NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Liberal Ministers Determine Tha British Columbia Gold Shall Go With the Seals.

Still Another Slight to British Columbia in Connection with Paris Exhibition.

New Brunswick Irishmen Incensed at Senate Appointment—Telegraph Line to Dawson.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—On recepit here of Joe Martin's anti-alien bill it is said the Dominion government will lose no time in disallowing it. The measure is said to be hampering the Washington negotiations, and the federal ministers are greatly annoyed about its adoption. They regard Martin as the stormy petrel of Canadian politics.

W. F. King, Dominion astronomer, left for Washington to-day, Sir Wilfrid Laurier having summoner him by telegraph. This is taken to mean that the Alaska boundary question is up again.

It is officially stated that as soon as the ministers return from Washington the cabinet will consider the question of whether the telegraph line to Dawson shall be built as a federal work. The estimated cost of the line from Quesnelle is $700,000.

The reported appointment of Mr. Sinclair to the vacant New Brunswick senatorship has created much feeling among the Irish Catholics of that province, who think they are not being fairly dealt with. They desire it to go either to Mr. Costigan or to I. Adams, brother of the late Senator.

The exports for six months show a decrease of $1,750,000. The imports increased $16,250,000, and the duty collected increased $2,030,000.

An advisory board to arrange for Canadian representation at the Paris exhibition has been appointed and met here to-day. British Columbia has been ignored, although Manitoba has a representative.

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.

Canning May Be Suspended Because of Fishermen's Demands—Suicide of a French-Canadian.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 21.—Horace Bourdon, a man of more than ordinary intelligence and good looks, killed himself today because he could not control his appetite for strong drink. Bourdon came here from Ormstown, Que., five years ago, and has since been working at his trade as a tailor, supporting his wife and five children in Quebec. He got on periodical sprees, always occasioning him bitter remorse. While recovering from the last spree, he purchased enough strychnine to kill ten men and despatched himself.

G. W. Cole, an old miner, has returned from an arduous trump over the Ashcroft trail. He advances the theory, which known facts show to have no foundation, that Sir Arthur Curtis is not dead, but being dissatisfied left his party and proceeded alone to the Klondike.

A meeting of salmon fishermen was held last night to discuss the critical situation. They decided to stand together, as opposed to the canners. If they do this, say the canners, not a fish will be canned this year.

COURTING CANADIAN TRADE.

American Capital As Ready As Ever to Reach Out For Profits in British Columbia.

New York, Jan. 20.—A despatch to the Tribune from Ottawa, Ont., says:

"The meeting of parliament will see the renewal of hostilities between the Canadian Pacific railroad and its most formidable rival in the rich mining districts of Southern British Columbia. An application is pending on behalf of the Kettle River Valley railroad in terms similar to the measure which last session was defeated through the influence of the Canadian Pacific.

"The promoters of the Kettle river proposition are American, the D. C. Corbin syndicate, which was the pioneer of railway building in this part of British Columbia, and controls the only means of access to and from the Kootenay until the Crow's Nest line is completed. Mr. Corbin's road, the Spokane Falls & Northern, runs through from Spokane, Wash. It connects with the Great Northern, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific and generally with the railroad systems of the United States. Its connection into Canada is known as the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, which opens up a rich part of West Kootenay and the Red Mountain from Northport across the boundary to Rossland.

"The proposed new line to the Kettle river will make a southern outlet to the Boundary Creek district, whose rich deposits of copper, gold and silver have attracted the eyes of shrewd capitalists as showing mineral wealth equal to, if not exceeding, the famous country surrounding Butte, Mont. For the mastery of the situation in this country the Canadian Pacific is straining every influence that an influential corporation knows so well how to command and apply. The applicants have shown themselves capable of putting up an exceedingly strong case which all but won for them last session against the Canadian Pacific railroad in parliament, where for many years the influence of the latter was invariably paramount. Even the ministry itself gave on the whole support to the Kettle river bill, although the matter not being of government policy, the ministry was not called upon to give its unanimous influence as a body either way.

"Mr. Corbin's syndicate asks no subsidy and has received none on any of the roads which it has constructed in Canadian territory, and offers the means of carrying the ores of the Boundary Creek country across the boundary for treatment at reasonable rates and with all due guarantee for the protection of Canadian interests. But it is just here that the Canadian Pacific railroad steps in with the argument that it is prepared, and, indeed, engaged in this very undertaking, and that the people of British Columbia want no trespassing on Canadian territory by American companies, and that, in short, the interests of Canada will be best served by keeping trade within her own borders instead of diverting it to American channels. The argument is one that carries some weight, although the minister of railways has expressed himself as satisfied that the fullest provision may be made for Canadian protection and to guard against handing a valuable franchise to American capitalists to the hurt and prejudice of Canadian trade. Minister Blair, however, is fully convinced of the wisdom of securing to the Grand Trunk system means of access to British Columbia, with an opportunity of its thereby affording competition against the Canadian Pacific road to the cities of Eastern Canada. The Canadian Pacific railroad is alive to the importance of the interests which the contest involves for it, and promises, should the application be sustained through the influence of the American transcontinental lines, to make it hot for the latter by invading their own territory.

"The gold discoveries in the Yukon were the cause of a host of applications last year for the chartering of railways from points on the Coast and from British Columbia to Dawson. Through the special provision which the administration hal made for the building of a line by way of the Stikine river, these were all ordered to stand over last session, but since the defeat of the government in the senate and the dropping of the scheme, other concerns are coming forward with offers to build if allowed by the federal authorities to do so. In all some five or six charters are sought, generally understood to be promoted by American concerns."

SPANISH WIDOWS DESERTED.

Left in Porto Rico Without the Pensions Formerly Paid By Spain.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Reports received at the state department show that when the Spanish evacuated Porto Rico there were left on the island 199 widows and orphans of Spanish officers to whom pensions were formerly paid by Spain. These people were left in a destitute condition. Their pensions ranged from 52 to 1,000 pesos per annum, and in most cases constituted the entire income of the pensioners.

TO HANG IN MARCH.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—Henderson and the three Indians who are now under sentence of death at Dawson City will be executed in March, the day set down by Judge Dugas.

INSANE ON AN ENGINE

Deranged Fireman Engages in Prolonged Life and Death Struggle With Engineer.

Train Stopped Before Disaster Resulted and the Maniac's Life Saved.

By Associated Press.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 21.—Engineer Barney Keegan, of the Illinois Central railroad, had the most thrilling experience of his life last night, and only his dogged determination saved the life of Walter Cole, the fireman, and perhaps the lives of passengers. For 20 miles, as the engine was speeding along the track at the rate of 30 miles an hour, Keegan engaged in a life and death struggle with Cole, who had become violently insane.

Keegan stopped his train, the fast mail which is due in this city at 9:15 p. m., at Cecil, Ky., about 40 miles south of Louisville, to take water. He noticed that Cole was acting strangely, and asked him what was the matter. Cole did not reply, but began beating his head violently. Keegan had previously heard him complain of a headache. He started his train towards this city, and when he got about a mile he heard a piercing scream and saw Cole climbing out of the cab window.

The fireman would have made the leap in another instant, but Keegan grappled with him and pulled him back into the cab. Then, after a struggle, the fireman sprang on the engineer, and they were locked in a tight embrace. Keegan remembered that he had orders to take the siding at West Point, 20 miles further on, to allow the New Orleans limited, from Louisville, to pass. The struggle had lasted several minutes. Cole showed no signs of tiring, and Keegan was beginning to grow weak. The train was then nearing West Point. Just before he reached the top Keegan made a big effort and threw Cole from him. He grabbed the throttle and shut off the steam, and the engine came to a stop at the station. Cole renewed the struggle, but help came, and the fireman was overcome.

STORY BOOK FORTUNE.

How a Chicago Man Received Trunk Full of Money as Security for Ten Dollars.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—In an old trunk that had been hypothecated to him for $10, a man named Labbe has found enough money, government and railroad bonds, to make himself and family independently rich for life. The bonds represent a face value of $60,000, but they are actually worth double that sum. Four years ago Labbe gave $10 to a man, whose name he refused to reveal, the borrower giving the trunk as security. A year ago Labbe received a letter from the owner, telling him that he could have the trunk and its contents if it was not redeemed within a year. The year has just expired, and Labbe claims the fortune.

MAGIC
TRADE MARK
MAGIC SODA E.W.GILLETT
SODA
OR SALERATUS IS THE BEST.
LONDON, ENG. E.W.GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO ILL.

NO FUSS OVER SAMOA.

Germany Will not Attempt to Support Strange Acts of Her Consul.

She Has Weakened Her Position by This Breach of Faith with Her Partners.

Washington, Jan. 21.—While the Samoan situation is regarded officially as requiring delicate treatment, the general opinion is that it will yield to calm discussion, and that a satisfactory understanding will be the outcome. The only danger apprehended is the irresponsible action of some minor officer in Samoa beyond the immediate control of the authorities at Berlin, Washington and London. It is not known here just why Mataafa was disqualified by Chief Justice Chambers, nor just why the provisional government was recognized by the three consuls after that legal disqualification. The most important factor that the department of state is confronted with is the question of the succession to the throne. The submission of the question according to the treaty would seem to indicate a recognition on the part of the consuls of the right of the Chief Justice to adjudicate it, and the treaty expressly binds all three parties to the obligation to execute the judgment rendered by the Chief Justice. It is not even to be guessed here, therefore, how the German representatives could have found it consistent with their obligations under the treaty to support the Mataafa party to the extent they did. As the Germans appear to make a point of the claim that by the retirement of the Chief Justice to the British warship he vacated his office, it may be set down as certain that that position cannot be upheld, inasmuch as the official was plainly under duress in his evacuation, which of course would legally violate any claim that he had surrendered his office. The treaty does provide that in the event of the vacation of the office of Chief Justice, or in his absence, the office shall devolve upon the president of the provisional council—in this case Raffael—but it can hardly be contended that this would follow if the Chief Justice were obliged temporarily to flee for his life through the attitude of one of the parties under treaty obligation to protect his person.

The Chief Justice, although just now an American, is supposed to be chosen without regard to his nationality, and is the representative not of the nation from which he comes, but equally of all the three treaty powers. Assuming the trouble at Apia has passed its acute stage and will be adjusted satisfactorily by such measures as are required, there will remain treatment in the immediate future of the treaty relations of the three powers relative to the same. The condition precedent to any action looking to amendment of the treaty of Berlin or its abrogation is that its provisions must be lived up to meanwhile. Much has been said in German despatches about the preponderance of German interests in the islands. While it is admitted here that Germany may truthfully claim a preponderance of ownership of land, yet by the terms of the treaty of Berlin the exact and equal right of each of the three powers in all political matters is expressly defined.

The following may be accepted as the official German view of the situation as sent from Berlin: The old Mataafa government was overwhelmingly re-elected, the vote being six to one. But the Chief Justice annulled the Mataafa election and confirmed the election of the opposing candidate, Malietoa Tanus, son of Malietoa, the old king, who died recently. On January 1 a short fight occurred between the two parties, which ended in the flight of Tanus, his party and Tamasese, who went on board a British man-of-war. No foreign property was injured. The three consuls, American, British and German, declared the Mataafa party as the provisional government until the arrival of instructions from the powers. The Chief Justice also took refuge on board the British man-of-war, which caused the Samoan government to declare his functions temporarily suspended. His office was closed temporarily by proclamation.

The conferences between Secretary Hay and the British ambassador have led to a very full discussion of the mutual interests of the two governments concerning Samoa. Thus far, however, Sir Julian has not received any instructions as to acting jointly with this government, and the conferences have been simply to discuss a question in which both officials felt a common interest. It may be said also that this has developed an entire accord between the secretary of state and the British ambassador as to the rights and duties involved and the probable line of action of the several parties.

London, Jan 21.—Samoa commands but small interest in Great Britain, and the belief seems to prevail that the despatches magnify the importance of the consuls' battles, and that Germany will manage to gracefully disavow the acts of her agents. A diplomat remarked that Germany was filling for the United States the role Russia has played in the eyes of the Anglo-Indian world—that of conspirator behind every war cloud. The British government, however, welcomes the Samoan incident as another link of the Anglo-American understanding that they are so desirous of fostering.

A BRUTE'S CAREER STOPPED.

Villain Shot By His Father-in-law While Beating His Young Wife.

New York, Jan. 21.—Nuncio Salvatore is locked up in the second precinct police station in New York to-day accused of homicide. Last night he shot and killed his young daughter's husband, Frank Mareno. The dead man was beating his wife, as he had often done before, when her father interfered and sent a bullet into his son-in-law's heart. "That's the end of the most dangerous man in the precinct," said the police when they heard of the tragedy, for Mareno had a bad reputation. He had been in prison for some of his crimes, and is said to have escaped punishment for many others, while at the time of his death he was under bail pending trial on a charge of having shot a man, and at the time was trying to kill his wife.

Salvatore's daughter was fifteen years old when she married Mareno two years ago. He was twenty-four. Mareno was insanely jealous of his young wife, and frequently he flew into a passion and beat her unmercifully because he fancied she encouraged the attentions of other men. Two weeks ago he hurt his wife so badly that she has since been unable to leave the house.

A CHARMING GIRL...

Has many admirers but no belle of the ball was ever more fascinating than our large display of Up-to-Date FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS and RUGS, HANDSOME CURTAINS, BEAUTIFUL CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVERWARE, Etc.

We have a large Illustrated Catalogue of House Furnishings, which will be mailed free to any address.

Be sure and write for it—it will be of service.

WEILER BROS., VICTORIA, B. C.

CECIL RHODES WAYLAID.

Peers, Politicians, Promoters, Speculative Duchesses, Workmen and Bishops All Crave Audience.

London, Jan. 21.—Great Britain seems to shake to its foundation when Cecil Rhodes stirs foot on the island. He is the biggest man in the kingdom to-day. Peers, cabinet ministers, promoters with Munchausen schemes, duchesses craving for tips on "Kaffirs," workmen who cherish dreams of emigration and bishops solicitious for African souls, haunt his hotel and beg for even the briefest interviews.

The popular mind credits him with being the potentate of the African continent. An inconsiderate newspaper has described how Mr. Rhodes eats his meals to the accompaniment of business, dismisses a couple of millionarires while he cracks an egg, sells mines over his beefsteaks and eats oatmeal while reorganizing a company or two. It was added that at the breakfast hour was the surest time to see him, and the result is that while he breakfasts his secretary repels the invasion of mobs of importunate speculators.

The cabinet met yesterday specially to discuss Mr. Rhodes' scheme for a government guarantee of bonds of the Cape to Cairo railroad and telegraph. Mr. Rhodes says £10,000,000 will cover the entire cost of the works, and there is little doubt that he will carry his point with the government and raise all the money he needs in the city.

Before the projectors can act in the matter there will be a formality in the shape of a parliamentary bill; and the Imperialists may be back to drive over the so-called "Little Englanders" who are preparing opposition to the scheme.

CRUSHED UNDER ENGINE.

Train on Erie Road Goes Over Embankment With Fatal Result.

Susquehanna, Pa., Jan. 21.—A bad wreck occurred at Great Bend, Pa., near here, about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, in which one person was killed and two others seriously injured. Day express No. 28, on the Erie road, was thrown from the track by the spreading of the rails, and the locomotive and two cars went down a 20-foot embankment.

Fireman John J. Feely, of Oswego, was crushed to death. Engineer Welch, of Hornersville, received a scalp wound, and fireman J. T. Smith, of the same place, was badly injured. The locomotive and the two cars which left the track were wrecked.

ON BRINK OF NIAGARA

Ferry Steamer Caught in Ice Floe and Carried Swiftly Under the Bridge.

Dismantled but Worked Safely to Shore.

By Associated Press.

Buffalo, Jan. 21.—Locked in a monstrous ice floe the Canadian ferry Niagara, with nineteen persons on board, was swept helplessly down the Niagara river to-night and wrecked on the international bridge. The boat, which plies between this city and Port Erie, Ont., left her dock at the foot of Ferry street in the evening on her last trip of the day, having on board fifteen passengers, six of whom were women and two children. Her crew consisted of four men.

The river was full of floating ice that had drifted from the lake, but the boat headed dangerously against the current and had made her way to the centre of the stream, when she became wedged in a field of ice and her engines were powerless to propel her.

The current at this point is exceedingly swift, and the momentum of the ice field carried the ferry with it in spite of the furious working of her engines. The passengers, realizing their situation, were horror-stricken with the fear of being carried over the falls, and the more imminent danger of being dashed against a pier of the international bridge.

The calls of the ferry whistle attracted attention from shore, and five tugs were started from the harbor, a mile above, to endeavor to rescue the helpless craft. The passengers and crew of the Niagara put on life preservers and stood with blanched faces, while she swept on with the current.

River navigation being closed, the draws of the international bridge are inoperative, and the swing engines dead. It was obvious that the upper works of the boat could not clear this span, but a greater menace were the piers of solid masonry. The current favored the boat and swept her between the spans a little to the east of the centre of the river. The iron girders of the bridge raked the boat clean to her second deck, carrying away smokestack, pilot house, hurricane deck and life boats, without perceptibly impending her progress. The passengers and crew were below deck, and escaped injury from the wreckage.

Swinging clear of the bridge the Niagara broke clear of the floe and drifted into a patch of clear water. Hand-gear was attached to the rudder, the engines, which proved to be uninjured, resumed their functions, and the dismantled craft was slowly worked to a dock on the American shore.

MONEY FOR THE CANAL

United States Senate Passes Bill for Waterway Between Atlantic and Pacific.

With Provision for a Protectorate—Completion Within Six Years a Condition.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The senate today passed the Nicaraguan canal bill, decided to make the anti-scalping bill the unfinished business and continued without the completion of the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

A number of amendments were made to the Nicaraguan bill, and there were innumerable short speeches during the day. There was, however, no opposition to the vote, and the roll call developed only six votes in opposition to the final passage. The Nicaraguan canal bill as it passed continues the name of the Maritime Canal Company. It provides for the issuance of an 1,000,000 shares of stock of $100 each. The canal company is required to call in all the stock issued except that held by the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican governments. The company is also required to redeem and cancel all bonds and scrip issued by the company and to satisfy all cash liabilities. To enable the company to comply with the requirements treasury warrants to the amount of $5,000,000 are authorized with a proviso to the effect that only so much of the amount shall be paid as shall be required to pay the usual cash value of the rights, privileges, franchises and property at the time of the payment, the value to be determined by the commissioners to be appointed by the President.

This being done the secretary of the treasury is authorized to subscribe for 925,00 shares of the company's stock for the government of the United States. The present membership of the board of directors are then to resign and a board of seven is to be appointed in their stead consisting of five on behalf of the United States and one each on behalf of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The directors on behalf of the United States are to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the senate. No two of them are to be resident of any one state and no person who has heretofore been interested in any canal company is to be appointed to this office. They are prohibited from being interested in contracts of the canal. Each of the directors, except the president, is to receive a salary of $5,000 per year and the president to have $6,000.

The company is authorized to contract for the completion of the canal within six years. The payments are restricted to $20,00,000 annually. The canal is to be large enough for the use of the largest sea-going vessels, at a cost not to exceed the estimate of the engineers and not to exceed $115,000,000. The amount is made a permanent appropriation for the work is to be used as occasion may require.

The bill gives the government a lien upon the property to secure the repayment of the moneys advanced, and the President is empowered to declare the feiture of the property to the United States without the necessity of judicial or other ascertainments. Therefore full title is to rest in the government of the United States. The President is authorized to suspend payments at any time. He is also authorized to secure any change in or modification of the terms of the concession either from the concessionaries or from Nicaragua or and Costa Rica. In case of failure in such negotiations the President is empowered to negotiate for another route across the Isthmus. He is further required to open negotiations for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty or any other treaty found to be in existence and standing in the way of the construction of the canal. The neutrality of the canal is guaranteed, but the right to protect it against the interruption of business between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts of the United States is reserved.

WILLIAM'S FINANCES.

His Majesty Did Not "Go Broke" on His Recent Jaunt to Palestine.

Berlin, Jan. 21.—Some stir has been created by an article in the Grenzboten on imperial finances, by Herr von Kassow, which was apparently inspired from high quarters. It takes pains to expose the baselessness of the rumors reflecting on Emperor William's monetary resources. The Grenzboten's article was prompted more particularly by recent rumors that His Majesty intended to ask the Prussian landtag for a vote to defray the expenses of his Palestine trip, and that he had written to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria begging for a loan of 12,000,000 gulden. In view of these reports implying that the court's finances are embarrassed, it has been deemed advisable to explain that the Prussian crown funds are in a most flourishing condition.

FREEDOM OF BELFAST.

Belfast, Jan. 21.—The Belfast corporation has unanimously conferred the freedom of the city upon Mr. Ismay, the chief owner of the White Star line of steamships, in recognition of the construction of the mammoth steamer Oceanic and other vessels of the company in Belfast shipyards.

STILL ANOTHER PROTEST.

Seattle Puts Forward Alaskan Residents to Implore Suspension of Mining Law.

Seattle, Jan. 21.—Citizens of Alaska temporarily in this city have formally taken up consideration of the British Columbia Atlin exclusion act. Two hundred of them at a convention held at the Hotel Northern yesterday afternoon adopted the following resolutions, which were later telegraphed to Governor John G. Brady, of Alaska, now at Washington:

"We, citizens of Alaska, in convention assembled, hear with amazement that the parliament of British Columbia has passed an act excluding Americans from the Atlin gold fields, in fact, from the entire province; and

"Whereas, Many of us have invested large sums of money in enterprises in that country, have changed our entire business relations preparatory to going there when spring opens, have expended much time and means in so doing, and have taken out free miners' lienses, as by law provided; and

"Whereas, When this was done we had no thought or intimation that the law that had existed since mining began in the Northwest would be changed; and

"Whereas, All British subjects had the same right in Alaska that we had in British Columbia before said law was passed; and

"Whereas, Even before our government passed such a law we invariably allowed all British subjects to mine with us in our country, and worked with them, believing that all who added to the imperishable wealth of the world were entitled to what they found; and

"Whereas, Said law is unminerlike and must have been passed through misapprehension, and certainly can never receive any support from miners, either British or American; be it

"Resolved, That we forthwith inform Hon. John G. Brady, governor of Alaska, who is now in Washington City, of the new and surprising state of affairs, and request him to call it to the attention of President McKinley and of the joint high commission, and to use all honorable means to have all differences adjusted on a basis that will be both equitable and just, and in accordance with the mining customs of the Northwest."

TWO WARSHIPS COLLIDE

British Battleship Sweeps Decks and Drives Hole in Third Class Cruiser.

Damaged Vessel in Great Danger but Brought to Dock by Tugboats.

By Associated Press.

Devonport, Eng., Jan. 23.—The British first class battleship Collingwood, driven by strong currents, to-day collided with the British third class cruiser Curacoa, driving a hole in the cruiser below the water line, sweeping off her boats, and damaging a gun sponson.

The Curacoa filled rapidly and began to list. A scene of great excitement followed on board but the inrush of water was finally stopped by collision mats and a number of tugs assisted the cruiser into the harbor where she was docked.

The damage to the Collingwood was not serious.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Imperial Authorities Would Borrow Canadian Artillery—Pacific Salmon in St. Lawrence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—The New York fish commissioners some time ago planted young salmon from the Pacific Coast in the St. Lawrence river near the Thousand Islands and now ask the department here for any report as to the progress of the fish.

The Imperial government desires to exchange a detachment of Royal Artillery for "A" battery, Kingston. Effect cannot be given this wish until the militia act is amended.

Mr. Tarte, who has returned from Paspebiac, says that port is certainly accessible by ocean liners for ten months in the year.

Henderson, the white man, and the three Indians under sentence of death at Dawson for murder, will be executed on March 2.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Public Men Do Not Wish to Provoke Great Britain—Continental Alliances Unreliable.

Paris, Jan. 23.—In the chamber of deputies to-day M. Denis, radical republican, in a conciliatory strain, urged friendly negotiations for amicable settlement of the disputes with Great Britain. The former premier, Ribot, made a speech criticizing many of Great Britain's pretensions especially in regard to Egypt and Madagascar, but at the same time upholding the necessity of an understanding between France and Great Britain. In so doing, he pointed out that the dreibund had been weakened by the Franco-Italian rapprochement and the Russo-Austrian entente. France only desired the peace of Europe and to that end Frenchmen ought to end their internal dissensions and think more of France. The minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, said his policy had been directed towards conserving the permanent general interests of France. He recalled the note of France during the Spanish-American war and said the appeal addressed to France "by one of the two nations with which we had equally cordial relations" was all to the honor of France and the government could not refuse its assistance, knowing "that it would not be misunderstood by our friends in America." The result was a "moral advantage for France which no one failed to understand."

CHICAGO RING EVENTS.

Pugilists of Local Renown Fights to a Draw—One Decisive Contest.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—Patsy Holly, of Buffalo, and Joe Ritchie, of Chicago, fought a draw at catch weights to-night.

Frank Bartley, of Binghampton, N. Y., and Homer Selby, of Indianapolis, met at 140 pounds. Bartley was given the decision.

Charlie Burns, of Cincinnati, and Charlie McKeever, of Philadelphia, fought at 150 pounds. The fight was declared a draw in the sixth round.

ALL ROUND FRIENDSHIP

Such Will Be Her Majesty's Announcement to the Imperial Parliament.

Recent Proof of Readiness to Make War Has Had Salutary Effect.

By Associated Press.

Birmingham, Jan. 23.—At the annual banquet of the Birmingham chamber of commerce this evening the Duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council of ministers, said that it would be safe to prophesy that the forthcoming speech from the throne at the opening of parliament would announce that the relations of the Queen and all foreign countries were friendly. "I think," said His Grace, "that if the traditions of etiquette at the foreign office permitted, it would be possible that this particular paragraph might be couched in stronger language.

"It might safely be said of our relations with the United States—not our nearest neighbors, but the nation to which, despite geographical distance, we are nearest in kinship, sympathy and common ties—that we have come to feel that the ties of friendship and common sentiment, equally with the ties of common interest, bind us to common policy in the world. We alone among the nations of the world have viewed with active sympathy the prospect of the entrance of the United States upon a more active part in the political world, feeling as we do that the aims and objects which will animate the future of the United States will not be dissimilar to our own, that the interests of the United States will mainly, if not wholly, coincides with ours and those of our colonies, and that the sympathy so deeply felt and so strongly expressed on our part has made this responsibility equally felt on the other side of the Atlantic. It is safe to say that at no period within our recollection have our relations with the United States been more friendly than at the present moment." (Loud applause).

The Duke of Devonshire said he thought Great Britain's demonstration of power and intention to maintain her rights had led to better relations with Germany, Italy, and even Russia, and that he believed the crisis with France had cleared the air and aided the prospect of a satisfactory settlement

COMMISSION RESTING.

Only Sub-committees of the High Jointers Held Meetings Yesterday.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The high joint Anglo-American commission did not meet to-day but the different sub-committees held sessions in the forenoon. The commission will hold a session to-morrow.

LAWS FOR ALASKA.

Compulsory Education Introduced—Skagway a Seat for District Court—Oregon Procedure Applied.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The Custer bill relating to the government of Alaska was favorably reported to the house today by Mr. Broderick of the house committee on territories. It preserves the general plan of the senate bill, but makes numerous changes.

An important amendment provides that "Whenever practicable the secretary of the interior shall require that all children between the ages of six and fifteen years shall attend public or private schools, where the instruction shall be in English, at least three months in each year."

Another amendment gives a term of the United States district court at Skagway in August each year.

Other conditions give the appointments of notaries to the governor, increase the governor's salary from $4,000 to $5,000, and decrease the judge's salary from $6,000 to $5,000, and make all testamentary and probate procedure under the laws of Oregon.

TO REPATRIATE SPANISH.

Department Advertises for Transports to Take Them From Manila.

Washington, Jan. 20.—One of the last articles of the treaty of peace provided that the United States government should carry back to Spain the Spanish prisoners of war in the Philippines and undertake this task without awaiting the ratification of the treaty. The war department has invitations for proposals to shipping companies for the carriage of the Spaniards, as was done with great success in the case of the Santiago prisoners. The terms and conditions are set out by the department in the advertisement as follows:

"Their number is estimated at about 16,000 officers and enlisted men. Cabin accommodations are to be supplied for the officers, and third-class, or steerage, having suitable galley accommodations, conforming to the United States requirements as to space and ventilation, for the enlisted men. The United States government will deliver the prisoners on board the vessels at Manila or such other ports as may be designated, for their embarkation. Proposals will state the price per capita for transporting officers and for transporting enlisted men, and for their subsistence and delivery to a Spanish port or ports to be designated, and will be accompanied by a guarantee that the prisoners will be comfortably cared for while on the journey. The subsistence to be equal to garrison rations."

Proposals should be addressed to the department quartermaster, United States Army, New York City, or to the deputy quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal., at which places they will be opened at noon on February 1.

A GRUESOME CHARTER.

Roumanian With Undertakers and Coffins Sets Out for American Vivtims of Santiago.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 21.—Word was received by Col. Bellinger yesterday that the transport Roumanian would not come back to Savannah from her present trip to Matanzas. Instead she is to go to New York. There she will be equipped as a transport for the dead, taking with her a large force of undertakers and helpers and a large supply of coffins and other supplies for the purpose. The Roumanian will go to Santiago.

KITCHENER'S APPOINTMENT.

Cairo, Jan. 21.—A decree has been signed appointing General Lord Kitchener governor-general of the Soudan.

UNCLE SAM'

Capt. Laughlin Binoculars by t of the Unite

In Recognition of ment of the C Jane G

There was a brief li terday in Captain Ga the genial agent of m performed what he do the greatest pleasures i since he entered upo years ago. This was to Captain Laughlin sealing schooner Fav handsome pair of bino to him by the Preside States in appreciation Lean's humane service of the ill-fated schoone

Victorians will reme ment that went abroa last June, when the s arrived in port with t wrecked people aboard of sixty-three who on from Seattle to Kotze Jane Gray, unfitted l hamper for the trip Nor ed a moderate gale af Flattery and early on had gone down at se watery grave thirty-six twenty-seven survivors tle launch which was p The launch landed at the sealing schooner Fa and Captain Laughlin master, took the unfo looked after them in th possible and brought t to Victoria. This kin brought to the attentio States government by H United States consul, a the little ceremony yeste

At 2 o'clock U. S. Co tle bunch of sealing-cap other visitors attended in's office to witness th

What Captain Gaudi and very much to th looked as pleased as the glasses as if her w himself. It was a gr said, to have the hono Captain McLean the l sent by the President States in recognition o the crew of the Jane one of the pleasantest to do since he entered six years before, Capta and indeed a double plea McLean and he were old years' standing, and h say that they were am navigators in these wa that Captain McLean m use the glasses, and tha them down to the gen Leans who were sure to Gaudin added that it w see that the governmen States appreciated servi rendered by Captain M deed that government ha ed in the most genero services rendered to ship ers of that nation. He w that it was with no hope the honor of a British s actuated Captain McLe

Captain McLean briefl ily expressed his thank States government for the kindly sentiment wh The glass, which is o obtainable, has engraved

"From the President States to Captain Laugh the schooner Favorite; i humane services to the American schooner Jane ed at sea, May 22, 1898.

A few graceful word States Consul Smith close It was, he said, a lesson would stand by those wh his sailors. The United ways ready to pay any incurred in helping distre that country.

PROVINCIAL R

Resolutions Adopted at a vention.

Rossland, Jan. 21.—The lutions were adopted at meeting of "The Provinci ciation" held here:

Be it resolved by the Pr Association of British Co liminary organization as the legislation recently e legislature of British Co tection with the seatin Deane and Prentice is and unconstitutional, and tion is the logical result o and unwarranted abuse o tive in August, 1898, by T Innes, Lieutenant-Governo ince, and that this serie on the rights and liberties is chiefly due to the sa McInnes, and that Jame member for the riding of voting for this infamous deserving of the severest condemnation.

Resolved, That the able defence of the constitutio liberties of the people o lumbia as conducted in th the Victoria Colonist is de warmest thanks of this a of the unqualified appreci constitutionalists of every tion, and that the secretar a copy of this resolution of the Colonist at Victoria.

INTERNATIONAL YA

Canadians Agree to Bar Double Hulled B

New York, Jan. 23.—Jo measurer of the Seawanh Yacht Club, has just ret visit to the members of Lawrence Yacht Club at went to make an agreem Canadians to bar double like the Dominion which the Canadians last year. ed if possible to induce to build a better type of b displacement and more structed.

"The Canadians were v bar. The double hulled bo Hyslop to-day. "They ac members of the Seawanh club that it is not a health to boom and they agreed not take part in the inte They were unable to agree a larger boat, because the not adapted to boats mu