Treason In Religious Garb

Quebec Weekly Looks to Boer War to Bring Downfall of the Empire.

Catholic Clergy and Laymen Alike Hasten to Repudiate Sentiment.

Montreal, Jan. 10.—Numerous English-Canadian newspapers to-day printed extracts from an extraordinary editorial in La Semaine Religieuse, a journal of Quebec, in which the editor openly exults over the defeats in South Africa, hopes for the breaking up of the British Empire, which he describes as a colossus with feet of clay, and rejoices in the alleged prospects of the overthrow of British domination in Canada and the establishment of a French-Canadian nation. The writer proceeds to argue that it is Liberalism which has in the past sustained British dominancy in Quebec and the French-Canadians' ideal can only be achieved by ridding itself of Liberalism. The editor of the paper is Abbe Gosselin.

La Presse, the leading French Conservative paper, protests strongly against the article to-night. It says: "The duty is imposed upon us of making a solemn protest against the inexplicible article of La Semaine Religieuse of Quebec, on the war in South Africa. This article goes beyond the bounds of criticism to enter the realm of justice, disloyalty and even treason. To say that French-Canadians are oppressed by the English, is nameless falsity. If there is a people free in its politics, in its social life, in its language, in its laws, in its worship, it is indeed the French people of Quebec. Nothing shows yet that England is a colossus with feet of clay. In any case it is not for us to wish it, since its fall would throw us into an American Moloch. We do not hesitate to believe that this part of the article passed surreptitiously into a publication clothed with character so serious."

Archbishop Bruchesi being interviewed said he had not seen the original article, and could not discuss it from a possibly incorrect translation, but from what he heard of it he concluded that it had been printed on the authority of the priest who was editor, and not by authority of the Archbishop of Quebec. His own views on the war were the same as he expressed at midnight mass on New Year's evening. On that occasion, he reverentially expressed hope for the British success.

Louis Frechette, the well-known writer, said he was sure Archbishop Begin would repudiate the article as soon as he had his attention called to it.

CANADA AND THE U. S.

Have Need of Each Other, and There Should Be the Friendliest Feelings.

From the New York Stockholder.

Few of our people realize the extent, resources and development of our neighbor—our nearest neighbor, we may say—Canada, lying right at our doors—its metropolis, Montreal, within 12 hours by rail of ours, Greater New York. Nor is it known generally that Canada in area slightly exceeds in extent the whole of the United States. Then the extent of the trade between Canada and the United States is greater than between Canada and Great Britain and steadily increasing in volume. Bordering on our domains for 3,000 miles, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with one great line of railway, the Canadian Pacific, stretching the entire distance, being the largest continuous line of railway in existence; within ten days' of Japan on the west and seven days of Europe on the east, our neighbor is attaining an importance that is worthy of our highest respect and consideration.

Bound together by the ties of geographical affinity, and by the commercial and financial interests inseparable to such proximity, it is surely becoming for these two Anglo-Saxon countries to cultivate relations mutually harmonious, enduring and in consonance with the civilized character of both. We can pass over the border without knowing scarcely whether we are in the domains of Her Majesty the Queen, or in the United States. It is true there have been at times some slight differences of local interests arising between Canada and the United States, for instance the Lynn canal matter at present, but these have been amicably adjusted to the mutual satisfaction of the parties concerned and honorably to both. Nor is it likely that there will be any occasion for trouble between these two nearest neighbors, that cannot be settled in equitable manner.

The scope for the development of trade between these two extensive countries, lying side by side for thousands of miles is very great. It would be impossible to attempt to calculate what this interchange will amount to. We have made greater strides than Canada, but Canada is now moving along the same lines to populousness and prosperity, and is showing remarkable progress. Canada is highly favored under its union with Great Britain. She has all the powerful protection of the crown and it does not cost her a penny. Canada regulates her trade with Great Britain just as independently as she does with any other nation, and provides her own legislature. She has really protection and independence co-existing. Our facilities for putting Canada's products in all markets reached by our steamship lines are excellent, and Canada avails of these advantages in no small degrees. Canada is a wonderful country in minerals, in lumber, in fisheries, in stock-raising, in agriculture, in furs, and the development in the fields has scarcely begun, and the territory is as yet sparsely settled but population is seeking its boundaries largely and the coming year must show a material increase.

As a country of natural beauty and diversity Canada may well be said to be unsurpassed, and for the hunter and tourist it is a delight. Think of 30 pound trout and deer with antlers 5½ feet from tip to tip, to give some idea of Canada as a land for the hunter and fisherman. Its varieties and beauties of scenery, waterscape and landscape mingled in nature's own lavish perfection, culminating in those falls the wonder of the world—make Canada in this respect unsurpassable, some claim unapproachable. As these two countries come to know each other better, and understand each other more and more, the ties that unite them commercially, financially, geographically, will increase in number and strength, and the most friendly relations will be established on an enduring basis between them.

Canada has need for us, and we have need for Canada. Her interests will be promoted by intercourse with us, and our interests will be likewise fostered by dealing with her. Interchange of products is already large between us, some $150,000,000 a year, and this is bound to increase. Montreal, beautiful and historic, with its quarter of a million of inhabitants—half English, half French—half ancient, half modern—rising from the broad St. Lawrence to the slopes of Mount Royal, greets cordially our own great metropolis and gladly is the welcom wafted back. There is no telling what the vicissitudes of the future may be as to Canada and the United States, but the present time is surely bringing them closer together in commercial and financial relations, and inspiring the citizens of the two countries with a higher regard for each other.

A FATHER'S DESPAIR.

Sudden Death Following Shock of Son's Commitment to Penitentiary.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—(Special)—Grief caused by the behaviour of his son, caused the death of William Steadman yesterday morning. On Monday Steadman's son George was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment in the Kingston penitentiary for robbery and assault. When the sentence was delivered, Steadman became frantic and had to be led from the court room. Despite the efforts of his friends he continued to brood over his son's fate. Yesterday morning he was at his daughter's residence preparing to go to gaol and bid farewell to his boy. While about to start from the house he suddenly fell to the floor and expired.

TRADING STAMPS MUST GO.

So Declare Wholesale and Retail Grocers of Vancouver—All Other Cash Discounts Too.

Vancouver, Jan. 11.—As a result of a joint meeting of the wholesale and retail grocers held in Vancouver on Monday last an agreement was signed by the wholesalers in which they bind themselves not to sell goods to any merchants who insist upon using trading stamps or premiums or giving discounts on his cash sales.

At the personal solicitation of several wholesalers the retail grocers have also signed an agreement which requires that they do not use trading stamps in their business after the 1st of February next. Seventy of them to-day have their names to an advertisement reading as follows: "We, the undersigned various retail grocers doing business in Vancouver, have mutually agreed that on and after 1st February, 1900, we will cease to give trading stamps, premium gifts, cash discounts or coupons for drawings or lotteries.

The dry goods merchants also are contemplating the matter.

FAKES IN PRIZE RING.

Leader in New York State Politics Would Stop Them by Repeal of Horton Law.

New York, Jan. 10.—B. B. O'Dell, chairman of the Republican state committee declared positively to-day that the Horton boxing law must be repealed at once. "I will exert all my influence to get this law off the statute books," he added. "It should never have been passed and the sooner it is repealed the better."

In reply to the question if it was because the exhibitions were brutal, Mr. O'Dell exclaimed: "Brutal! No; they are fakes. That is why I thing the Horton law should be repealed. The fights are fixed, beforehand and the spectators are humbugged. For instance the McGovern-Dixon fight last night. I went to see the fight and I found it was a fake all through. Dixon could have won easily, but the betting was arranged the other way. Dixon tried his best to lose and let himself get hit at every opening.

"I have never seen such a farce. There was not a stage of the game at which the negro could not have gone in and finished his man. I was disgusted with the whole business. It was a fake all through and when I left the club I was satisfied that the Horton law should be repealed immediately."

THE BURIED UNION JACK.

It Was Dug Up and Will Again Fly Over Pretoria.

London, Jan. 4.—The career of the Royal Scots Fusiliers in South Africa will attract especial attention in view of a story just told by Mr. Lyde of Bolton.

Mr. Lyde is a son-in-law of the late Colonel Gildea, who commanded the Pretoria garrison in 1881, and he gives an entirely new interest to the incident of the burying of the British flag at Pretoria after Majuba.

The flag that was buried, he says, on the restoration of independence to the Transvaal, was not that borne by Colley's force, but was the Union Jack carried by the 94th Regiment, which was almost annihilated on going to strengthen Colonel Gildea's position.

A woman with the ill-fated regiment wrapped the flag around her body under her dress, and took it to Pretoria, where it was buried by British residents. Colonel Gildea, however, had it dug up, and brought it home with him on going to the command at Dover.

Though the belief prevails that the flag still lies interred in African soil, it was in the possession of Colonel Gildea up to the time of his death, about a year ago, and was until recently retained by the family and kept hanging over the mantelpiece.

Colonel Gildea often declared that it would again float over Pretoria, and Mr. Campbell Gildea, of Glasgow, one of his sons, has given it to the colonel's regiment, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, who have it with them in Natal, and are bent on carrying it to the Transvaal capital.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

London, Jan. 11.—The Queen has proclaimed the meeting of parliament for January 30th.

A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

New York, Jan. 11.—Richard Harding Davis who sailed for Southampton on the St. Louis yesterday, is bound for South Africa, where he will act as war correspondent for a number of newspapers on behalf of a number of magazines and newspapers.

PERISHING ON A WRECK.

Sad Tale of an Unknown Passenger Steamer Ashore and Afire off Newfoundland.

St. Johns, Nfld., Jan. 11.—A large steamer, believed to be a passenger ship, whose name cannot yet be ascertained, has ben wrecked on a reef in St. Mary's Bay, five miles from shore. The vessel, which lies with her head low in the water, is on fire aft. Several persons have been washed off the deck during the day. Just before nightfall others were discovered in the rigging. It is feared these will perish before daybreak.

At this hour, 9 p.m., it is impossible to secure further particulars nor can any be obtained before morning.

Carnage At Ladysmith

Assault Cost Boers Two Thousand or More While British Lost Eight Hundred.

Boers Prepared for Flanking Attempt--False Reports Caused Seizures.

Lord Methuen's Injuries Very Serious--Impatience at Long Concealment.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 12.—The Daily Mail says: "We learn that in the attack on Ladysmith last Saturday, Jan. 6, the British losses were 14 officers killed and 34 wounded, and over 800 non-commissioned officers and men killed and wounded. The Boer losses, we hear, are estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000 men."

London, Jan. 12.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg dated Jan. 8, says: "Private advices from Ladysmith dated Jan. 2, say that the rations of bread and meat are plentiful and the garrison has not touched the "bully" beef and biscuit supplies. Luxuries are scarce in Ladysmith but the hospitals are well supplied with milk and the horses are in good condition.

PREPARED FOR BULLER.

London, Jan. 12.—The Standard has the following despatch dated Monday from Frere camp: "Our patrols have searched both flanks of the Boer position. They found a large camp five miles east of Colenso, evidently in anticipation of a British attempt at a turning movement.

The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphed on Monday that the vanguard of the Sixth Division was awaiting at Table Bay the arrival of Lord Roberts.

SEIZED SHIPPING.

London, Jan. 12.—H. M. S. Fearless seized the bark Marie L. which arrived at Port Elizabeth Saturday from the Argentine with sulphur.

The theory is now advanced that the seizure of the German mail steamers Herzog and General, since released, was made on purposely misleading information supplied to British agents, the design being to embroil Great Britain and Germany in a quarrel.

Lorenzo Marquez, Jan. 10.—Travellers bound for the Transvaal are detained under an old law according to which no one will be allowed to proceed unless he declares before his consul that he has no intention of fighting for the Boers.

CHAFING AT CENSORSHIP.

London, Jan. 12.—The newspapers were reconciled during the early days of the war to cable censorship, taking it for granted that full narratives sent by mail would supply all deficiencies. For some weeks, however, even the mail correspondence that has arrived in London has shown signs of habitual scissoring by the censor. Pages are renumbered without chronological or logical connection, leaving the happenings described quite unintelligible in many cases. The editors, acting possibly in concert are laying these facts before the public and insisting that they be permitted to know and print the facts.

The Daily Mail formally accuses the war office of "doctoring" in editing official despatches before their issuance and cites particulars.

The Daily Chronicle avers that there seems to be an official conspiracy against letting the truth be known.

Arm chair critics, who in the absence of reportorial or official despatches from the seat of war pour forth pages of conjecture and opinion, conclude that not much is to be expected from the British hosts in South Africa until Lord Roberts shall have had plenty of time to think and fresh levies have arrived. Time is working now for the Boers. Each day makes it more difficult at the three beleaguered positions.

Although the war office declines to confirm the report that Lord Methuen has been recalled to England, enquiries made by a correspondent at the Methuen's home in Wiltshire have elicited the information that when he received his wound his horse threw him heavily and spinal and other injuries supervened.

SUPPLY OF CARTRIDGES.

Report That Because of Shortage Dumdums May Be Issued for Practice.

London, Jan. 12.—Lee-Metford cartridges are running short in the British magazines and according to a semi-official report the war office purposes to fall back temporarily upon one hundred million "Mark IV" expanding bullets, most of which already are in storage in South Africa. The war office, however, has issued strict orders to the volunteers that the fifty rounds of "Mark IV" given them must be used in practice at home, and not taken to South Africa.

TEST OF A CRUISER.

Newcastle, Eng. Jan. 11.—The new United States cruiser Albany, which was given an official trial off this port January 9, completed her endurance trial to-day consisting of a continuous run of six hours under natural draught. The test was very successful. The ship behaved very well in a heavy sea. The average speed per hour was 19.54 knots.

SCHOONER DISMASTED.

London, Jan. 10.—The British schooner Girl of Devon, Capt. Cooper, from St. John's, Nfld., for Gibraltar, was passed on January 9, apparently dismasted and under a jury rig, by the North German Lloyd steamer Werra, from New York for Naples and Genoa, which arrived at Gibraltar last night.

TO MEET THE QUEEN.

London, Jan. 10.—The Privy Council will go to Osborne, Isle of Wight, where the Queen is now residing, on Thursday. The meeting of the council will be a purely formal function for the purpose of fixing the date for the reassembling of parliament.

Strathcona's Patriotism

Canadian High Commissioner Offers a Mounted Corps for South Africa.

As Gift From Dominion Which Would Call on British Columbia.

Premier Semlin's Thrifty Idea of Economising on This Private Offering.

A special telegram from the Colonist's correspondent at Ottawa gives the news that the very generous offer has been made by Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner, to equip and maintain at his own expense four hundred mounted men on service in South Africa. The Colonist correspondent's despatch adds:

"Communications have passed between the Premier and Lord Strathcona on the subject, and it will be known in a few days whether the offer can be accepted; and if it is BRITISH COLUMBIA WILL BE ASKED TO FURNISH THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE QUOTA OF MEN REQUIRED.

The military autnorities are, however, reluctant to make any further drain upon the best officers in Canada.

"It is not true," the correspondent adds, "that Indian scouts are going to the front from Regina."

Premier Semlin was shown the above despatch upon his return to his hotel from the meeting of the government supporters shortly before midnight last night. It was the first intimation of any kind that he had received of Lord Strathcona's generous and patriotic proposal; and he was prompt to express his appreciation of the splendid impulses actuating the High Commissioner.

As to the effect of Lord Strathcona's proposal upon the British Columbia offer of a company of mounted scouts, unanimously approved by the legislature last Thursday, Premier Semlin anticipates that if this magnificent offer is taken advantage of, it will practically absorb British Columbia's proffer of aid.

At the same time it should be eminently satisfactory to British Columbians, enabling as it would all citizens of this westernmost province who may desire it, to demonstrate their patriotism by going to the front; while at the same time releasing the province of all expense attaching to equipment and organization. Lord Strathcona would furnish the funds —British Columbia would give her sons, a priceless contribution to the Empire's defence.

As for British Columbia's offer, telegraphed to Premier Laurier one week ago yesterday, nothing definite is yet known—as to whether it is being considered, will be accepted, or is regarded as merely another token of the unity of Imperial feeling throughout Greater Britain. It was acknowledged, of course, but beyond this acknowledgement and a confidential request for certain details of the provincial proposal, nothing has ben heard from Ottawa.

CANADIANS DELAYED.

Rejection of Montezuma Causes a Halt All Along the Line.

Toronto, Jan. 12.—(Special)—Col. Kitson received word from Ottawa this morning that the departure of Toronto's quota for the contingent was indefinitely postponed owing to the steamship Montezuma being condemned on account of unfitness.

Winnipeg, Jan. 11.—A Regina despatch says: "In consequence of the postponment of the sailing day the Second battalion may not leave until Monday. A second send-off to the police and volunteers last night was a grand demonstration. Premier Haultain delivered an eloquent patriotic address and was followed by Lieut.-Governor Forget, who defended French Canadians in their loyalty to the Queen."

ANOTHER TWO THOUSAND.

Southampton, Jan. 12.—The Cunard line steamer Umbria, which has been chartered as a transport by the British government sailed from Southampton to-day with 2,200 soldiers for South Africa.

CONGO FREE STATE.

Long Past Engagement With Rebellious Natives of Whom Eighty Were Killed.

Brussels, Jan. 11.—The Soir says a detachment of Congo Free State troops under Baron d'Hanis, the Belgian commander, had two battles with the rebellious Batalos, in the neighborhood of Baraka, early in October last, in which 80 of the Batalos were killed while the Congo Free State troops suffered no casualties. Among the killed were three chiefs.

BOERS IN OHIO.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 11.—The house of representatives to-day, by a strict party vote indefinitely shelved the resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers in their war with Great Britain. The Republicans voted in the affirmative.

MIDDLESEX BYE-ELECTION.

Toronto, Jan. 11.—The Ontario government has fixed January 24 as the date for nomination in East Middlesex and Jan. 31 for election. The constituency is vacant by the death of T. G. Hodgins conservative, who was elected by a majority of 70.

CRANBROOK INDIGNANT.

Government Won't Give School Accommodation or Reply to Telegrams Asking Relief.

Cranbrook, Jan. 11.—A largely attended indignation meeting was held in this city last evening to give expression to the sentiment of the people regarding the sch ool question in Cranbrook. It was the second meeting held this week and those in attendance were emphatic in their expressions of disapproval of the government's refusal to reply to the telegrams sent asking for relief.

Cranbrook has a population of twelve hundrd, a registered voters' list of three hundred, and a school population of 125. One teacher and one small school room are the only facilities afforeded, and the people are roused to a high pitch of indignation.

ONTARIO ELECTION FRAUDS.

Five Men Fined for Accepting Bribes and Two for Taking Them.

Whitby, Jan. 10.—(Special)—The judges to-day imposed penalties on those found guilty of corruption in the election of 1898. Seven men were fined $200 and cost, or one month in gaol. One Luke was fined $200 and costs or six months, and Baker was fined $800 and costs or six months. The seven were A. McGrail, Patrick Shearhan, James McGrail, John McGrail, John Shearhan, Wm. Hayes, and Arthur Stapleton, all of whom had accepted bribes. The other two were bribers. The charges against Stewart Bruce and Aaron Harmon were dismissed. Frederick McLean is dead, and George S. Banbury, another defendant is in Dakota. The charges against W. Bear, James Lockwood and Which, stand until Saturday next.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Snow Welcomed in Manitoba—G. T. R. Contractor Killed—Iron Mills Start.

Winnipeg, Jan. 10.—(Special)—Manitoba had to-day the first genuine snowstorm of the season, and sleighing is expected soon now. Snow is badly needed in the country and timber districts.

Montreal, Jan. 10.—Smallpox epidemic has broken out again in the parish of St. Germain, Quebec.

C. P. R. traffic for the week ending January 7, was $496,000; for the same week last year $442,000.

Conductor Ramsden was killed in a collision on the G. T. R. near Montreal tonight.

Hamilton, Jan. 10.—Miss Florence Stone, the actress, and Reginald Scadding of Toronto, were married to-night.

Geo. E. Tuckett & Co. have sent two tons and a half of tobacco to the Canadian contingent.

Belleville, Jan. 10.—The first metal was rolled at the Belleville Iron works this afternoon.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

Cape Henry, Jan. 11.—The steamship Empiress, the vessel previously reported ashore, floated at 2.25 p.m. without assistance and proceeded on her course apparently uninjured.

NO, NOT ALONE.

The Mother stands alone, strong, brave and true,
Eyes fronted to the goal, as Britons should;
The blood that made ye strong, from her ye drew,
And what for her is best, for you is good.

And ye have lately grown—outstretched your arm—
With eagle flight, not slowly as she grew;
When came your hour, she held against your harm,
When ye, too, stood alone, brave, strong and true.

It was not always so; when ye were young
Authority had bruised the bloom of Right;
This rankled long, for ye were deeply stung—
A darker day was this, a blacker night.

Long since had come to both a brighter dawn,
And with the years has come a wiser thought;
The warfare dead and all the warriors gone,
With purpose new, a common end is sought.

Mayhap not always just, this Mother rare,
It may be told she shadowed her own light;
But who are we to say that she must bear
A faultless front, because so near the right?

We would her faith were greater in her own—
A fuller freedom for her sons who dwell
On her near Isle of Impulse, who have grown
To hold a hate—when love might stronger tell.

But love shall come, with patience of the years—
Brave hearts have hope, and deeds are brave for Truth;
And Right has upper hold. Dispel our fears;
This new Compact of Kin is in its youth.

So shall a common need and common aim
Weave for our day and race a bond more strong;
No more we look arear, to cast for blame—
No ills a century old to us belong.

A deeper chord is struck than e'er before;
A World looks on, and slow of breath to see
This Test of Progress; what may be in store
When all our race are one for—Liberty!

Your hour may come—when sore your need
Ye widen more, and more your foes pierce through;
But nauht shall fail to fail a friend indeed,
Nor shall ye stand alone, though brave and true.

We, too, are kin, in your near borderland,
Thoun eye to eye we may not always see;
And, warm to both—you and the Motherland,
We, linked with each, a common bond shall be.

Together, then, we stand, all brave and true,
One goal for all, each true to his own light;
The good of many, yet no wrong to few,
Swerving at times, but ever fronting right.

The Holy-tide of Peace set low in gloom;
The glance of jealous hate struck at the heart
Of Motherland. But Need now rings the doom
Of dead-day hate that set our kin apart.

Is she alone, then—she so brave and true,
With lowering clouds, alone among her peers;
The mistress of the sweep of billow-blue,
Sea-walled with hearts of oak that know no tears?

No, not alone, brave hearts and strong and true
Press into rank, and with one purpose led;
But we, her sons of overseas—and You
Would be alone indeed, were England bled.

No, not alone, what ills betide we share;
No, not alone, we wing our way to you;
No, not alone, with one last drop to spare,
No, not alone, Our Mother, brave and true.

WILLIAM HENRY LYNCH.

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Established 1854.

Contraband Foodstuffs.

British Government Takes Practically Same Views as That of Washington.

Liable to Seizure Only When Expressly Destined for Enemy's Use.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The answer of the British government to Mr. Choate's representations respecting the seizure of American flour and other goods on the three vessels Beatrice, Mashona and Marie, has been received. Just as the officials of the state department expected, it amounted to a partial answer, very satisfactory as far as it goes, disposing of the character of some of the goods seized, but not finally deciding broadly whether or not foodstuffs are to be regarded as contraband of war. The British government adopts precisely the point of view regarding the seized goods that was assumed by the state department and embodied Mr. Choate in his note on the subject addressed to the British foreign office. The British government is investigating the facts in connection with goods seized on the third vessel, the Beatrice.

Mr. Choate's message embodied succintly the authorities relied upon the British government to sustain its position, and as this position as already stated is one of those already assumed by the state department of course they are regarded as convincing. For this reason Mr. Choate's message is long, and it was nearly noon before it could be deciphered and placed in secretary Hay's hands. It so happened that Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, was with the secretary shortly after he received his message and probably the subject was discussed by them. It is certain that the secretary and Lord Pauncefote appeared to be gratified at the progress being made toward a settlement of the cases.

Later in the day the official statement was given out by the state department. A telegram has been received from Ambassador Choate reporting an interview had by him with the Marquis of Salisbury, on the afternoon of the 10th inst. in regard to the American shipments of flour and provisions on the detained steamers Beatrice and Mashona and the Dutch steamer Maria. The British position as to foodstuffs and destination, is that they can only be considered contraband of war if supplied to the enemy's forces, it not being sufficient that they are capable of being so used, but it must be shown that this was their destination at the time of their seizure. This qualification virtually concedes the American contention that the goods were not subject to seizure and practically disavows the seizure, it being claimed that there is any evidence of hostile destination.

London, Jan. 12.—The Standard in an editorial upon the government's reply to Mr. Choate and Count von Buelow says: "We shall be much surprised if the British government's definition of international law as applied to the carriage of foodstuffs fails to find acceptance at Washington and Berlin."

Berlin, Jan. 11.—It is asserted that the German cruisers Schwalee and Condor, which were ordered to Delagoa Bay, have been instructed to proceed instead to Capetown. This indicates a belief in German official circles that the contraband controversy will be amicably settled.

A BIG FIRE AT WINNIPEG.

Winipeg, Jan. 11.—The four-story brick building of the Manitoba Produce Commission Co., was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss will be in the neighborhood of $75,700, as follows: Manitoba Produce Co., goods $53,000; building $12,000.

Velie, liquors $6,000. Ireland, furniture, etc., $1,800. Office furniture, etc. $2,900. Total $72,700. The total insurance is $51,000.

AFRAID OF JOE'S BROTHER.

Winnipeg Liberals Neither Endorse Him Nor Bring Out Sifton Candidate for the Commons.

Winnipeg, Jan. 10.—(Special)—A convention of Winnipeg Liberals to-night adjourned without taking any action towards nominating a candidate for the bye-election for the Commons on the 25th. E. D. Martin, Independent Liberal, is in the field against A. W. Puttee, Labor, and with no Conservative running. The Liberals practically decided not to oppose nor endorse Martin.

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THE POISONING TRIAL.

Lady Clerk Who Sold Bottle Holder Gives Evidence to Shake Case for Prosecution.

New York, Jan. 10.—In the trial of Roland B. Molineux to-day the defense scored an important point. Emma Miller, of Newark, who, a year ago sold the silver bottle-holder that has figured so prominently in the case, persistently and repeatedly swore in the answers to a dozen questions asked in a dozen different ways, that Molineux was not the man who bought the silver bottle holder from her. Mrs. Osborne drew from the witness the admission that one newspaper had paid her $125 for a typewritten statement of what she remembered about the affair. She said that the man who bought the bottle-holder from her was of gentlemanly appearance, slight build, sandy beard and light complexion, Molineux is beardless and dark complexioned.

THE PHILLIPINES.

Washington, Jan. 11.—In the senate to-day, Mr. Pettigrew, South Dakota attacked the administration's policy in the Philippines. He declared that a systematic effort was being made to prevent accurate information from reaching the people of the United States and that it was a political scheme for furthering the candidacy of Mr. McKinley for renomination and re-election. The discussion was terminated by a resumption of consideration of the currency bill.

(From Saturday's Daily Editio

To Tap the Rich Nor

Board of Trade Discusses ject for Opening Up Omineca and Interior

Brotchie Light and Harbo provements Other Subje Discussed.

The quarterly meeting of the Columbia Board of Trade held yes afternoon was a most important asmuch as the subjects under dis are of great interest to the city toria and the whole province. Th tion which excited the liveliest was the endorsement by the boar propositioin for the government the construction of a wagon Omineca from the headwaters Skeena river. The necessity of ing Victoria harbor also came immediate action will be taken before the Dominion government sirability of at once commencing ing operations.

The president, W. A. Ward, and there were present J. J. Sh C. A. Holland, C. H. Lugrin, Grahame, John Piercy, A. G. less, Simon Leiser, Joshua Da Cuthbert, Beaumont Boggs, Thompson, C. D. Mason, Col Capt. W. G. Clarke, Jacob Sehl Hall, F. J. Claxton, R. Erskine McQuade, F. W. Foster and th tary, F. Elworthy.

The President reviewed the dealt with by the council since quarterly general meeting. The factory steamship service with th received considerable attention. munications were addressed to th Northern and Northern Pacific companies and the Great North offered to co-operate with Victor city should decide to place a ste the route. But in view of the the Victorian was now in goo and the board had had a confere Mr. Dodwell, he did not think able to go any further at this t the conference Mr. Dodwell ha that the steamer was held on o sion at Seattle for some time statement was wrong; and in r him (the President) having bee breakfast after hours, the sy vogue on the Victorian is to serv fast from 7 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. an only requested the steward to him with breakfast after 8:30, not board the boat until after th The hours arranged for break inconvenient, but he was assure steward that the grievance w remedied.

In regard to Brotchie ledge, h report that the absence of a l been brought again to the atte the Dominion government bu without effect.

Col. Prior stated that he had to Sir Louis Davies urging the of immediately establishing th and he got a reply to the effect cable obtained some time ago, w came to use it, was found u being too short, and a new on be ordered from England, but the firm with which the order w being rushed with orders, the be still further delay in arran the establishment of the light.

President Ward said prom been made by the Dominion go for four or five years in this c and the repeated delays are gett what monotonous.

Attention has been drawn to dition of the inner harbor, an vember last application was m dredging be proceeded with and also that an estimate be increasing the depth of the thirteen feet in the channel the wharves to the saw mil upper harbor. The information promised and it is believed tha being prepared.

Col. Prior, M.P., informed that he and his colleague Earle, M.P., had applied each appropriations for harbor imp but while they got many prom ing was done.

President Ward was of th that it was a most important

Mr. Lugrin thought the mat not be allowed to rest. If th danger of vessels going ag situation was most grave. something be done to stren hands of the members? S must be taken and he was in strong memorial being prepar en to Col. Prior for presenta Ottawa authorities. He the ed the following resolution:

"That a special committee ed to prepare a memorial rel improvement of the inner ha facts in detail to be submi liament, and that in this co pert information should be

Mr. Lugrin did not wish the committee, which should ion, consist of shipping men gard to the obtaining of dence, that perhaps could some of the local steamboa memorial should not be a re department, but rather an showing why immediate act cessary. He appreciated ve position of the local repres was impressed with the beli thing should be done to stre hands. Mr. Shallcross seco tion.

At a previous meeting a r passed urging the governm cies to commence dredgi and Secretary Elworthy r respondence which passed board and Mr. Tarte, who them that Mr. Roy had be to make a survey.

Mr. Lugrin's motion was mously and will be acted committee on harbors and who will be associated wi shipping men.

Col. Prior said the me be of very great aid to the he would like to have it at the earliest possible mo get it before the departmen

The next question to con opening up of the Omi President Ward explained connection there were tw one a wagon road via Que other one to be construc head of navigation on the The rival schemes were special committee. The solved, said President W proper policy for British adopt was whenever poss the interior of the provinc est routes from the coa