disappeared and all thought him drowned. Then a faint cry was heard. It was Anderson, who had made the rocks above and was tugging at the line. He got it across and held it taut. The first to go over it was Ernest Gough, late editor of the Alaskan Miner. The line was then given a half turn around a pyramid of rock. Anderson and Gough held the line for two hours, when Anderson was relieved. Thus by Anderson's brave act 26 lives were saved. The ship was gradually swinging her stern around and sinking, and it became more and more perilous to cross.

The men were dashed about terrifically as they hung to the line and slowly made their way to the rocks. When 26 had passed they urged the nine men still clinging to the rigging to cross on the life line. But those on board seemed afraid to risk it. Mr. Sam Barber started to go across, went a short distance and then turned back. The 26 men spent the night in the lighthouse. In the morning nothing but the smokestack and masts of the ship were above water.

On the following day at 1 in the afternoon, Hornby Island was reached, and the Ford brothers living there loaned their yacht to the shipwrecked crew, who bidding goodbye to kindhearted Wm. McDonough, the keeper of the lighthouse, sailed for Union Bay. For three miles the shore was covered with wreckage, and at Jap Bay they were hailed and shown the bodies of three men. The bodies were those of Purser Barber, Third Engineer Murray and McKay, a stowaway. The following morning the launch went to Denman's Island for the bodies. Misfortune, however, followed the first and second officers, who were managing the launch, for in attempting to tow the boat containing the bodies, they upset her, and the bodies sank, and it is feared will never be recovered.

MURDERER CONFESSES.

He Killed a Widow and Her Young Son For Money.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 21.—Samuel Vanover today confessed to the murder and robbery of Mrs. Mina Hall, a widow, and her 16-year-old son Charles, at the mountain hamlet of Boone's Fork, on November 13th last. Vanover lived at the Hall home, and on his testimony Solomon and Elijah Fleming were arrested, indicted for murder and narrowly escaped lynching. Vanover had $400, part of the proceeds of his crime, sewed in his clothes when he confessed.

IN EVERY MINING CAMP

Dr. Chase's Ointment Finds a Hearty Welcome as a Cure for Chafing, Sore Feet, Itching Skin and Piles.

In the mining camps of British Columbia there is not a single preparation to be found that is so highly prized by the miners as Dr. Chase's Ointment, and no wonder, for it is specific for the very ailments from which the miner most frequently suffers.

From being continually on his feet and wearing heavy boots, nearly every miner suffers from chafed, sore and burning feet, a trouble which is promptly cured by the use of Mr. Chase's Ointment. The dampness to which the miner is exposed is conducive to itching piles, and for this torturing disease Dr. Chase's Ointment is the only actual and guaranteed cure obtainable.

To prove to every miner the wonderful soothing and healing merits of Dr. Chase's Ointment, we shall send a sample box, free of charge, to any miner sending his name and address and a two-cent stamp to pay postage. Mention this paper. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Deadman's Island Case

This Important Trial Opens With Mr. Justice Martin Presiding.

Counsel For Dominion Give Preliminary History of Land in Dispute.

That bete noir of Vancouver politics, the Ludgate case, occupied Mr. Justice Martin at the court house all day Thursday. Eighteen months ago the suit of the province had been entered, disputing the title of the Dominion government to Deadman's island, and at last this week it was brought to trial. The parties interested are represented as follows: The Attorney-General of British Columbia, by Messrs. Duff and Lawson; the Attorney-General of Canada, by Mr. Fred. Peters, Q. C., and Fred. Howay, the agent for the Canadian government on the Mainland; while the interests of Theodore Ludgate, the Seattle mill man, who had leased the island from the Dominion government for $500 a year, are being looked after by Mr. D. G. Macdonell, of Vancouver. By a curious coincidence, Mr. Duff, who now represents the province, was at an earlier stage of the action retained by the Dominion, when the injunction was made against Ludgate occupying the land.

During yesterday's proceedings little was done, the day being largely devoted to a series of contests arising over those legal technicalities that the public so thoroughly abhor. First came the question of who should begin. For the province it was claimed that, though it was the plaintiff in the lawsuit, all crown property under the law was vested in it, with, however, certain exceptions, and the result of the issue depended upon the Dominion showing that Deadman's Island was one of these exceptions. Upon this point the court required the defendants to open the case. This was done by Mr. Howay, after due objection being taken by Mr. Peters.

Mr. Howay declared his case to rest upon the claim that Deadman's island had been created a reserve in the early colonial days. It had then been surveyed, platted and placed on the maps as a reserve, and as such it had always until about the time of the beginning of the action, been recognized, both by the Imperial, the Dominion and the Provincial authorities. In 1858, the year following the Fraser river gold excitement the province was created, and Sir James Douglas appointed governor. By section 2 of his commission he was instructed as to the way in which he should exercise his powers as then given as well as subsequently. Some time thereafter Col. Moody, with a body of Royal Engineers, was sent out. Col. Moody was described as chief commissioner of lands and works. When the Engineers were despatched certain instructions were given Sir James Douglas by the Colonial Secretary, apprising him of their mission, among other things to select a capital. When the Engineers arrived the capital was at Langley. This Col. Moody changed to New Westminster. In his letter home Col. Moody described the aptness of his choice from a military standpoint. He added that five miles from there was Burrard Inlet which could also be defended. Shortly afterwards he reserved Deadman's Island and Brockton Point.

In 1863 Corporal George Turner, of the ordinance department, and now of New Westminster, surveyed Burrard Inlet from Hastings along the shore, including Stanley park and Deadman's Island, to False creek. His filed notes show the park and island marked off as a reserve. His plan was filed in the lands and works department, a copy being sent the governor and another filed with the inspector general of fortifications in England.

In 1878 the government of British Columbia published a return to the legislature of reserves in British Columbia, and in that schedule Deadman's Island and Stanley park were included. On the return opposite those names were the words "commanding the entrance to Burrard Inlet," thus admitting it as a reserve. Subsequently the Imperial government treated these as lands for military purposes and surrendered them to the Dominion government.

Finally in the act of incorporation of the city of Vancouver, the boundaries around quite a lot. Messrs. J. W. Declair, Andernach and others had lost their treasures in it before it reached the Dawson hotel, where Mr. Jenkins took it over with the other fittings and furnishings of the house. Under

Adjournment was then taken for lunch to resume at 2 o'clock.

After lunch Mr. George Turner was called to the witness stand and told of his instructions and work in platting the reserve. To this Mr. Duff at once raised the objection that before the circumstances of the work of locating the reserve could be gone into it was necessary to prove that by proclamation or otherwise a reserve had been created. After considerable argument the judge overruled the objection. A map was then produced, but it was claimed that the one produced was not the one that was wanted and a demand was then made for the original map of Mr. Turner's work, which was alleged to have been filed here as well as in England. Mr. Johns of the department of public works, was called on the matter of these maps and while deposing that there were certain maps of the parts in question in the provincial offices, he could not be sure about the alleged original in question.

All this took up a long time, Messrs. Peters and Duff being on their mettle regarding technicalities, and the afternoon was well nigh ended before an adjournment was made until 11 o'clock this morning, to permit of further search being made for the plan in question.

In the barristers' robing rooms it was suggested after the adjournment that from the shape the issue was assuming the title to Stanley park, as well as the little islet in its lap was at stake, and that should the claim of the provincial authorities be maintained, that beautiful domain upon the improvement of which the city of Vancouver has already spent $75,000, would become a part of the crown lands of the province.

COUNTY COURT.

The December Sitting Held Yesterday—Only Two Cases.

County Court opened last Thursday morning before Mr. Justice Drake. But two cases were called. In each instance some evidence was taken and an adjournment made until this morning in order that more might be procured.

Taylor vs. Jensen is a case arising out of a $234 J. & J. Taylor safe. The particular money-box had travelled around quite a lot. Messrs. J. W. Declair, Andernach and others had lost their treasures in it before it reached the Dawson hotel, where Mr. Jenkins took it over with the other fittings and furnishings of the house. Under