FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, December 15.

THE NAVAL AUXILIARY.

Proposal to Establish a Branch of the Navy League in This City.

A Prospect Which Appeals to the Sympathies of All True Sons of Britain.

The fleet of England is her all-in-all,
Her fleet is in your hands,
And in her fleet her fate.
—Tennyson.

TO THE EDITOR:—I have been asked by the Navy League in London, and by the Toronto branch of the league in Canada, to endeavor to form a branch here, and I have to ask you to aid with your support in this matter. With this object in view, I propose to lay before you, in as brief a manner as possible, a very few of the points showing the objects which the league has in view, and the necessity for its existence.

Constitution. This association shall be called the Navy League.

1. Its purpose shall be to secure, as the primary object of the national policy, "The command of the sea."

2. The general aim of the Navy League shall be:

(a.) To spread information showing the vital importance to the British Empire of the naval supremacy upon which depends its trade, empire and national existence.

(b.) To call attention to the enormous demands which war will make upon the navy, and the fact that the navy is not at present ready to meet them.

(c.) To call attention from time to time to such measures as may be requisite to secure adequate preparation for the maritime defence of the empire.

(d.) To urge these matters on public men, and in parliament upon candidates for parliament.

3. The league shall be absolutely distinct from all party politics.

4. All persons approving of its aims, and contributing to its funds, according to the following rates of subscription, shall be hon. vice-presidents, presidents, members or associate members of the league, as the case may be:

	£	s.	d.	
Hon. Vice-Presidents....	5	0	0	annually.
" " for life.	25	0	0	
Members, (gentlemen)...	1	1	0	annually.
" for life.....	10	10	0	
" (ladies).....	10	6		annually.
" " for life.	5	5	0	
Associates with publications post free.....		5	0	annually.
Associates without publications post free...	Any less amount.			

5 to 9 provide for election of officers, general meetings, etc.

One object of the league is to fix public attention in all lands under the British flag, inhabited by English-speaking people, to the inexpressible and fundamental importance to them all of increasing the strength of the British navy. Branches now exist in many large cities in Great Britain, and in Malta, North America, W. Indies, Hongkong, British Guiana, Australasia, the Cape and W. Africa.

Admiral R. Vesey Hamilton writes:

"When the peace which followed upon Waterloo closed at last the century of strife with France, in which we had wrestled with her for the Empire that depended upon the dominion of the seas, the oceans and the shores of all the globe were open to us, because out of that struggle we had emerged supreme, and because the fighting force of our navy, like the tonnage of our mercantile marine, was greater than all other nations combined. Hence came that access to the markets of the world, which, when the application of brains to industry increased production, afforded custom for our goods, and so enabled the population of the United Kingdom to grow at once in prosperity and in numerical strength; and hence came also the acquisition or the development of those wide territories beyond the seas that encircle England, which the still expanding British people now inhabit and possess. Once glance back through the history of the last 150 years will suffice to reveal the manner in which the whole present environment of our English speaking world has been the product of this power of the sea. But for sea power, rendering possible the victory of Wolfe in 1759, the whole of Canada and of the United States might have passed, not to the children of England, but to those of France; but for sea power, South Africa to-day would be either Dutch or French; but for sea power, the continent under the Southern Cross, where the English language is now spoken with scarcely the intermixture of any other tongue, might have been entirely or in great part the appendage of foreigners, some of whose governments would never otherwise have left untouched so vast and rich a section of the land surface of the globe.

"Now, sir (the Navy League asks), are you British people of Greater Britain willing to continue to watch unmoved the steady advance of the navies of other states, in ships, in guns, in number of men, towards equality with ourselves, and, with that advance, to witness constant growth of danger to your joint heritage and your place in the world? If the interests of Canada, or of Australasia, or of South Africa be assailed, or their just rights challenged by foreign nations, are you prepared tamely to submit? But against such outrages, and for the inviolability of your commerce throughout the seas, what guarantee have you, or can you have, but the navy of the Empire; and if that be inadequate to the work which it has to perform, do you not lean upon a broken reed? If so, then it is time for you to be up and doing, for naval preparedness cannot be attained in a week, or in a month, or in a single year; nor can deficiencies be made good when war has once begun, but then, with such material and organization as may exist, the tremendous issue will have to be decided, and if the game go against us the entire fabric of our Empire, and with that the prosperity of all classes of our people, will vanish like a palace in a dream."

Captain Mahan, U. S. navy, and Admiral Sir J. Colomb have shown the vital bearing of naval supremacy upon the history of our race, and how the "expansion of England" has been contingent upon that condition.

Many writers, to mention only Lord Brassey and Sir Geoffrey Hornby (well known to old-timers here), say that our strength must be 2 to 1, that is, two English blockading battleships to every French or Russian one blockaded. We have not this relative strength at present.

If beaten, what will be our fate?

Plus d'Angleterre describes the defeat of England by France, and gives the terms of our disgrace:

1. Every English warship, afloat or on the stocks, to be surrendered to France.

2. Not more than 50 warships to be maintained in future.

3. Our army not to exceed 50,000 men.

4. An indemnity of £560,000,000 to be paid.

5. Dover to be surrendered to France in perpetuity.

6. The Channel Islands, Gibralter, Malta, Cyprus, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, the Cape, Mauritius, the Seychelles, Amianta and Chagos, Aden, Perim, Sacotra, Ceylon, Hong Kong, New Guinea, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Vancouver, British Guiana, the West Indies, Quebec, Newfoundland, to be ceded to France.

7. Egypt to be evacuated.

8. The Egyptian antiquities and Elgin marbles in the British Museum to be given up to France. It is added that Russia has made herself master of the best part of India, whilst we are fighting for our lives, and that Ireland has become an independent republic, under the protection of France. When the terms were read at the Guildhall, there were tears in the eyes of the English!

And well these might be.

Admiral Ammen and Captain Mahan (U. S. navy) have both said the British fleet should be strong because it guarantees the peace of the world.

The following figures will show the amount of property at stake in the event of war with a power, or combination of powers, and embraces under the heads of value and tonnage the floating property of all colonies under the flag.

ANNUAL VALUE OF SEA-BORNE COMMERCE.

Br. Empire (to nearest ¼).	95¼	millions slg.
France.....	29¾	"
Russia.....	6½	"
Germany.....	15½	"
Italy.....	4¼	"
United States.....	39¾	"

Most of the foreign commerce above is carried in British ships.

MERCANTILE MARINE TONNAGE.

Br. Empire.....	13¼	millions slg.
France.....	1	"
Russia.....	½	"
Germany.....	1¾	"
Italy.....	¾	"
United States.....	1	"

NAVAL EXPENDITURE PER TON OF SHIPPING (i.e. rate of insurance.)

United Kingdon.....	1¼	per cent. slg.
France.....	9½	"
Russia.....	10½	"
Germany.....	2¼	"
Italy.....	4¾	"
United States.....	5	"

From the British standpoint, we want food and raw material to work up in exchange for food. The cheapness of food depends upon the strength of the navy. From the colonial standpoint a strong navy is necessary to hold our empire together, to prevent its being conquered piecemeal, to keep command of the coaling stations, without which the navy would be useless for attack or defence, and to defend the commerce of the Empire. To maintain over one-fifth of the fairest portions of the habitable globe, the benigh sway of the mother of nations, of her who has taught the world the words Justice and Liberty. These are only a few of the points to be considered and weighed

Looking at the question from a Victoria standpoint, it may be well to urge Her Majesty's government to station a training brig here, so that the excellent material now running to waste, and getting into trouble with the police, may be utilized for the defence of the Empire, and a chance given to some of our youngsters to avail themselves of a career full of promise to adventurous spirits under the mild but rigorous discipline of naval officers.

Now, if I have made out a prima facia case for the "Navy League," may I venture to ask my fellow citizens and fellow colonists to ventilate the subject and to join in the movement by enrolling themselves as members. For the present all applications will be received by me.

B. W. PEARSE,
Fernwood, Victoria, 13th Dec., 1897.

THERE died yesterday at the Royal Jubilee hospital, Master Hector M. Fraser, only son of the late John P. Fraser, of Perth, Ontario, aged 11 years. The deceased came with his uncle, Mr. Donald Fraser, to Victoria, about eighteen months ago. He was a bright, engaging little fellow, and a favorite with all who knew him—more particularly his schoolmates at Victoria West. The funeral is to take place from his uncle's residence on Head street, and from St. Paul's Presbyterian church, on Friday afternoon.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The following team has been chosen to represent Victoria in the championship game against the Nanaimo Hornets at the Caledonia grounds next Saturday afternoon: Full back, H. A. Goward; three-quarters, F. Cullin, K. Scholefield, C. Gamble and C. Wilson; halves, A. T. Goward and H. B. Haines; forwards, A. D. Crease, W. F. Loveland, A. B. Spain, J. K. Macrae, W. R. Atkins, L. B. Bullock, J. D. Pemberton and G. C. Johnston.

A Rich Full Color.

Diamond Dye Cardinal One of the Most Fashionable and Most Useful Colors.

Millions of packages of this wonderfully rich and popular color are sold every year.

Fast Diamond Dye Cardinal is noted for its strength, fastness and beauty of color. One package dyes two pounds of silk or all-wool goods a standard shade that will never wash out. It colors over, with grand results, all shades except greens.

The Fast Diamond Dye Cardinal for dyeing cotton and mixed goods is the only Cardinal for cotton dyeing in the world that is fast to light or soap. One package makes a fast and everlasting Cardinal on one pound of cotton or mixed goods.

Be not deceived with crude imitations or soap grease dyes. Ask for the "Diamond" and you will always have success.

IT HEALS THE LUNGS.

GENTLEMEN,—I was troubled for years with weak lungs, and could not get relief; but on trying Norway Pine Syrup found it acted splendidly, healing and strengthening my lungs.

E. J. FURLONG,
Lower Woodstock (Carleton Co.), N.B.

CONFLICT OF OPINION.

Late Arrivals From the North Divided as to the Truth of Auk's Report.

The River Opens to Enable Dawsonians to Reach a Haven of Refuge.

During weeks past no news that has come out of Dawson City has aroused so much controversy and contradictory speculation as the report of Auk, the Indian mail carrier, that an unorganized army of a thousand men had stampeded from the Klondyke city, and is now pressing through the winter solitudes to the ports on the Lynn canal.

"We believe that story of Auk's is a gold brick," laconically and metaphorically observes one San Francisco paper that does not give credence to the report of danger from starvation in Dawson, while, strange to say, the officers of the City of Topeka, which brought his news down, declare that they heard nothing in Juneau of his arrival there.

On the other hand, Hoffman, the resident correspondent at Juneau of the San Francisco Call, publishes in that paper the rumor of the Indian's arrival with this startling story; Charles G. Wood, an Eastern press correspondent who came down on the Topeka, says that he interviewed the Indian in Juneau, and received the news from him substantially as told in yesterday's COLONIST; and yet more conclusive, letters have come out of the Klondyke country which could not have got through unless a carrier brought them—and no one else has come through.

The key to the riddle will in all probability be obtained when the Corona arrives from the North, for it is practically certain that she will bring down some of the escaping ones if the flight from Dawson is as Auk has described it.

On his way down from Skagway on the steamer Alki, Mr. Saint Cyr, the explorer, heard from some returning Yukoners, who had left Dawson, in the early part of November, that Major Walsh, administrator of the Yukon district, had met with misfortune north of the White Horse. The report was that the canoes had overturned in the strong current and all the outfit and provisions had been lost, though fortunately no lives. Major Walsh had, however, managed to get provisions from the miners along the road. Whether he would push on or remain at the next police post for fresh supplies to reach him, was not known.

A miner named Freeman, who carelessly went on newly formed ice somewhere in the vicinity of the White Horse, broke through and perished in the water last month.

Mr. Saint Cyr gave it as his opinion yesterday that even with an exodus of people from Dawson there would be no starvation along the trail. The mounted police at Tagish and Lake Bennett turned back anyone who had not 750 pounds of provisions and consequently those who got through were well prepared. According to this statement it would appear that as there are numbers of miners camped at points all along the route to Dawson, they will not allow the people coming out to starve.

Edward Hearn, who left Dawson on October 14, also came down on the Alki yesterday. He reports that provisions were very short when he took his departure, and that about three thousand men would leave on that account. There are, he says, fully one thousand people camped on the rivers and lakes at different places between Skagway and Dawson, but as had been anticipated, the greater number of those who leave the threatened city will go down the river to Fort Yukon, a distance of only 380 miles.

When he left the river was open, and there would be no difficulty in going down by boats. Work was plentiful, and wages were still $15 a day. There would be considerable work done on the Stewart river this winter. Many people were met on the way, but Hearn does not think that any more will be out from Dawson until February. He was five seven days in making the trip to the Coast.

John Stanley, another who came down from Skagway by the Alki, has been there for the greater part of the past season. He had heard nothing of the stampede from Dawson as reported by Auk, the mail carrier, nor does he believe there is any truth in his report. Packing is going on steadily across the White Pass, where there is a really good road, and there will soon be good sledding all the way to the summit. Many teams are now sledding on the river and going through to Lake Bennett. The weather has been very cold for coast weather, and about four inches of snow has fallen at Skagway. At the summit there is about two feet. It has been exceptionally cold at the lake.

If the United States government will agree to pay $75,000, George F. Ulmer and a number of other brave and sturdy men who are at present making their homes in Alaska will, according to the Post-Intelligencer, agree to land in Dawson within sixty days fifty thousand pounds of provisions. That was the important item of news which the Sound paper gleaned from the Topeka, but how Ulmer and his associates propose to fulfill the contract if the United States government accepts, is a question they will not answer until they know whether or not they will be retained. It is known, however, that they have in the neighborhood of two and a half tons of food cached and in good condition at Lake Bennett, where they took it by way of the Chilkoot Pass last summer. Ulmer expected to come down by the Topeka, but was detained by other business matters until the Corona's sailing. He is to wire his proposition to Washington as soon as he arrives.

Mr. Charles Cheatwood, writing from Dawson on the 2nd October, states—according to the Nanaimo Free Press—that the report is current there that the Hepple party has been lost at Tagish lake. Parties who left the lake subsequent to the Hepple party had not seen them on the way, and the Hepple party had not arrived at Dawson. The only person known to be in the party other than William Hepple, son of William Hepple, of the Crescent hotel, is a man named Wilkinson, from Wellington. Mr. Cheatwood expresses the hope that the report is not true, but is afraid it is. He also states that Harry Wilkinson, W. Van Houten and himself are well fixed for the winter. Mr. W. Hepple, sr., has not received a word from his son since he left, and is inclined to believe that the report will turn out to be true.

ALBION'S SONS ASSEMBLE.

Local Englishmen Celebrate the Fourteenth Anniversary of Their Patriotic Association.

About one hundred Englishmen, residents of Victoria and representing Pride of the Island and Alexandra lodges of the Sons of England, held their fourteenth annual banquet last evening, the most successful in the history of this influential organization.

The banquet was at the Hotel Victoria, and it was graced by the presence of many prominent men, including Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Premier Turner and Mr. H. D. Helmcken, M. P. P., Mayor Redfern, and Lt.-Col. Gregory. In the absence of Col. Prior, whose recent bereavement prevented him from occupying his usual post of honor, Capt. Clive Phillipps Wolley presided.

After justice had been done to the excellent menu presented, Capt. Wolley proposed the toast of "The Queen," and a hundred voices attested to their owners' devotion to Her Majesty by singing the National Anthem.

"The Dominion and Provincial Parliaments," was proposed by Mr. J. G. Taylor. He coupled with it the names of Sir C. H. Tupper and Premier Turner. An ovation greeted Sir Charles as he rose to respond. The wonderful resources of British Columbia were eloquently referred to, and he said when he returned to the East to sit on the opposition benches, perhaps for the last time (laughter), he would make them known, as one who had not only heard of them but had also seen them.

Premier Turner's popularity with the audience was attested when he arose to respond to the same toast. He reviewed the past ten years of the province's history and demonstrated the wonderful advances made in all directions in the development of the resources of the country.

Mr. H. D. Helmcken, M.P.P., also responded briefly to the toast and received a most gratifying reception.

Other toasts were "The Army, Navy and Volunteers," proposed by Dr. Hart and responded to by Col. Gregory; "S. O. E. of British Columbia," proposed by Capt. Wolley and responded to by Mr. Jos. Critchley; "Sister Societies," by Mr. Helmcken and Mr. Partridge; and "The Ladies," by Capt. Rudlin.

The success of the banquet was due to the indefatigable efforts of the following committee who were individually and collectively unsparing in their efforts to eclipse all former banquets. Mr. J. Williams, chairman, Messrs. J. G. Taylor, J. P. Lankine, F. Tubbs and H. E. Smith.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

Court Vancouver Celebrates a Noteworthy Anniversary With a Delightful Ball.

The members of Court Vancouver, No. 5,755, of the A.O.F., celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary last evening, the important occasion being marked with a ball at the Workmen's hall which was fully worthy to commemorate so great an epoch in local Forestry.

Court Vancouver has the honor of being the pioneer court of the Pacific coast, and during the quarter century of its existence has accomplished so much good that one pauses dismayed at the thought of enumerating all its charitable works. The Foresters are, moreover, as active and efficient in their pleasure-making as in their benevolence, and the eighty or more couples who were present at the silver anniversary of the pioneer lodge are unanimous in declaring it an unqualified delight.

Bantly's orchestra provided the music for the dancing, while an appetizing supper was served at the hour of midnight. Among the novel features of the occasion was the giving of two prizes for the best cakes contributed to the supper table, honors in this direction falling to Mrs. F. L. Smith and Mrs. J. J. Randolph.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the celebration of this quarter centennial included John J. Stephenson, as chairman; J. J. Randolph, as secretary; P. J. Davies, A. H. Sheather and C. Hall, who devoted their attention especially to the supper; and F. Caselton, Wm. Wrigglesworth and J. J. Randolph, who were responsible for the smooth movement of the dance itself.

TRANS-PACIFIC TRAVELLERS.

Japan's New Consul at Vancouver—Other Passengers by the Just Arrived "Empress."

No news of the missing Pelican was derived through the arrival at William Head last evening of the R.M.S. Empress of India, but this was not unexpected, as she crossed by the northern route.

At the entrance to the Straits two sailing craft were sighted. One was standing off shore a considerable distance with a tug near, and the other was resting high on the beach three miles and a half northwest of the Carmanah light.

The Chinese and baggage for Victoria were placed aboard the tender Willapa at 9:30 o'clock. The Chinese for this city numbered twenty-six, while the total number on board was 156. The saloon list was comparatively small, but included a few notable personages. One of these was S. Shimizu, the new Japanese consul for Vancouver. He is no stranger to that city, having some three years or so ago been stationed there. He is pleased to return. Mr. Shimizu's family accompany him.

The Empress brought a very large cargo of sugar, tea, rice, Japanese oranges and other general merchandise, a more than ordinary amount (something like 600 tons) being for Nanaimo.

ONE OF THOUSANDS.

Big Orders and Words of Praise Prove the Worth of Dr. Agnew's Ointment.

"Kindly fill enclosed order at once. Dr. Agnew's Ointment has given the greatest of Satisfaction here. It is one of the best sellers we ever handled, and is magical in the cure of skin diseases and piles. Yours truly, Eureka Drug Co., Mauch Chunk, Pa." Orders like this, accompanied by just such words of praise, are the commonest occurrence at headquarters for this great remedy—proves the people's faith in it, and proves its power to relieve and cure piles and all itching and torturing skin troubles.

For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

WEAK NERVES.

Nerve weakness accompanies heart trouble—both are curable by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, the successful tonic and invigorator. Those who use them praise them. Here is one: "My nerves were completely unstrung," says Mrs. H. Church, Caledonia, Ont., "and palpitation, loss of memory and shortness of breath troubled me greatly. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills were beneficial from the first, and removed these trouble in a remarkably short time. They made me feel better in every way."

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy. Purest and Best

RITES OF SAVAGERY.

Medicine Work Held Responsible For the Death of a Naas River Man.

"Doctor" in Consequence Brought to Victoria to Be Tried For "Witchcraft."

Witchcraft among the Indians on the Kedkum reservation in the Omineca mining district, is by no means a thing of the past, as many people in the province imagined. A startling story of Indian witchcraft, reminding one forcibly of Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales, was brought here yesterday by Mr. J. D. Wells, sub-recorder for the Omineca mining district. He had in charge on his arrival by the Boscowitz an old Skeena river Indian named Joe, whom he arrested at Lakkalzap village on a charge of witchcraft and conjury. Joe was made prisoner on December 6, and Mr. Wells has taken since that time to bring his prisoner to the city.

For many months Rev. S. S. Osterhout, the Methodist missionary at Naas, has been working amongst the Indians on the small reserve, but it appears that he has been heavily handicapped in his labors by the wonderful influence the old Indian now under arrest had over the tribe. As well as attending to the spiritual needs of the Indians, Mr. Osterhout frequently treated them when they were ill, and with such success that he won a number over to the Christian religion.

Some weeks ago an Indian named Matthew McMillan fell seriously ill with a fever, and Missionary Osterhout carefully nursed and treated him until the sick man's recovery was no longer a matter of doubt. While still very feeble, however, and during the absence of the missionary, McMillan was visited by the medicine man Joe, who so worked on his superstition that he consented finally to all the horrors of Indian witchcraft and conjury in order to become speedily well.

Armed with all the paraphernalia of his trade and with his face hideously painted, it is alleged that Joe visited the sick man during the lonely hours of the night. A few relatives and friends, awed and terror stricken, were permitted to witness the performance which followed. According to eye-witnesses the medicine man first placed the sick man in the centre of the cabin and whirled round and round him, screaming his incantations, and rattling his various charms.

This apparently did not result in driving off the evil spirits for it is told that more extreme measures were then resorted to. The victim was stripped of all his clothing and beaten with sticks. Further incantations followed and it is said that in order to finally oust these awful evil spirits, it was found necessary to drag the sick man three times around the hut by the heels.

Perspiring, and groaning from his injuries, McMillan was then again placed in the centre of the hut, and the final act in the terrible drama was to half drown him by throwing pail after pail of cold water over his reeking, feverish body. When early dawn broke into the little cabin, the curtain rang down on the performance, and the medicine man Joe declared his patient cured. McMillan died.

It is claimed by eye-witnesses that no sick man could have lived under such drastic treatment, and the funeral of McMillan was duly celebrated a few days afterwards.

It was then that Missionary Osterhout took a hand in the matter, and, chiefly at his instigation, Joe was placed under arrest by sub-recorder Wells. The alleged medicine man resisted, but was finally locked up in the village until his removal could be decided upon. It was expected that many of the more superstitious members of the tribe would interfere, but the result of a big powwow was that Joe should go.

Mr. Wells says that a general rejoicing followed the departure of the medicine man, particularly among the Christianized Indians. To Mr. Osterhout, Joe stated that he was sorry if he had done any harm, but he thought he was assisting the missionary in the good work. He always considered that he should always look after his people, and thought he could do so as well as the missionaries.

The Indian under arrest, according to various reports, held an awful dominion over the tribe. For years, it is claimed, he has been practising his tricks, and notwithstanding the efforts of the missionaries, has used his influence to such effect that his stock of blankets and other Indian valuables is now the largest in the reserve.

While the case of Matthew McMillan will be the only one perhaps used to convict Joe, there are many more, it is claimed, which could be brought forward in which more terrible atrocities were perpetrated. Cases are mentioned in which the victims, after being made to fast three days was subjected to the most inhuman treatment, such as prodding with sharp pointed sticks, beaten almost black and blue, and while the sick man's blood was at fever heat, treated to several pails of cold water to drive off the evil spirits.

Medicine man Joe is a man of striking personality. He is tall and powerful, and it is claimed possesses the mesmeric or hypnotic power to a large degree. He is a Skeena river Indian, and claims that at an early age he was "called" to become a great medicine man. A white lady, he says, visited him in his dreams, and told him so, and forthwith he prepared himself for his mission by collecting snakes, porcupines, Indian rattles, etc., wherewith to work his charms. That he was signally successful may be judged by the fact that even the enlightened Indians stood in awe of him, and frequently, in cases of sickness, consented to become his victims.

Mr. Wells arrived with his prisoner on the steamer Boscowitz, from Naas, after travelling many days by canoe and overland alone with his prisoner. All the charms, stuffed animals, snakes, etc., used by Joe, were seized, and will be produced as evidence against him. The prisoner has no relatives, and practically no friends on the reserve.

MISS L. Hunt, of Alert Bay, is staying at the Occidental.

THE CITY

MR. D. DALLAS, of the North Ward teaching staff, has tendered his resignation to the trustee board, which will meet in a few days to fill the vacancy thus created.

THE largest Canadian mail that has yet been despatched from this city for Dawson and other points in Alaska and the Northwest territories of Canada, was despatched last evening by the City of Topeka.

A CONCERT in aid of the recently organized International Brotherhood League, was given by the local Theosophists in their hall on Broad street on Monday evening last, an excellent musical and literary programme being presented.

THE evening of the 22nd instant has been reserved by the Sunday school of the Centennial Methodist church for their Christmas festival. There will, of course, be a Christmas tree and a concert, but the great special attraction will be a Klondyke camp in miniature.

The whole of an entire paper mill of the E. B. Eddy establishment at Hull, is now running full time, turning out nothing but white paper for the publishers of the Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal. The increase this month is the largest in a quarter of a century.

BY mutual consent of the parties interested, Captain C. G. Cox was yesterday appointed to value the ship Senator, as the amount of salvage, if any, is based upon a vessel's value. When the valuation is made the suit for salvage claimed by the C. P. N. and the owners of the Sadie will be brought on as soon as possible.

THE Indians of Alert Bay are very indignant against one of their number, who is accused of having committed a brutal assault upon a little native girl three weeks or a month ago. The alleged offender was promptly arrested, and on Monday evening the Boscowitz delivered him into the custody of the police authorities at Nanaimo, together with six necessary witnesses.

PETITIONS are being prepared by a resident of the James Bay district requesting the city council, before their tenure of office expires, to lay before the public the exact facts respecting any and all difficulties in the way of securing a permanent causway over James Bay. Many citizens are expressing the opinion that an important plank in the platform of all candidates at the approaching municipal election should be the carrying out this long talked of improvement—especially desirable now that the handsome new parliament buildings and post office, which the proposed permanent roadway would connect, are completed.

ALTHOUGH there are no promotion examination results to be reported in the public schools at the close of the present term, the pupils of the Collegiate Institute have determined that the coming of the holidays shall not go unmarked by special exercises for the edification of their friends. They have accordingly prepared a programme for Friday afternoon of this week, including a debate in which the brightest boys and girls of the Fifth division will oppose those of the Second and Third forms on the subject that "the Chinese in British Columbia are a help rather than a hindrance to prosperity."

MR. JUSTICE WALKEM yesterday gave judgment on the injunction application in the case of Leacock v. West and Deakin. This application was made by Mr. S. D. Schultz on behalf of plaintiff to continue until the trial the temporary injunction granted to restrain defendants from disposing of a quarter share in the Jim Corbett claim. Mr. Archer Martin opposed on the grounds of delay on part of plaintiff, and also that plaintiff had failed to show that the original claim was never properly staked. Mr. Justice Walkem dismissed the motion, stating that it had not been proved that the original claim had been properly staked, and it was shown that it could not have been recorded as required by law.

THE steamer Coquitlam, arriving here from Lynn Canal and Northern British Columbia ports yesterday, brings news from Bella Bella of the loss ten days since of a ten ton sloop, whose name even is not known, bound from Seattle for Copper river with a party of five prospectors. The scene of the tragedy was Dixon's Entrance, where the sloop went down almost in sight of the halibut fishers who brought the news to Bella Bella. They saw the distress signals on the little craft, and attempted to aid her. A series of squalls intervened, however, and an effort was abandoned of necessity. While the fishermen were making for a point of shelter the sloop disappeared, and it is all too conclusive that she went down with all on board.

THE printing office is at present the only one of the old government buildings standing between Belleville street and the imposing pile that is now British Columbia's capitol. The bricks from the old structures are being utilized in the foundations of the carriage drive.

FLETCHER BROS., the Government street sewing machine agents, are the latest speculators in the steamboat business. They have purchased the trim-looking little Seattle steamer Mist, which has in the past plied on Lake Washington, carrying passengers and delighting pleasure seekers with her speed and many comforts. She was brought in from the American side by Captain McCoy yesterday morning, making the fast time of exactly two hours and a half between Roche Harbor and Victoria. As an American craft the Mist was licensed to carry 25 passengers, but her accommodation in this particular is now to be enlarged and this work will be done without delay, so that the vessel will be ready for the first spring rush. What service she will enter has not yet been determined, and the report that she is to run on the Alberni canal is neither confirmed nor contradicted by her new owners. The Mist's register is 19 tons net; she is 46 feet long on the keel, and 55 feet over all; has an 11 foot beam and is of light draught. She was owned in Seattle by a Mr. Curtis and is comparatively a new steamer. As a traveller on land and sea, however, she has few equals, her transport from fresh to salt water having been effected by her conveyance over Seattle's steep and lofty hills.

THE WATERWORKS LOAN.

Statement of the Expenditure Under the By-law of 1894.

During Monday evening's meeting of the city council the following statement of expenditure under the Waterworks Loan by-law of 1894 was laid on the desks of the aldermen, it having been prepared at Ald. Partridge's request by City Auditor Raymur:

Expenditure to 31 Dec., 1896....	$119,889 60
Expenditure during 1897—	
Walkley, King & Casey, 75 per cent. extras.....	$ 6,399 48
Reservoir.....	7,608 73
Completion of new road.....	1,139 10
R. Herring's report.....	150 00
Pillars and brackets ordered by Jorgensen.....	225 00
Raising cofferdam.....	1,608 88
Connecting pipe to filter beds.	811 37
Second-hand pump.....	97 00
Total for 1897.....	$ 17,439 56
Balance available.....	nil.
Paid Walkley, King & Casey on account contract 1897.....	nil.
Expenditure to date chargeable to Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey.....	8,250 17
Amount retained from Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey.....	$ 22,897 58
Their deposit cheque.....	4,375 00
	$ 27,272 58
Premium on bonds and interest to Dec 31, 1897.....	$ 9,215 97
Interest for 1897 not yet computed.	

THIS TELLS THE WHOLE STORY.

A Hamilton lady restored to Health.

Mrs. A. Simpson spoke to our reporter as follows, at her cosy residence, 113 Locke St., Hamilton, Ont. Said Mrs. Simpson, "For the last two years I have suffered greatly from heart and nerve troubles,

also pains in my head. My appetite was very poor, and I felt very miserable all the time, hardly able to do my household work. My heart was so bad that I frequently fainted away, and was liable to drop down at any place or time.

Sometimes my heart seemed to bound into my throat so that I thought I would smother. My rest was very much broken, and I grew quite discouraged after using so many medicines without relief.

When I heard of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I decided to try them, and procured a box at John A. Barr's drug store, and now after having used two boxes can say that I am completely cured. My appetite is good, indeed it seems as if I wanted to eat all the time. I sleep well and am thoroughly toned up. Truly I am better than I have been for many years."

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THREE GREAT MEN.

Representatives of Three Great Nations.

ONE OF THEM DEVISED PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

A Medicine That Is The Wonder of The Age.

The Ablest Medical Men Recommend It.

Makes People Well When Other Prescriptions Fail.

Three men have done a mighty work for the profession of medicine, and they will ever be remembered as true benefactors of the human race.

Right Honorable Lord Lister, President of the Royal Society, Professor Edward E. Phelps, M.D., of Dartmouth College, and Professor Charles Richet, of the University of Paris, are men that have lived to benefit mankind.

Professor Edward E. Phelps, who gave the world his famous Paine's Celery Compound, has gone to his well earned reward, but his great medicine still saves men and women every day. Thousands live to-day who owe life, health and vigor to Paine's Celery Compound, the mighty disease banisher. The weak, nervous, sleepless, rheumatic, neuralgic, dyspeptic and constipated are soon made hale and vigorous, and the deadly dangers of liver and kidney troubles are quickly dissipated.

There is now no necessity for continuing in agony and danger when such a rescueing agent as Paine's Celery Compound is held out to sufferers. Paine's Celery Compound assuredly cures; its thousands of magnificent testimonials in the past are sufficient proof. Have you tried it?

200,000 MEN for CLONDYKE

That's the number that wonderful Canadian fields during '98. They' out $60,000,000 in gold du cording to the best auth going to be one of the lu to buy your outfit here, at our store? Rememb sell you goods cheaper store on the Pacific coa You'll save money by b of us, and you'll save t besides by buying it in V Write to us for our free b Information," with map plete outfits, and lots o uable information. I asking.

" DEPT. A

CAMER

The Cash Clothier
55 Johnson Street

FROM THE DAILY COLONI

THE CARMANA

Derelict Reported R
Proves to Be the
Schooner "V

"City of Topeka" C
Quota of Gold
Water Front

The identity of th schooner sighted on the manah by the officers Empress on Tuesday known last evening, wh ceived by wire that the schooner Vesta from for Port Blakely. The sel was in ballast an 4:30 a.m. Friday, the l west of Carmanah—this the time that the Clevela The full particulars of not received at a late h but it was learned that total loss and that t amount of valuable pr which may possibly be were lost, as the sch high on the rock that h rammed into the brak Fortunately, shortly a the wind moderated an in no fear of sudden de

The captain, mate an made for the lighthouse ing it set out for Vict boat. The latest inte was to the effect that a was springing up, an should be sent at once to be saved. It is e that before this the n reached the wreck. S early yesterday morni that a tug was soon o scene of the disaster w sary appliances for if p schooner, or at least of the property b to pieces. Parties i barkentine Wrestler, port, became very anxi were greatly relieved w of the wrecked vesse The Vesta is an Amer schooner and very litt her in this port.

The steamer Willa sailed last night for K ern coast ports, carr passengers and several ing schooners who are coast to arrange for cr season. Captains Mc are among the latter. be on the lookout for the steamer Clevela Vesta, and will lend as emergency. The schoo McPhee, cleared to-d cruise which will take coast of California. will first proceed up th Indian crew. The Lib Hackett, will leave in sealing cruise and will crew. The Corrie C. ready for her annual se wages being paid hu are reported about on a last year.

The City of Topeka w at noon yesterday carri of passengers and a hea destined for the Klon The rush to the Nor already commenced, steamer carries a le miners with their outfi

CATARRH'S H

Will Be Bountiful if the Head is Neglected N Catarrhal Powder is

This is the seeding ti malady—catarrh. A si head, induced by sudd weather, may mean to ment if neglected. Dr. Powder will relieve a col ten minutes. It will al tion like magic and prev disgusting catarrh. If y nate as to have contrac how many years have certain cure in this tested For Sale by Dean & Hi Co.

HAGYARD'S YE

The great pain cure. cures rheumatism, sw bruises, stiffness, pain every description. In croup, colds, sore th asthma, bronchitas, qu 25c., all druggists.

Advertising will Let the public know w hat Give it a fair trial.