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res And Insurrection

ny Chinese Meet Death in Burning of a Part of Canton.

thern District Still Has Its Troubles of Murder and Convert Massacre.

eamer Victoria arrived from Yokoa and Oriental ports yesterday after-, bringing advices from the Far to January 7. She had news of rious fire at Canton, which destroyover three hundred houses and ed the death of over 80 people, by ing or drowning. The fire started Ionam, on the south side of Canton, December 13, and before it burned -futile efforts were made to stay it ny lives had been lost. A party of opeans who went over the scene afthe fire, found at least 80 charred ases of victims. A number of bodies recovered from an alley heaped up each other as though they had been nducted in their flight when the flames ught death to them. The chief disas, however, occurred about a pond. It ears that the exit of the unfortunates g near there was cut off. The es made escape impossible, and nothremained but for the people to take e pond to evade the flames. In their and consternation some were burnto death, but the majority found h by drowning in the waters of the

om North China further news of inection was received. The scene of latest trouble is at Ping-lu-hien, in gsu, where a missionary, whose e was not given, had died of wounds, n number of converts were killed. governor of the district had been oved from his post, and the viceroy Kangsu, together with the governor hansi, had been ordered to combine forces for the purpose of quelling disturbance. Kangsu is the province re the notorious Tung Fu Siang is ling, and the reports from native ces state that he is at the head of rebel movement, which is assuming e proportions. A rumor was circuled to the effect that Tung Fu Siang committed suicide, but native corondents report that he personally ed this rumor to be circulated, on ing that the ministers at Pekin had ested that he be decapitated.

e Empress Dowager recently orderViceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai to learn the ons of the ministers at Pekin reing the Manchurian convention and mit them to her, and in reply the roy has sent a memorial to the ne, the gist of which, as translated he North China News, is as follows: he consequences entailing upon a tention with Russia regarding Manria are fraught with serious danger he empire, as they affect not Russia e, but also Great Britain, the Unit-States, Germany and Japan to a t degree. If this government then re the interests of the other powers merely try to meet the wishes of a e power like Russia, the former naturally imitate her example; and will China then be able possibly to fy the inordinate demands of the rs in the future? My humble opinthen, is that the other powers be tly consulted with and a refusal be to Russia. Backed, as we will be, he moral support of the other powit may be, perhaps, that Russia not dare to act contrary to the es of the majority, and will not fore try to obtain her convention bree. China will not then incur the easure of the other friendly powwhile, on the other hand, it will be calculable benefit to the empire." om Korea comes a report that sevthousands of Chinese have crossed Tumen river and made an invasion Ham-yang-do, in Korea. The lomeans of resisting the invading inents are said to be inadequate.

om Singapore news was received of ragedy on board the North German d steamer Prinz Heinrich. Two asnt engineers of the liner quarrelled, the steamer was en route from ng to Singapore, over the attenof one of the lady passengers. fought, and after fighting, tried mmit suicide. One died, the other ered, and at the inquest was ed with culpable homicide, and be extradited to Germany.

Mr. Barnard Is Endorsed

Electors of Spring Ridge Pledge Their Support to Conservative Candidate.

Enthusiastic Meeting Favors the Policy Which Created the Dominion.

Mr. Frank S. Barnard, Conservative candidate for the vacant seat in the Commons, opened his campaign most auspiciously last night at Spring Ridge. The Odd Fellows hall was well filled by a representative audience of the electors of the North Ward, who gave the speakers of the evening an attentive hearing and the meeting closed with the adoption of a resolution pledging the votes of a great majority of those present to the candidate. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. P. Burgess, and on the platform were Lt.-Col. Prior, H. Dallas Helmcken, M. P. P., and A. E. McPhillips, M. P. P.

Mr. J. P. Burgess in opening the meeting asked the audience to give the speakers an attentive hearing. Alluding to the severity of the Dominion election law, he said if its provisions were strictly enforced there were few members of the Commons who could hold their seats. He complimented Col. Prior on his clean record as a politician, and eulogized Mr. Barnard, in whose hands the interests of Victoria would be safe. (Applause.)

Mr. Barnard on coming forward was greeted with hearty applause. His candidature, he said, made possible by the unseating of Col. Prior might be looked upon as a misfortune, for the city had lost the services of Col. Prior, who had always fought earnestly for the rights of British Columbia, so infamously neglected by the party in power. The argument of the Liberals, and certain half-hearted Conservatives that Victoria could expect nothing from Ottawa unless she elected a Liberal, was false. In any case the patronage rested with the Liberals, and if no one was sent to the House to criticize the government the city might never hope to obtain justice. (Applause.)

Referring to Premier Dunsmuir's mission to Ottawa last year, and the very able presentation of the case of the province, he said the silence of the Dominion government to the requests set forth in that memorial was an insult to the province. (Applause.)

Col. Prior had been unseated on a mere quibble, for he believed no election had ever been run more honestly than that of Prior and Earle last year. The protest was a mean trick, worthy of certain Liberal leaders of Victoria. (Applause.)

Speaking of what the Liberal government had promised to do for British Columbia and the meagre fulfillment of those promises, he said in five years nothing had been done except to put a lighthouse at San Pedro. He recalled Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech in the Victoria theatre when he promised the light house and increased pay to the letter carriers. That was all the premier of Canada could think of as the wants of the great province of British Columbia, but even one of those, the increased pay to letter carriers, had not been carried out. (Laughter.)

Quoting from Sir Wilfrid's speech he showed that that gentleman, then in opposition, appealed to the electors to send Liberals to Ottawa, to oppose the Conservative government, while now his organ in the city was beseeching them to elect Liberals to strengthen the hands of those who had so shamefully neglected the province since coming into power. He pointed out Sir Wilfrid's declaration for free trade and twitted the Liberals for their failure to give their once pet theory a trial, instead of which they had practically adopted the protective tariff of the Conservatives. True, they had given Great Britain a preference, but they should have secured proper treatment to Canada with those countries with which Great Britain has trade treaties. As the matter stood, Canada was injured in her trade by those treaties, a fact that is recognized by Hon. David Hills, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's minister of justice. British statesmen were ready to make almost any concession to maintain friendly relations with the United States, and he agreed with the desirability of that policy, but Canada's rights should not be sacrificed too much even in the interests of the empire, and he read an extract from the St. James' Budget in which that paper protested against excessive catering to United States greed. (Applause.)

Mr. Riley and his friends were claiming great credit for that gentleman for getting a promise of the loan of a government dredge for Victoria, but that was a very small affair and would fall to Mr. Riley as a matter of patronage.

The speaker then quoted figures to show the immense sums paid by British Columbia to the Dominion in excess of the amount spent on public works, and other public services, in the province. Taking the period from 1887 to 1891, this amounted to $2,200,000; from 1892 to 1896, $3,500,000, and from 1896 to 1901, the enormous sum of $8,500,000. Thus it could be seen that the Dominion under Liberal rule was treating the province as badly as the Uitlanders of South Africa were treated under the Kruger regime. (Applause.) And yet the electors were asked to send another representative to Ottawa to assist in the spoliation of their province. (Applause.)

The editor of the Colonist had struck the key note of the situation in demanding that a Western policy was required. What was wanted was a man who would enunciate a Western policy and leave no stone unturned to keep it before the House, but to do that it was better to send a Conservative who would have his fellow-members to help him. (Applause.) If the Liberals should bring down a fair Western policy and live up to it, he would be willing to give them his loyal support, or if his party objected to his doing so, resign his seat. (Applause and cries of "You're all right!")

Lt.-Col. Prior was the next speaker. He thanked the previous speakers for their kind references to himself. He had served Victoria faithfully for 15 years, but the time had come when a Liberal, he would not say the Liberal party, had protested his election, so as to remove a man who would beat him if he ran against him. He agreed with Mr. Barnard, that there was nothing in the argument that it was in Victoria's interest to send another Liberal to Ottawa. Those Liberal representatives who were there now were never known to raise their voices in the House or the Senate for the rights of British Columbia. They were too busy with their own personal interests. He defied anyone to show him one occasion upon which Senator Templeman, or Messrs. Maxwell, Morrison, Bostock, Gallaher or Smith ever advocated the case of the province. Mr. Riley would not do any better—he would simply pull wires for himself and his personal friends. (Applause.) What had Maxwell done for Vancouver, or Morrison for Westminster, or Gallaher for Yale? Simply nothing. He referred to his speech last session in which he recited the wants of the province, and in which he showed that although British Columbia paid $17.70 per head to the Dominion treasury, and Nova Scotia but $5.45, the latter province had representation in the inet and had millions voted to it for public works. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply to his appeal was nothing short of an insult to the province. He (Sir Wilfrid) said it was something to be proud of, that the people of the province should be able to pay so much, and he hoped they would always continue to do so. He did not realize the fact that the Dominion was bleeding the province to death, while the provincial government was suffering for want of sufficient revenue for the purposes of government and development of the natural resources of the country.

There was a time when the Times whined for cabinet representation. The Conservatives gave the province a cabinet representative, but when the Liberals came in there was no more talk about it. There was an excellent opportunity for giving the province representation when Sir Henri Joly resigned his portfolio to accept the lieutenant-governorship—an excellent opportunity, which everybody approved—but a Quebec man was appointed. Again the portfolio of marine and fisheries had been open for months, and Mr. Sutherland was appointed, and British Columbia was again left in the cold.

The keeping of the lepers was a small affair, but there was no good reason why the people of this province should be obliged to pay for the maintenance of these unfortunates while there was an institution especially established for them at Tracadie, N. B.

He scored the government for their irregular way of letting contracts. They would not allow Conservatives to tender and they were paying their friends the very highest prices for goods. In letting tenders for work at the quarantine station, it was provided that the tenderer should buy his cement from a certain man and the contractor for the painting was obliged to buy his supplies from one individual.

He felt confident that Mr. Barnard would be returned triumphantly in this election; he was a shrewd, clever business man, with large interests in every portion of the province, and would be sure to give a good account of himself at Ottawa. (Applause.)

Mr. A. E. McPhillips, M. P. P., K. C., was next called upon. He referred to certain remarks of the Times criticizing his remarks at New Westminster in which he had alluded to the Dominion government as a good national government. He would not withdraw that remark. He believed in speaking of the national government in terms of praise, but he had a right to criticise and oppose the acts of that government. Canada would not have a national government today had not the grand old Conservative party laid the foundation for it. It was the duty of the electors to send an opponent of the government to Ottawa in order to strengthen the hands of the opposition, so that the government might be kept in the straight path of good national government. (Applause.)

Mr. Riley's only claim to the consideration of the electors was that he had paid the expenses of the election petition on which Col. Prior was unseated. Apart from that he had nothing to recommend him to his party, and nothing whatever to recommend him to the Conservatives. (Applause.)

He urged the electors to stick by their guns and not be led away from their allegiance to their party by the promise of a few paltry dollars promised to the constituency. One more Liberal at Ottawa would not secure an extra dollar for Victoria, but a Conservative sent there would help his party to keep the government in check, to place the claims of the province squarely before the house and eventually, he hoped, secure the return to power of the Conservative party, the party of progress and fair play to all parts of the Dominion. In Mr. Barnard they had the man who would fittingly represent them at Ottawa, and he hoped they would return him at the head of the poll. (Applause.)

H. Dallas Helmcken, M. P., K. C., was invited to address the meeting. He said he had known Mr. Barnard from childhood, they went to school together, and since those days Mr. Barnard had distinguished himself in many ways. He had succeeded in business, had served his province as a representative at Ottawa, and had proved himself in every position in life capable and reliable. (Applause.)

He agreed with Col. Prior regarding the Dominion's ill-treatment of the province in the matter of cabinet representation. Last election the cry was "Riley, Drury and the Mint," but nothing was heard of that subject now. This time the cry was likely to be "Riley and Cabinet Representation," but he warned them to beware of Liberal promises, for they were as the apples of Sodom, fair on the outside, but impalpable beneath their "sunny" skins.

Mr. Helmcken concluded one of his characteristic speeches by moving a resolution, seconded by Mr. David Hart, endorsing the candidature of Mr. Barnard, and pledging those present to use their votes and influence in securing his election.

This was put by the chairman and carried unanimously, amid hearty applause.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting adjourned.

DOMINION NOMINATIONS.

The Candidates for the Vacant Victoria Seat Will Be Named Today.

Nominations for the election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons, caused by the unseating of Lt.-Col. Prior, will be received by the returning officer, Mr. John Bell, today.

It is generally understood that Mr. Frank S. Barnard, Conservative, and Mr. George Riley, Liberal, will be the only nominees.

The polling will take place on Tuesday, 28th instant.

COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

Dastardly Attempts Made to Have Our People Buy Worthless Medicines Labelled as Celery Compounds.

There Are Dishonest Men Who Foist Their Worthless Substitutes on The Public, Deceiving Those Who Intend Buying.

Paine's Celery Compound

If the sick, suffering or friends of such who are using or about to use Paine's Celery Compound for the banishment of disease and the restoration of health, wish to avoid deception, loss of money and serious dangers, they should see for themselves when buying that the name PAINE'S is on each wrapper and bottle that is offered to them. Any other preparation offered as a celery compound is a fraud and deception of the worst character.

The manufacturers of Paine's Celery Compound already know of many cases of suffering aggravated and intensified by these vile substitutes for Paine's Celery compound sold to unsuspecting people. These spurious brands of celery compound are sold by some dealers for the sole reason of the immense profit that is derived from their sale. As far as the unsrupulous dealers are concerned, they care little whether the patient is killed or cured; profit, and a mighty one to, is their great object. If you cannot get the genuine Paine's Celery Compound from your dealer, The Wells and Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, will send two bottles express charges paid to your near, est express station for two dollars, or six bottles for five dollars. Money must accompany order.

Esquimalt Is In Line

Frank S. Barnard's Candidature Enthusiastically Endorsed At Meeting

Col. Prior Throws Light on Liberal Methods of "Influencing" Voters.

Mr. Frank S. Barnard and his friends have reason to feel gratified at the splendid reception given him by the electors of Esquimalt last night. The Masonic hall was the scene of one of the most enthusiastic political meetings held in the town for years, the speeches were, short, crisp and pertinent, the audience catching every point made and applauded it generously. Among those on the platform were: Messrs. D. M. Macdowall, H. D. Helmcken, E. A. McPhillips, Lt.-Col. Prior and Frank S. Barnard. In the audience was a sprinkling of fair ladies.

C. E. Pooley, M. P. P., K. C., occupied the chair and opened the proceedings by lamenting the unseating of Col. Prior, who had so worthily represented the constituency for many years. He congratulated the electors, however, on having such a capable, trustworthy and experienced gentleman as Mr. Frank S. Barnard as their champion and standard bearer. (Applause.) He ridiculted the argument of the Liberals that Victoria should return a Liberal in order that the city should get justice at Ottawa. What was required by the city and by the province was a set of representatives who would keep the claims of the province constantly before the house, and record their protests against the treatment accorded to British Columbia, so that future administrations, be they Liberal or Conservative, would not be able to say that they were not aware of the facts. (Applause.)

Mr. Barnard was cheered on rising to address the meeting. He eulogised Col. Prior and expressed regret that the city had been deprived of that gentleman's valuable services. The unseating of Col. Prior was caused by the over zealousness of a friend, something that might happen to any candidate, for the election had been a clean one and free from those wholesale acts of corruption by which Liberal candidates in other provinces had so often debauched the electorate. He recalled the election in Yale in 1896, when the Liberal candidate spent over $50,000. (Applause.)

People were asking why Col. Prior did not run in this election. The answer was simply, Col. Prior, in the interest of a friend and colleague, had pledged his word that he would not run and, (although Liberals may not understand the sacredness of an honorable man's word) for this reason he could not present himself as a candidate at this election. (Applause.)

The only argument which his opponents were urging against him was that the Liberal government would do nothing for Victoria unless she elected a Liberal. Would they tell the electors what the government had done for those constituencies which were represented by Liberals? Would they say what the government was doing for the province as a whole? Was it not a fact that British Columbia had been shamefully and outrageously treated by the Dominion during the past five years, and he was sorry to say the Liberal members who had been sent to Ottawa to represent the claims of the province had done nothing to bring its grievances before the notice of the government—they were two busy grinding their own little schemes. (Laughter and applause.)

The speaker dwelt upon the neglect of the Dominion of the claims of the province presented so capably last year by Premier Dunsmuir and Hon. Mr. Ebberts, and quoted Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech in the Market hall when he deplored the treatment accorded the province by the Conservatives and promised to mend matters when he secured power. But all his promises, so far as Victoria was concerned, had simmered down to one poor little light house at San Pedro. (Applause.)

Referring to the tariff question Mr. Barnard said the policy of the Conservatives had been to reduce the burden gradually as the development of the country warranted, but the Liberals had shouted for free trade and when they got into power reduced the tariff by about one-half of one per cent. (Laughter.) The Liberal government was piling up a great revenue and expending it on railways and public works in the East while the West and British Columbia in particular was being bled to death for the purpose of building up the cities of the East, yet Victoria was asked to send another Liberal to Ottawa to assist his party in despoiling the province. Quoting from statistics, showing the amounts paid to the Dominion in excess of Dominion expenditure in the province, the speaker showed that during the past five years British Columbia had paid the enormous sum of $16,000,000 and in the same period only a little over $7,000,000 had come back in the shape of public works, etc.

Speaking of the by-elections Mr. Barnard called attention to the hard fight, made by the Conservatives and their success in several instances, notwithstanding the fact that in one constituency $250,000 had been spent to secure the election of a Liberal.

He wound up by asking those present to stick to their principles undeterred by threats or specious promises and to support him as a representative of the grand old party of progress. (Prolonged applause.)

D. H. Macdowall, ex-M. P. for Saskatchewan, congratulated the meeting on having that good old Conservative war horse, Mr. Pooley, as their chairman. He also felicitated them on their choice of a candidate. He had known Mr. Barnard for many years in the House of Commons and had always found him to be an earnest, conscientious and able member, devoting all his energies to the interests of his constituents. (Applause.) Reviewing the history of the Conservative party and what it had accomplished for Canada he contrasted it with that of the Liberals whose sole aim at the present time seemed to be to tax the people as much as they could stand and give them nothing in return. It was a cowardly and un-British argument to say that Victoria should return a Liberal—she should stick to her old principles, the tried patriotic, broad policy under which the Conservative party had built up the Dominion. If the Liberals were allowed to conduct affairs without opposition they would lead the country to absolute ruin. Government could not be successful without opposition. One might as well try to play football with all the kickers on one side. (Applause.)

He characterized the argument the Liberals were making in behalf of Mr. Riley as a mean, degrading appeal to the most ignoble instincts of humanity—an appeal for boodle, that should be resented by every honorable voter. (Applause.)

Col. Prior was next called upon, and was received with prolonged applause. He thanked the meeting for their manifestation of good will which he accepted as a recognition of his services in the past, and he asked them to give the same support and confidence to Mr. Barnard as they had to him for the 15 years during which he had served them in the House of Commons. (Applause.)

It had been reported about the city that he was afraid to run—he asked the meeting if they thought he was afraid to meet Mr. Templeman, Drury, or Riley. (Laughter.) Mr. Barnard had explained the reason why he could not run. He had been forced into an agreement by the Liberals in order to save one seat. He had had no personal knowledge of any corrupt practices in connection with his election, but certain of his friends, in all probability ignorant of the law, had unwittingly hired hacks, and done other things that were contrary to law and the Liberals had taken advantage of the election act and entered a protest against himself and Mr. Earle. To prevent those friends being dragged into court and branded as lawbreakers, and to save his old friend Mr. Earle's seat, he had consented to plead guilty to an infraction of the act by an agent, and had given his promise that he would not run at this election. (Applause.)

Sir Wilfrid Laurier acknowledged in the House last session that the people of British Columbia paid more per head to the Dominion than those of any other province and added that they should be proud of the fact and happy that they were able to do so. That was all the consolation which he gave him (Colonel Prior) when he drew the attention of the government to the unfair manner in which British Columbia was being treated.

He criticised the Liberal party's vacillating trade policy while in opposition, their final declaration for free trade and then their shameless appropriation of the Conservative protective policy when they got into power. He also pointed out the utter contempt for the independence of parliament which had been shown by the Liberal party since they got into power, and as far as honest government was concerned he ventured to say that more wrangling and corruption had been committed in Yukon in three years than in the whole Dominion during the 18 years the Conservatives were in power. (Applause.)

The Liberals had been talking about corruption in the last election. He declared that so far as he and Mr. Earle were concerned it was as clean an election as had ever been run. (Applause.) How, on the other hand, had Messrs. Riley and Drury run their election? On election day he, Mr. Helmcken and some other Conservatives heard that the Grits were bribing the electors in their committee room. They got twelve men and had them empty their pockets and then sent them to Riley and Drury's committee room. Within a very short time seven of those men came out each with $2.50 in his pocket. The money was handed to Mr. Helmcken—these were the men who dared charge others with unlawful acts. (Applause.)

A Voice—"That is a fact, and can be proved on oath."

To show the way the Liberal government mismanaged the affairs of the country one had only to look into the manner in which contracts were being awarded and he charged that at the present moment tenderers for certain contracts at the quarantine station were instructed that they must purchase their supplies from two Liberal firms in the city.

Mr. Luney—"That's so. I know of five contracts in which only Grits were allowed to tender."

E. A. McPhillips, M. P. P., K. C., was the next speaker. He pointed out Mr. Barnard's many good qualities as a business man and a politician. He had been identified for many years with the development of British Columbia, had valuable interests in the province, and was experienced in parliament—was in fact just the man to succeed Colonel Prior as member for Victoria. (Applause.)

The Liberals had utterly failed to fulfil their promises to British Columbia. They had shouted for cabinet representation when in opposition. Why had they not given that representation during the five years they had been in power. They might have done so when Sir Henri Joly was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, but they let the opportunity slip. Again when Sir Louis Davies was elevated to the Supreme Bench and the portfolio of Marine and Fisheries—so appropriate to fill from this province—was left open they gave it to an Ontario man. Did any one suppose that electing Mr. Riley would be a step in the direction of cabinet representation. (Laughter.)

He questioned Mr. Riley's qualifications as a representative of the city of Victoria. That gentleman was not an orator, nor had he proved himself a statesman, but he was said to be a good wire-puller. His interests in the province, so far as he could learn, was a share in the Victoria and Sidney railway which had been built with government and city money and on which the people were paying interest for the benefit of Mr. Riley and a few others. (Applause.)

Leaving local matters Mr. McPhillips gave a brilliant description of the achievements of the Conservative party through whose wise, national policy, Canada was brought to her present prosperous condition and received the Premier's confession that he still adhered to the old policy—that protection was necessary to progress. He twitted the Liberals on their hysterical appeals to the United States for free trade, commercial union or reciprocity ending in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's most recent declaration that they would go to Washington no more.

Mr. McPhillips remarks were couched in eloquent words and caused frequent and hearty applause. He concluded by urging the electors to support Mr. Barnard and secure his election.

H. D. Helmcken, M. P. P., K. C., was the last speaker. He had assisted Colonel Prior and Mr. Earle on many occasions and they had always been triumphantly elected, and Mr. Barnard was going to be elected on this occasion. (Applause.) He and Mr. Barnard had been school mates. The old school had turned out a lot of good boys and he and Frank Barnard were two of them. (Applause and laughter.) He had no doubt whatever about how the votes of Esquimalt would go in this election. He made some humorous allusions to Riley's last election cry of "Riley and the Mint," and concluded by moving a resolution pledging the support of the meeting to Mr. Barnard.

This was put by the chairman and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman and the meeting adjourned after singing the National Anthem and giving three hearty cheers for the candidate.

BUSINESS POINTERS.

An important auction sale will be held by Mr. Joshua Davies, the auctioneer, on Wednesday, January 20, at 11 a.m., at No. 85 Wharf street, next Yates street. See his advertisement on eighth page for full particulars.

Mr. W. T. Hardaker holds a sale on Friday, January 24, at 2 p.m., of valuable household and office furniture. See advertisement for further particulars, etc.

It may prove of interest to many to peruse the advertisement of the Cuthbert-Brown company on fifth page.

A perusal of Pemberton & Co.'s advertisement, eighth page, will put you on the track of some really nice suburban acreage property at reasonable prices.

The Fit-Reform Wardrobe stock-taking sale is in progress, and men of all shapes and sizes are being sent on their way rejoicing. Come again, boys.

The big annual reduction sale in all lines of goods is now in full swing at Hastie's Fair, and every article is reduced to very bottom prices. See advertisement elsewhere.

COAL MINE AFIRE.

A Number of Men Killed in Accident in Colorado.

Walsenburg, Colo., Jan. 20.—A courier has just reached here from Picton, a mining camp three miles from Walsenburg, bringing news that a terrible explosion occurred in one of the coal mines operated by the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, at that place this morning, in which six men were instantly killed and ten or more wounded, many of them perhaps fatally. The mine immediately caught fire and is now a seething furnace.

Wonders of The Lenora

Important Strike of Clean Shipping Ore Made In No. 3 Tunnel.

Continuation of Big Ore Chute at 300 Feet Below the Surface.

Shortly after the morning shift went to work on Monday morning in No. 3 tunnel of the Lenora mine, Mount Sicker, the men in the face drift reported a strike of ore. The miners redoubled their exertions in order to ascertain the extent of the newly-found ore body, and by the time the shift was relieved three feet of clean shipping ore, the full width and height of the tunnel, had been exposed. How much further the ore body extends remains to be seen, but if it corresponds with the same chute in No. 2 tunnel, of which it is a continuation, it will not fall short of 40 feet.

This latest strike occurs at 1,000 feet from the mouth of No. 3 tunnel, and 75 feet beneath No. 2 tunnel, and demonstrates beyond doubt the continuity of the ore body for a depth of 300 feet—affording splendid advantages for stoping and backing out large quantities of ore. Another important feature of the discovery is that the ore increases in value with depth.

No. 3 tunnel has been driven at the rate of about 300 feet a month and in its course several more or less important veins have been encountered, the ore in one of which, known as the High Grade vein, has given values at $60 in gold, besides good percentages of silver and copper.

The management of the mine are naturally well pleased with the result of Monday morning's work. It proves their theory of the location of the ore and confirms their anticipations to the letter, adding 100 per cent. to the value of the property.

The Lenora has ceased shipping ore to Tacoma, and now employs only enough miners to continue development work, which is being actively prosecuted. There is now on the dump, awaiting shipment to the Crofton smelter, over 40,000 tons of ore, which will keep the smelter going for at least three months. Meantime the work of blocking out the ore in the mine will be pushed so by the time the smelter is in full operation the management will be in a position to ship from 200 to 300 tons daily.

The latest addition to the mechanical equipment of the mine is a new 5-drill compressor, which has been ordered and will be installed within the next 40 days.

MONTREAL MAYORALTY.

Montreal, Jan. 20.—Dr. Lachapelle tonight offers to retire if Mr. Wilson Smith will agree to fight Mayor Prefontaine to a finish. This is believed to be just what Mr. Prefontaine and Wilson Smith would like. The current belief is that they understand one another, and that the election of either means the adoption of an identical policy. Mr. Cochrane is in the field solely as an opponent of Mr. Wilson Smith.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

BIG GAME OF PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

"BEARS and wild rams on the Pacific Coast need a Seton-Thompson to set them rightly before the world. Their habits and mode of life have been grossly misrepresented, and in the face of abundant proof to the contrary. Popular fallacies regarding the bear, the goat, the ram and the deer have been published a thousand times, and never challenged."

The above statement was, in effect, made by W. C. C. Manson, British Columbia's famous guide and hunter, who stands without a peer in this province as an authority on wild animal life. Mr. Manson's father was a Hudson Bay Company's factor at Lillooet in 1870. The famous Manson gold creek was named after him. The son has the blood of a hundred Indian hunters in his veins, and has been roaming the hills and forests of British Columbia in search of game since he was a lad of 10. He has received a thorough education, and his tales of his own experiences in guiding amateur hunters to the haunts of the grizzly and ram are of enthralling interest to sportsmen.

What is of more interest to the general reader, however, are his positive statements regarding the erroneous ideas entertained of wild animals on the Pacific Coast. He says "Bears never run at a man, but away from him, and he can prove it by thirty years' experience. Three years ago a small black bear started towards him after he had been wounded, thought better of it, and scampered off again. In his time he has killed many grizzlies, some of them as big as calves, but none of them showed fight. Where a man is concerned the big brutes are arrant cowards, although when attacked by a dog they will kill the dog, even after they have received a mortal wound."

Another theory about bears, which is accepted as fact, is that bruin crawls into some deep cave in the mountain and sleeps all winter, living on the fat he has accumulated for the purpose. Mr. Manson says he has given this matter very careful investigation for the past thirteen years, and has made a very thorough study of bruin's winter existence, collecting a great volume of data, which, however, he has never as yet committed to paper. He has been driven to the conclusion by these researches that men of greater scientific knowledge than himself have a new field of research, involving the problem of just what happens to a bear when he is in a semi-non-existent state, from November to April, and comes out fat and sleek in spring, not gaunt and hungry, as is invariably stated by those who write of such matters. He is positive from his researches not only that the bear does not live on his fat when in a comatose state for some 180 days, but that the bowels and kidneys cease to perform their functions. He has found in his researches that bears pick out a crack in a rock on the top of a precipice, and thus out of danger of slides, and, after carrying a quantity of grass into the cave, they crawl in it about ten feet, and, like the Indian fakirs, practically bury themselves alive, until the bright sunshine penetrates their sepulchre in early spring and warms them into life. Mr. Manson says he has taken as much as 180 pounds of fat off a bear which has just emerged from one of those Rip Van Winkle sleeps. Bears may throw themselves into a hypnotic trance and practically suspend animation. If any man, who could follow Bruin's example, a good many would take advantage of this means to tide themselves over a hard winter.

Another popular fallacy is that the mountain goats are hard to kill, and harder, of course, to capture alive. As a matter of fact, goat hunting is like killing pigs, and in the rutting season they can be knocked on the head with sticks. He was out once with a young Englishman named Blurton, when they came upon a herd of 300 goats, and Mr. Blurton rushed amongst them with a bludgeon, striking them right and left. They could have been killed easily with a spear. Shooting them was simply slaughter. When a professional hunter wishes to speak disparagingly of another hunter, he calls him "only a goat hunter." Mr. Manson believes a great mistake has been made in the game laws regarding goats. The law forbids their being killed in July and August, when they are almost impossible to reach, because they are so timid, and allows them to be shot in November, during the rutting season, when they can be knocked down by a stick.

The finest game in British Columbia is mountain sheep, particularly the ram. One ram is as good any day as two grizzlies; and the amateur hunter who brings home a pair of ram's horns, captured by himself, has reason to be proud indeed, for the qualities of patience, endurance and skill are called into play in a remarkable degree, as the great lord of the hills leads the hunter a fine chase along the perilous sides of precipices and across giddy chasms, to fall into which is to drop to certain death.

Mr. Manson has piloted many wealthy amateur sportsmen to the haunts of the grizzly and ram, among them Lord Cecil Manners; Capt. Edgerton, of the 79th Queen's Own Highlanders; Col. Eustice, of the Fifth Dragoons; Mr. Hooper, vice-president of the Winchester Arms Company; and F. S. Boden, son of the well-known English peer of that name. Mr. Boden has had the best success of any amateur hunter this season. A season's bag, in which four parties were interested, amounted to three grizzlies, thirteen mountain sheep and several black bears. Quantities of deer and smaller game were met with, but little attention was paid to them. It is Mr. Manson's boast that, although living all his life in British Columbia and knowing every part of the coast, he has never been in a locality where six hours' travel would not land him near the haunts of big game, and he has often brought for the night on a hillside when guiding a party of hunters to the resort of grizzlies, and shown the party big bear browsing, in full view, while they were eating their breakfast next morning.

Mr. Manson speaks highly of the Savage arm. He says it is 50 per cent. quicker than the next best, and at moderate range cracks a bear's skull like an eggshell. He brings with him some photographs taken by himself. They refer to incidents on his last and most successful trip with Mr. Boden. A big grizzly is shown in one photograph biting off the tender twig trays from a tree, far above man's reach. As he stood on his hind legs, they subsequently ascertained his reach was 12 feet, and he measured 10 feet 6 inches. It can not imagine this bear standing on one's own carpet in the parlor and brushing the flies off the ceiling with his fore-paws, some idea of his size may be gained. The first shot sent a ball crashing through his brain. Two sheep dogs rushed savagely at the bear to worry him. He seized one by the throat, while he tore the other to pieces with his big claws, which measured five inches long. The carcase of the big monster was not valued so highly when it was realized that he was killed at the price of two valuable dogs.

A mountain ram is also photographed with the dogs close beside the carcase, and, when compared to the size of the dogs, the ram looks to be as big as a prize St. Bernard. This particular ram's horns measured 17 inches across.

Mr. Manson states that there are but two species of bear in the province—the grizzly and the black—and that all other bears are mongrels, or crosses between the two. He believes that British Columbia is to-day the best section of country on the North American continent for grizzly bear and ram hunting, and does not think any other game is worth going after in this country, if a man is after the excitement of the chase, and is ambitious to achieve something in the hunting line that he may be proud of. A. E. GOODMAN.

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Mrs. George Budden, Putnamville, Ont., says:—"I feel it my duty to recommend Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, as I had the Asthma very bad; could get nothing to do me any good. A friend of mine persuaded me to try this remedy, as he had tried it, and it proved successful. I tried it and it cured me. I am thankful to-day to say I am a well woman through the use of this remedy. I keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it."

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