

Hearing Resumed

Deadman's Island Case Again Engaged the Attention of Justice Martin.

Peters Unsuccessful in His Search for the Landers Plan.

The celebrated case of the Attorney-General of British Columbia vs. the Attorney-General of Canada and Ludgate, the common case known as the Deadman's Island case, was again called in Supreme Court this morning.

Mr. Peters tendered as evidence the original plan, claiming that it had been retained in the department as a record for reference, or otherwise, should be found necessary. To this Mr. Duff objected, contending that no evidence had been adduced to show that it had been acted upon by the department. It had been argued that Governor Douglas had reserved these lands; until these field notes could be brought home by Governor Douglas they could not be limited.

Then they were ruled out by the court. Mr. Peters then made another attempt to secure what is known as Landers's plan of military reserves. Mr. Duff said he could not find such a plan, but a copy made by Landers, but which Mr. Peters refused to accept as the one desired.

If my honorable friend refuses to accept this plan," he said, "I will put witnesses in the box to prove that such a plan was in the department as late as 1880."

Mr. Duff retorted that his learned friend need not adopt such a military mode of proof, adding that he was not afraid of any evidence he could produce along that line.

In reply to Mr. Peters's request for charts showing Burrard Inlet, made by Captain Richards, Mr. Duff admitted he was showing a naval but not a military reserve. Mr. Duff produced a chart, which Mr. Peters refused to put in as evidence, but the court ruled that he must do so, the rules, according to Taylor, being that where there is a military and the other draughtsmen of the department. Just before Col. Mody went back these plans were signed by that officer in the presence of witness and others. The plans were then sealed in the vaults of the department, and he himself had charge of the plans from 1887 to 1878.

In that year he retired from the Royal Engineers and became clerk in the deeds department. He left the land office in 1878. The plans were then there in the safe in a case, in the bottom drawer. He had occasion to refer to these plans frequently for the tracings on deeds. One of these plans showed the division of Stanley Park and Deadman's Island.

Staley Park was in red, the military reserves in red, and the naval reserves in blue.

At this point an objection was taken by Mr. Duff, who held that it was not evidence to prove the substantiated fact upon which the validity of the map rested.

Mr. Peters replied that at the outset he had stated that he was not in a position to prove an executive act, and the objection should have been taken then. He did not require to prove that executive act, however, for the records at the time this map was made were very loosely kept. He referred again to the admission of the government in 1873, when asked for a return of reserves, and when the land in question was set out as a military reserve. In the absence of official records the best evidence was to see how the lands were treated by the people who had official knowledge of it. He then traced up the history of the plans, holding that till 1878 there were in the lands and works department a document showing Deadman's Island as a military reserve. Yet the prosecution refused to produce the plan even after he had shown the very drawer in which it had been kept. Was he not to be allowed then, to prove it by secondary evidence? Even if he could show acquiescence in a certain view by the province, it would be evidence.

SEALERS DELAYED. Schooners Said to Have Been Detained in Getting Indian Crews.

Not Badly Damaged

Cottage City Reports That Injuries to the Danube Are Not Serious.

Immense Copper Ledge Discovered—A Millinery Store Discovered at Dawson.

Steamer Danube, which was reported in Saturday's Times as having collided with an iceberg in Gastineaux channel, is not very seriously damaged. According to advices brought by the steamer Cottage City on Saturday night the hole in the starboard bow is not a large one. It appears about a foot above the water line, and Capt. Pat calculated that by plugging a cement patch over it he could make the vessel tight to port in safety. The Cottage City was alongside the Danube on Thursday, and the latter was then making repairs. She had, in addition to the hole, a couple of broken frames. The Cottage City left for Victoria, and in event of bad weather coming on it was feared that the wrecking operation in progress on her would not be successful. It had been received of the steam schooner Tillamook, long over due at Juneau from the westward, and there is little hope of the vessel ever reaching port. The steamer Aloha, which was expected to bring tidings of the missing steamer to Juneau, was also causing some uneasiness in the Alaskan capital. She likewise was overdue, and it was feared had met a similar fate to the Tillamook.

The Cottage City brings news that the John Campbell group of claims lying about seven miles north of Bennett, a party composed of Herbert Bensch, Wm. Johnston, John Snell, H. J. Raymond and "Curly" Marshall are wintering 110 miles up the White river from Dawson. The property is situated near the head of Allen creek. It consists of a ledge of boronite ore that assays five per cent copper. It runs parallel to the Dawson News, and is about 16 feet wide its entire length. Further prospecting showed that the ledge found is but one of several that cross the Dawson News. Copper ore that runs 40 per cent, is worth \$100 to the ton, and this result was obtained right on top of the ledge, from rock subjected to the action of the elements. A tunnel was started from the hillside below the vein, and it is expected to cross it in 125 feet at a depth of fully 200 feet.

Richard Rowe, of the Episcopal church, Dawson, has taken up winter quarters at Rampart City for the winter. He has visited all interior points and will visit some this winter. He will return to Southern Alaska in the spring.

A Dawson dispatch says the fight between Frank Slavina and White on the night of December 21st, resulted in a draw after the 10th round. The contest was a spirited one and characterized by clean work.

The fine steel bridge which the W. P. & Co. has built over the gorge near Bennett was expected to be ready for use on New Year's day.

The millinery store owned by Mrs. C. M. O'Neill and Mrs. L. R. Burke, of Dawson, was destroyed by fire with its entire stock. Mrs. O'Neill was asleep in the store when it commenced burning, and her life was probably saved by her dog, which awakened her by pulling at her clothes and bedding. Mrs. O'Neill was badly burned and rushed into the cold snowy clack. She is recovering from the effects of her experience.

Even Dutch Harbor is coming to the front as a mining center, according to the arrivals from there. The Cooley mine now has five stamps, which have been operated throughout the summer as a test mill. The results were so good that a 60-stamp mill is to be erected in the spring. The ledge is thirty-five feet thick and the rock resembles the Treadwell in appearance. The formation is slate and porphyry. This mine has been suspected for two or three years, but this summer development work has gone steadily on.

IMPENDING TROUBLE

Sailors' Boarding House Regarded Unfavorably By Shipping Firms on the Sound.

The announcement made recently that a sailors' boarding house was about to enter the market here and at Tacoma has occasioned comment in shipping circles. The Seattle Times says:

"The arrival of old-time boarding house masters on the Sound recently with the avowed intention of again starting up in the business is the occasion of little uneasiness. Not so much, perhaps, that any old and objectionable practices may be revived, but that the present amicable relations may be disturbed."

"Every one on the Sound connected however remotely with the shipping business regrets that the existing amicable relations with the mill owners are being disturbed. The mill companies, in particular, it is said, are looking anxiously at the smouldering earthquake and are preparing to resist any new innovations and combination of the business. It is said that the mill owners are seriously considering the advisability of combining not only to refuse to accept crews from a new firm, but to extend

Battle of Bothaville

How General Dewet Met the Greatest Defeat in His Career.

Seven Guns Were Captured From the Boers—British Doggedness Was Superb.

A superb story of the battle of Bothaville, when Colonel Le Gallais defeated Dewet, causing him a loss of 25 killed, 30 wounded, 100 prisoners, and seven guns, and fell himself in the moment of victory, is forwarded by Reuter's correspondent from Kronstadt.

Le Gallais had been hard at work, in conjunction with other columns, tracking Dewet. A small preliminary skirmish took place at the village of Bothaville, and then, at 4:30 on the morning of November 6th, Le Gallais's little force moved off in its indefatigable chase.

The country to our front was open and undulating, and there were no impediments to afford a hiding-place to the enemy. The 5th Mounted Infantry, under Major Lean, moved rapidly forward, taking every precaution against accidents. Suddenly they came upon a small picket of the enemy lying fast asleep. Around them their horses, firmly knee-bitted, were peacefully grazing.

In a moment they were awakened, and, after rubbing their eyes, found themselves prisoners. The importance of this capture was not lost on Major Lean, for with the command of "Gallops" his little force rode straight forward towards the next rise.

What they saw from it was sufficient to delight the heart of any man. The enemy's laager lay within 300 yards of him, and beneath him guns, wagons, and horses, all contained in a small space of a few hundred yards square. Immediately dispatching a messenger with the news, Major Lean dismounted and fired volley after volley into the thick of them, then arose such a panic as terrified the Boers had never before experienced.

Steyn and Dewet fled inconspicuously in a Cape cart. Those burghers who had horses at hand leaped on their backs and galloped away, leaving everything—guns, ammunition, and wagons. Only those who could not get their horses remained in the stone enclosure and a stone wall adjoining, with the courage of despairing men.

Sixty Against Two Hundred. Up to the present we only had sixty men, which was all that Lean had with him. The Boers numbered fully 200, but the unequal fight was kept up with vigor by our men. At this stage of the fight our front was formed as follows:

On our left front, where the 8th Mounted Infantry had taken up a position in echelon, stood a Kaffir company of 100 men, and the Oxford Light Infantry (mounted infantry) held the right flank. The Royal Irish Mounted Infantry, under Captain Engelbach, who was killed, held a piece of the wall on the right of the farmhouse.

Further to the right twenty of the Worcester Mounted Infantry, under Captain Holland, had secured and held a bit of good ground.

Later on twenty men of the Royal Irish, under Captain Brush, held a similar position on our extreme right front. Le Gallais and Ross, hearing the Boers galloping forward to see how things were going. They reached the farmhouse, and, leaving their horses outside, entered the building, whence a good view of the position could be obtained. Le Gallais perceived that about 800 Boers, who had fled at the first volley, had formed up and were working round both sides of the farmhouse.

Major Hickie rode back to the farmhouse, and was greeted by a hail of bullets, five of which hit his horse and killed it. He, however, was luckily unhurt, and immediately entered the house. It was a terrible sight that met his eyes. The gallant Le Gallais lay mortally wounded. Ross, in another room, was stretched on the floor, with his jaw and a portion of his throat shot away; Captain Williams lay dead, and Lieutenant Perry Smith, of the Middlesex Regiment, was wounded together with four men. Outside the house fourteen dead horses testified to the terrible nature of the Boer fire. It had become a perfect charnel-house, for it was a splendid mark for the Boers.

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Emperor's Press Bureau

Items of Interest Are Carefully Selected For the Kaiser's Perusal.

Dr. von Falck Goes Over All the Newspapers and Prepares Extracts.

The German Emperor does not really read newspapers or reviews, except on very rare and important occasions, when his interest is especially excited. He has no time.

Let us pick out a single day from the life of the monarch. A foreign diplomat, who happened to be in Kiel when he made his famous speech before the iron-clads left for China, reports in his diary the Emperor's doings on the very Sunday preceding the departure of the fleet.

He says: "His Majesty breakfasted on board the Hohenzollern at 7 o'clock, and read the report of the aide de camp, and read the dispatches and telegrams sent from Berlin; attended divine service, and at 12 o'clock went on board the flagship Kurfaerst Friedrich Wilhelm, where he made the speech that afterwards resounded through Europe. Afterward dinner on the Hohenzollern. At 3:30 o'clock he was rowed to the Naval Academy, where he played lawn tennis with Frau von Adlersfeld and Frau von Hatzfeld. Then he went to the Imperial Yacht Club house, where he changed his attire, and spent the evening in the dining room, conversing with his admirals and generals. Shortly after 10 o'clock he returned to the Hohenzollern."

This, with a few variations, is the usual mode in which the Emperor spends his days. He has no time to read the Cologne Gazette, to say nothing of other papers and reviews equally deserving of his attention. Yet in spite of these drawbacks he has a broad, and in some respects minute, knowledge of the more interesting and important articles appearing in the German and foreign papers, particularly in the English papers, especially your own journal. Here is a seeming paradox, but the explanation is simple.

There is in Berlin a so-called "Literary Office" attached to the Prussian ministry for the interior, which for the last twenty years has been under the management of Herr Dr. von Falck, a Russian, or rather a Baltic German, from the Russian province of Kurland, who was formerly chief editor of the Silesian Gazette at Breslau, his chief occupation being to read the newspapers and make extracts and cuttings from them, which are pasted into a book, the more important or interesting articles being underlined with red or blue pencil to catch the monarch's attention. This book is where lay fourteen men of the journal cuttings contain articles or extracts from articles taken from the whole of the home and foreign press.

The Emperor watches the foreign press in Paris, London, and New York more closely than he does the German press. Every one acquainted with the German court bears witness that he has a perfect knowledge of the standing and general attitude of foreign newspapers, particularly of those countries that interest him specially, for political or other reasons. They are certainly more familiar to him than are the great majority of the German papers. In this, as in many other respects, William II resembles Frederick the Great, who so sagaciously mastered the international literature of his time to the neglect of Prussian publications.

Among the French papers, he gives the preference to the Figaro and sometimes French extracts from the Journal des Debates and the Temps. In some of the royal castles you find a number of German papers, but as the selection of these papers depends on the notions of the marshal or even the administrators, no conclusions can be drawn from an enumeration of them. The organs of the Tories, the Kreuzzeitung and Reichsbote, may always be seen there, and the Cologne Gazette generally finds an entrance, but the best managed German paper, the Frankfurt Gazette, is nowhere, evidently owing to its democratic programme. The weekly sporting papers have made their appearance in the castles within the last two years.

These papers, however, have no time to read, but there is one thing for which he always finds time and never neglects. He reads the English illustrated weeklies regularly, rarely missing the opportunity. It must not be forgotten that he spent much of his youth in England. He reminded an Englishman once of the days when he used to play as a boy in the dockyard at Portsmouth.

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The system of obtaining information through the medium of such "cuttings" are as presented for his perusal by the literary office is certainly not a perfect one. A skillful selector can do much in the way of conveying wrong impressions. Dr. von Falck, the manager of the office, is a German from a Russian province. Germans from Russia have for some time past enjoyed the favor of court influence. When Russia proceeded with her measures for the Russification of her German provinces, the German press, and even some highly placed officials, were as anti-Russian as they were anti-

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The Emperor watches the foreign press in Paris, London, and New York more closely than he does the German press. Every one acquainted with the German court bears witness that he has a perfect knowledge of the standing and general attitude of foreign newspapers, particularly of those countries that interest him specially, for political or other reasons. They are certainly more familiar to him than are the great majority of the German papers. In this, as in many other respects, William II resembles Frederick the Great, who so sagaciously mastered the international literature of his time to the neglect of Prussian publications.

Among the French papers, he gives the preference to the Figaro and sometimes French extracts from the Journal des Debates and the Temps. In some of the royal castles you find a number of German papers, but as the selection of these papers depends on the notions of the marshal or even the administrators, no conclusions can be drawn from an enumeration of them. The organs of the Tories, the Kreuzzeitung and Reichsbote, may always be seen there, and the Cologne Gazette generally finds an entrance, but the best managed German paper, the Frankfurt Gazette, is nowhere, evidently owing to its democratic programme. The weekly sporting papers have made their appearance in the castles within the last two years.

These papers, however, have no time to read, but there is one thing for which he always finds time and never neglects. He reads the English illustrated weeklies regularly, rarely missing the opportunity. It must not be forgotten that he spent much of his youth in England. He reminded an Englishman once of the days when he used to play as a boy in the dockyard at Portsmouth.

With the exception of these English weeklies, he is content to read Dr. von Falck's cuttings; these it is which give him his knowledge of everything important that is said about him in the foreign press, be it pleasant or unpleasant, polite or cynical. The caricatures published in London and Paris are also written about him and his policy—his sees and reads at any rate the essence of them. The criticisms his speeches encounter, the praises bestowed upon them, these he knows, and in this respect he is something like his grandfather William I, who made a careful collection of the most ridiculous caricatures of himself printed in France from 1836 onward.

The system of obtaining information through the medium of such "cuttings" are as presented for his perusal by the literary office is certainly not a perfect one. A skillful selector can do much in the way of conveying wrong impressions. Dr. von Falck, the manager of the office, is a German from a Russian province. Germans from Russia have for some time past enjoyed the favor of court influence. When Russia proceeded with her measures for the Russification of her German provinces, the German press, and even some highly placed officials, were as anti-Russian as they were anti-

Emperor's Press Bureau

Items of Interest Are Carefully Selected For the Kaiser's Perusal.

Dr. von Falck Goes Over All the Newspapers and Prepares Extracts.

The German Emperor does not really read newspapers or reviews, except on very rare and important occasions, when his interest is especially excited. He has no time.

Let us pick out a single day from the life of the monarch. A foreign diplomat, who happened to be in Kiel when he made his famous speech before the iron-clads left for China, reports in his diary the Emperor's doings on the very Sunday preceding the departure of the fleet.

He says: "His Majesty breakfasted on board the Hohenzollern at 7 o'clock, and read the report of the aide de camp, and read the dispatches and telegrams sent from Berlin; attended divine service, and at 12 o'clock went on board the flagship Kurfaerst Friedrich Wilhelm, where he made the speech that afterwards resounded through Europe. Afterward dinner on the Hohenzollern. At 3:30 o'clock he was rowed to the Naval Academy, where he played lawn tennis with Frau von Adlersfeld and Frau von Hatzfeld. Then he went to the Imperial Yacht Club house, where he changed his attire, and spent the evening in the dining room, conversing with his admirals and generals. Shortly after 10 o'clock he returned to the Hohenzollern."

This, with a few variations, is the usual mode in which the Emperor spends his days. He has no time to read the Cologne Gazette