McKinley To Congress

Cuban Independence and Firm Rule in Philippines Features of the Message.

Lynching Horrors in the South Given Attention--The Pacific Cable.

Trusts and Monopolies Call for Regulation--Big Surplus for Next Year.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The first paragraph of President McKinley's message, delivered to the fifty-sixth congress today, refers briefly to the recent death of Vice-President Hobart. The President then plunges into a review of the prosperous conditions which have prevailed throughout the country since the last message was delivered. He finds that the exports of agricultural products were $784,776,142, and of manufactured products $339,504,146, larger than any previous year. Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, aggregated nearly $611,000,000. The customs receipts were over $306,000,000, and those from internal revenue about $274,000,000. For the same period the expenditures were $700,000,000, leaving a deficit of a little over $89,000,000. The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate nearly $641,000,000, and the expenditure about $661,000,000. The President then turns his attention to the condition of the treasury, which he says is most gratifying. The available cash balance on December 1, 1899, was $278,000,000, of which over $229,000,000 was in gold coin, and he remarks that the conditions of confidence have brought gold into more general use and the customs receipts are now almost entirely paid in that coin.

FINANCIAL POLICY.

The President finds that under the rapid development in the industries of the country the Nation Banking Act is not a sufficient avenue through which needful additions to circulation can from time to time be made. He therefore asks congress to take up this matter with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modifications cannot be made as will render the act's service, in the particulars referred to, more responsive to the people's needs. He proceeds to discuss the standard of money and says: "I urgently recommend that, to support the existing gold standard and to maintain the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver), and the effectual power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts, the secretary of the treasury be given power and charged with the ability to sell United States bonds, and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to these ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long or short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of January 14, 1875. While there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the government, but on the contrary such widespread confidence that gold seeks the treasury demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as the best. The financial transactions of the government are conducted upon a gold basis. We receive gold when we sell United States bonds, and use gold for their payment. We are maintaining the parity of all the money issued or coined by the authority of the government. We are doing these things with the means at hand. Happily at the present time we are not compelled to resort to loans to supply gold. It has been done in the past, however, and may have to be done in future. It behooves us, therefore, to provide at once the best mean to meet the emergency when it arises, and the best means are those which are the most certain and economical. These now authorized have the virtue neither of directness nor economy. We have already eliminated one of the causes of our financial plight and embarrassment during the years 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. Our receipts now equal our expenditures, and deficient revenues no longer create alarm. Let us remove the only remaining cause by conferring the full and necessary power on the secretary of the treasury, and impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard and to follow the repeatedly declared policy of the United States. In this connection I repeat my former recommendations, that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except in gold."

TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES.

After an urgent appeal to congress to pass some legislation which shall lift the American merchant marine from its present state of decadence, President McKinley turns his attention to the subject of trusts and devotes a great deal of attention to it. He says:

"Combinations of capital organized into a trust to control the conditions of or cause and extent of the injuries to the public which may result from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises and establishments which previously to the formation of the combination were carried on separately.

"It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious not only to the common law, but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the effects of such organizations. If the present law can be extended more certainly to control or check these monopolies it should be done without delay. Whatever power congress possesses over this most important subject should be promptly asserted."

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Following the trust question, the President takes up foreign relations, first reviewing the status of several disputes which the government has on hand, and finding them moving towards a successful settlement. He finds that the Isthmian canal commission is making good progress in carrying on examinations in Nicaragua and Darien, with a view to establishing a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and he asks congress to help in the work.

Referring to China, Mr. McKinley says that the interests of our citizens in that vast empire have not been neglected, and adequate protection has been secured for American missionaries there. Our trade with China has continued to grow, and our commercial rights under existing treaties have been maintained, and will be maintained. He urges an appropriation for a commission to study the industrial and commercial conditions in the Chinese empire, so that American trade may be enlarged in the empire.

Next the Paris exposition is touched on, and concerning Germany, the president finds that our relations continue to be most cordial.

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Regarding the Alaska boundary dispute the President says: "In my last annual message I referred to pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. By means of an executive agreement a joint commission had been created for the purpose of adjusting all unsettled questions between Canada and the United States and Canada, embracing twelve subjects, among which were the questions of fur seals, the fisheries of the coast and contiguous island waters, the Alaskan boundary, the transit of merchandise in bond, the alien laws, mining rights, reciprocity in trade, a revision of the agreement respecting naval vessels in the great lakes, a more complete marking of parts of the boundary, provision for conveyance of criminals, for wrecking and salvage.

"Much progress had been made by the commission toward the adjustment of many of these questions, when it became apparent that an irreconcilable difference of views was entertained respecting the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary. In the failure of an agreement as to meaning of articles 3 and 4 of the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, which defined the boundary between Canada and Alaska, the American commissioners proposed that the subject of boundary be laid aside and the remaining questions of differences be proceeded with, some of which were so far advanced as to assure the probability of settlement.

"This being declined by the British commissioners, an adjournment was taken until the boundary should be adjusted by the two governments. The subject has been receiving the careful attention which its importance demands, with the result that a modus vivendi for provisional demarcations in the region about the Lynn Canal has been agreed upon, and it is hoped tha tthe negotiations now in progress between the two governments will end in an agreement for the establishment and delimitation of a permanent boundary.

"Apart from these questions, in our relationship with our northern neighbors, the most friendly disposition and ready agreement have marked the discussion of numerous matters arising in the vast and intimate intercourse of the United States with Great Britain.

THE BOER WAR.

"This government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly tendered. The United States representative at Pretoria was early instructed to see that all neutral American interests be respected by the combatants. This has been an easy task, in view of the positive declarations of both British and Boer authorities that the personal rights of our citizens should be observed.

"Upon the withdrawal of the British agent from Pretoria, the United States consul was authorized, upon the request of the British government and with the assent of the South African and Orange Free State governments, to exercise the customary good offices of a neutral for the care of British interests. In the discharge of this function I am happy to say that abundant opportunity was afforded to show the impartiality of this government toward both combatants."

FOREIGNERS' RIGHTS.

Taking up the subject of the lynching of certain Italians in Louisiana, Mr. McKinley follows President Harrison in urging that congress extend the powers of the federal courts so that they may have jurisdiction over offences against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States.

PACIFIC CABLE.

The President, after a complimentary reference to the friendly feeling the government of Japan has for the United States, hopes that the country will be soon brought into telegraphic relation with this country, and also calls attention to his special message of February 10, 1899, concerning the necessity of a cable to Manila, recommending that congress authorize the postmaster-general to invite competitive bids for the establishment of such a cable.

SAMOAN AGREEMENT.

President McKinley reviews at some length the Samoan troubles, and says he will soon submit to the senate a contract entered into between the United States, Germany and England for its action, and then takes up the condition of Cuba and Porto Rico since the treaty of peace with Spain was signed.

INDEPENDENCE FOR CUBA.

He distinctly says that the pledge as proclaimed in the joint resolution by congress on April 19, 1898, by which the United States disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba, except for the pacification thereof, and the determination that when that was accomplished to leave the government and control of the islands to its people, it the highest honorable obligation, and must be sacredly kept.

He says further: "Our mission is to accomplish what we took up as a wager of battle, and it is not to be fulfilled by turning adrift any loosely framed commonwealth to face the vicissitudes which too often attend weaker states whose natural wealth and abundant resources are offset by the incongruities of the political organization and the recurring occasions for internal rivalries to sap their strength and dissipate their energies. The greatest blessing which can came to Cuba is the return of her agricultural and industrial prosperity, which will give employment to idle men and re-establish the pursuits of peace. This is her chief and immediate need."

LITTLE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Reviewing the increase of trade brought about by the efforts of the state department to keep in touch with the governments of Latin-American republics in South and Central America, President McKinley thinks it expedient that the various republics should be invited to hold, at an early date, another conference in a capital of one of the countries other than the United States, and in this connection refers to the Pan-American exposition to be held on the Niagara frontier in the year 1901, and says: "Satisfactory assurances have already been given by the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Mexico and the Central and South American republics and most of the states of the United States that these countries and states will make an unique, interesting and instructive exhibit, peculiarly illustrative of their material progress during the century which is about to close."

PEACE CONGRESS.

President McKinley expresses satisfaction over the outcome of the peace congress held at The Hague, and hopes for beneficial results from the permanent tribunal for arbitration established by it. He calls attention to the fact that in signing the convention the representative of the United States carefully guarded the historic position of this country anent the Monroe doctrine.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The President refers to the work of the Philippine commissioners, and then says: "But before their arrival at Manila the sinister ambition of a few leaders of the Philippines had created a situation full of embarrassment for us, and most grievous in the consequences to themselves."

He refers to the report of the commission to show that the claim of the rebel leader that he was promised independence in return for his assistance has no foundation in fact.

"No sooner had our army captured Manila," says the President, "than the Filipino forces began to assume an attitude of suspicion and hostility which the utmost efforts of our officers and troops were unable to disarm or modify. Their kindness and forbearance has been taken as proof of cowardice. The aggressions of Filipinos continually increased until finally, just before the time set by the senate of the United States for the vote upon the treaty, an attack, evidently prepared in advance, was made along the American line which resulted in terrible destruction and the sanguinary repulse of the insurgents."

He then says: "Our obligations to other nations and friendly Filipinos and ourselves and our flag demanded force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission."

The President then said: "The course thus clearly indicated has been unflinchingly pursued. The rebellion must be put down. Civil government cannot be thoroughly established until order is restored. With devotion and gallantry, worthy of its most brilliant history, the army, ably and brilliantly assisted by the navy, carried this unwelcome but most righteous campaign, with richly deserved success.

"The future of the Philippines," says the President, "rests with the congress of the United States. Few graver responsibilities have ever been confined to the United States. The Islands will be under the shelter of our flag. They are our own by every title of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned."

The President does not deem it desirable to recommend at this time a specific and final formal government for the islands, leaving that to congress when peace is fully restored, but believes reconstruction should not begin by the establishment of one central civil government with a seat at Manila, but rather by first establishing a municipal government, provincial government and a central government to follow.

NEEDS OF ALASKA.

He then calls attention to the necessity for immediate legislation respecting the territory of Alaska, the population having increased so rapidly that more ample facilities for local self-government are needful. He also recommends that legislation to the same end be had with reference to Porto Rico.

LYNCHINGS.

Mr. McKinley repeats his message, and the words he used in his inaugural address concerning lynchings in the United States, and calls upon the people of the country faithfully to uphold the right of trial by jury.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The last subject discussed in the message is the civil service. The President says amendments promulgated by executive order on May 29, 1898, and by the order of May 6, 1896, were made when it became evident to heads of the departments that the amendments were necessary to the efficient and harmonious administration of the departments. He claims the results obtained show the public service system relieved of many of its objectionable features.

COMMENT IN LONDON.

London, Dec. 6.—All the morning papers have editorials on President McKinley's message to congress. The Daily Telegraph says:

"What differentiates the present from preceding messages is its all but formal admission that the United States have been drawn into the outer eddies of Eastern politics. It is the Far East which is the real reason for this partial abandonment of Monroeism. So far as Great Britain is concerned there is no apprehension, but rather unqualified satisfaction at the new departure.

"Great Britain, the United States and Germany are the powers most concerned in maintaining the 'open door' and that is all which is implied in the use of the word 'alliance' about which so much unnecessary fuss has been made."

REVELSTOKE.

The Revelstoke Water, Light and Power Company is now engaged in installing six fire hydrants. This necessitates the laying of 500 feet of 4-inch pipe.

Revelstoke Scotchmen can not let St. Andrew's night pass without some kind of a celebration, and Thursday night's was the most successful of any ever had in the city, though the affair was largely impromptu.—Mail.

Sometimes it seems to weary woman that she must certainly give up. The simplest and easiest work becomes an almost insurmountable task. Nervousness, sleeplessness and pain harrass her and life seems hardly worth the living.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was made for her. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was made for her. The former is for ills distinctly feminine, the other for her general system. Together they supply a scientific and successful course of treatment. The "Favorite Prescription" restores healthy, regular action to the organs distinctly feminine. It forces out all impurities, strengthens the tissues, allays inflammation. The "Golden Medical Discovery" makes appetite, helps digestion, promotes assimilation, fills out the hollows in cheeks and neck with good solid flesh and brings back the gladsome glow of girlhood.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1,008 page Common Sense Medical Adviser, illustrated.

Lumber Tonnage In Demand.

British Columbia Mills Experience Difficulty in Securing Export Facilities.

High Rates Not Sufficient to Induce Immediate Charters --The Situation.

The charter of the ship Glenalvon, now on her way to Port Townsend, from Antwerp, to load lumber at Chemainus for the United Kingdom, again directs attention to the unprecedented scarcity of tonnage for the lumber export trade. This trade has during the past few years been rapidly expanding, while at the same time the necessary shipping has grown scarcer and scarcer, until at the present time as high as 80 shillings is being offered for lumber carriers for the United Kingdom without the desired tonnage being securable.

Heretofore a high rate could always be depended upon to secure necessary ships. Things are different now, however, and charters cannot be arranged by the mill owners to meet their demands, at any price. The Chemainus mills at the present time are understood to have orders in hand for upwards of 20,000,000 feet of lumber, chiefly for Great Britain, Australian ports and the Orient, but find their operations paralyzed through the absence of tonnage. Anything available is at once snapped up at fancy figures, and even then the demand is far from satisfied.

The Moodyville, Westminster and Puget Sound mills are also feeling the effects of the shipping famine, although perhaps not to the same extent as the big Vancouver Island mill. At the present time rates are officially listed as follows, although it is another matter to secure the tonnage at the figures quoted:

For United Kingdom	77s 6d	@80s
" Sydney	45s	@47s 6d
" Melbourne or Adelaide	52s 6d	@55s
" Freemantle or Geraldton	67s 6d	
" Port Pirie	52s 6d	@53s 9d
" Capetown or Algoa Bay	65s	@70s
" Delagoa Bay	67s 6d	@72s 6d
" Fiji	55s	@57s 6d
" Kobe or Yokohama	52s 6d	@55s
" Nagasaki	53s 9d	@55s
" Shanghai	55s 3d	@56s 6d
" Hongkong	56s 3d	@57s 6d
" Port Arthur	62s 6d	
" Taku	60s	@62s 6d
" Vladivostock	52s 6d	
" Valparaiso	57s 6d	@60s

In connection with the scarcity of tonnage above referred to, Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., in the next issue of their monthly freight and shipping review, will say: "We have little change to note in the grain and tonnage markets for our last report. Foreign markets for wheat continue weak, and while the few vessels available for charter are holding for full rates, exporters are unwilling to pay the prices demanded. Business has therefore been very limited. The lumber market is exceedingly active and very large orders have recently been placed with the leading export mills. Tonnage, however, is almost unattainable, and owners who have offered their vessels have found ready takers at high rates, even if six or eight months distant."

RAILWAY SAFETY APPLIANCES.

Application for Extension of Time for Equipment of United States Roads —Statistics of Accidents.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The interstate commerce commission to-day gave a hearing to the representatives of several railway companies asking for a further extension of the time allowed the railways to equip their lines with safety appliances under the act of March 2, 1893.

John K. Cowen, president of the B. & O. and representing chairman SS other roads, having 80,000 miles of line, made the opening argument. He said that the present withdrawal of the 175,000 unequipped cars would practically paralyze interstate commerce. He did not believe it an exaggeration to say that no one road had enough cars for its business. Beyond the addition of one year now requested, he said, the roads would ask no further extension.

Mr. Clark, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, said he desired to express the consensus of opinion of men engaged in the engine and train service of the railroads. The law was enacted for the protection of the employees and the public. Two years ago the employees joined with the railroads in asking for an extension. Although loss of life was inseparable from work upon railroads the employees wanted to be reasonable. In 1898 he said 1,958 railroad employees were killed and 31,761 had been injured. Of these over 600 had been killed and over 6,000 injured in coupling cars. If the law had been obeyed and had accomplished its object none of these men would have been killed or injured.

It seems probable as a result of the hearing to-day that the commission will grant the railways a further extension of six months within which to comply with the safety appliance act.

A CRACK COUNTERFEITER.

Can't Be Frightened Out of His Family's Trade for Three Generations.

Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Capt. E. A. Abbott of the United States secret service this morning identified in Cyrus Davy, arrested here Thanksgiving day, Charles Johnson, one of the last of the Johnson family who have been counterfeiters through three generations.

The grandfather of the Toledo prisoner was the first counterfeiter of Canadian currency and died in a Dominion prison. John Johnson, father of Charles was an expert engraver. Three sons became counterfeiters and produced the "Grant five," "Hancock two" and "Windom two."

Twelve years ago Johnson was arrested at Detroit for uttering "Grant fives." He escaped, fled to Canada, was arrested and served ten years for counterfeiting the "Commercial tens," the finest bit of counterfeiting on record in the Dominion. Capt. Abbott found an outfit in Johnson's possession. The counterfeiter was to-day held to the federal jury.

PILES FOR 15 YEARS.

Mr. Jas. Bowles, Councillor, Embro, Ont., writes:—"For over 15 years I suffered the misery of bleeding, protruding piles. The many remedies I tried all failed. I was advised to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and must say that the first application gave relief, after the third day the bleeding stopped, and two boxes cured me completely."

F. W. McCrady, the mining man from Texada, is registered at the Dfiar-l.

WOBBLERS ON WHEELS.

Tiresome Performance at Madison Square Gardens Varied by Accidents to the Riders.

New York, Dec. 5.—The weary six-day plodders at the Madison Square Garden are riding far ahead of the record. There has been some change in the relative positions of the riders and several have left the track in the past twenty-four hours.

This afternoon there was an accident in which Jay Eaton, then a lap ahead of all the others, was crowded to the edge of the track and was pitched from his wheel. Eaton tried to remount but found that his tire was flat and before he got another wheel he was four laps in the rear. The matter was taken by Eaton to the referee who after some hours' consideration ruled that the Eaton-Walthour team should take its place with the leaders. This put the team back only one lap, the one by which it was leading at the time the spill occurred, and the decision was received with general protests by all the riders. Waller said he would leave the track, but he was still riding at a late hour tonight.

The four leading teams were 76 miles ahead of the record at the close of the forty-second hour. Gimm made the former record in 1898 with 767 miles and 660 yards to his credit. Harley Davidson, the Canadian withdrew from the contest at 8 o'clock.

The riders were 79 miles ahead of the record at the end of the forty-fifth hour. The score at 12 o'clock, was: Miller and Waller 963.3, Maya and McEachern 963.3, Gimm and Pierce 963.2, Fisher and Chevalier 962.7, Stevens and Turville 962.5, Babcock and Stinson 962.4, Schineer and Forster 960.2, Thoms and Dickerson 917.1. The and Pastaire 816.42.

Through a misunderstanding the Walthour-Eaton team lost four laps about 7:30 o'clock. They were both off the track at the same time not knowing of each other's temporary retirement. Then an hour later Eaton announced his retirement for good, saying that his fall of the afternoon had left him so shaken that he was too weak to continue. Walthour, however, announced that he would keep on after some of the money. He got a bad fall at 10:15 but was able to remount and close up the gap that the fall had occasioned.

Letters to the Editor.

PYRAMID HARBOR, NO. III.

Sir: In this communication I propose to deal chiefly with the remarks attributed to the Hon. John W. Foster, as quoted from an article contributed by him, and published in the National Geographical Magazine. Much stress is placed on Mr. Foster's utterances, as "he became secretary of state on the death of Hon. James G. Blaine, in 1892." Pyramid Harbor is described by the Examiner as being located on the western shore of Chilcat inlet, Lynn Canal. It is by far the best harbor on the inlet, has good holding ground for anchorage, sufficient depth of water, and is well protected from winds by high bluffs surrounding it. At present there is but one industrial establishment on the harbor, the salmon cannery of the Alaska Packers' Association of San Francisco, on the southern shore of the inlet. The site of the cannery covers almost the entire level and, which could be used for landing or industrial purposes. The bluffs on the east shore of the harbor rise abruptly from the water. It is stated, however, in the article referred to, that "it is not asserted, except by inference, that this harbor is in Canadian territory; but the claim is made as a preliminary to an arbitration which shall have for its object the fixing of the disputed boundary line."

Such is Pyramid Harbor, about which so much fuss has been raised that it should be ceded to Canada; but which in reality has never been heard of in that relation from one end of Canada to the other. It may be safely and correctly stated that no true Canadian has ever mooted its cession to the Dominion, for the very good reason that Canadians who have studied and followed the boundary question believe it belongs to them under the treaty of 1825. In the summing up of Mr. Foster's article there are fifteen paragraphs. At present I will only refer to the third, as it bears on the Russian lease to the Hudson Bay Company. Reference is specially made to that paragraph to the lease cited, which it asserts was recognized as demonstrating the sovereignty over the land and water which the Russian company transferred to the Hudson Bay Company. The lease referred to was merely a commercial transaction between the two fur companies, and grew out of the prevention of the Hudson Bay Company's vessel, the Dryad, trading between Fort Vancouver, at the mouth of the Columbia river, and Fort Naas, in 1831-34. The Dryad was sent from Naas with supplies to the Stikine for Mr. Campbell's establishment (H. B. Co.) at Dease lake. When nearing the extreme of the Stikine, near Wrangel, the Dryad was fired upon by a Russian vessel and ordered to retire, which the captain did without further opposition, returning to headquarters at Fort Vancouver, near the mouth of the Columbia river. The daily record of transactions kept at Fort Naas, which I have seen, show the Dryad difficulty occurred 1833-34. The result was that the Hudson Bay Company sent in a claim to the British government, which was arranged between the two companies by the lease referred to.

Mr. Foster's version of the transaction, according to the Examiner, is that a "terrible rumpus was raised by the British government in 1838, and as a result a conference between the representatives of the two governments was held in Hamburg in 1839. It was then agreed that in consideration of the abandonment, and in satisfaction of all claims for damages on account of the Dryad affair, that the Russian-American Company should lease to the Hudson Bay Company the strip of territory on the mainland, and all the bays, inlets, estuaries, rivers or lakes on the line of coast, secured to Russia under treaty. For this an annual payment by the Hudson Bay Company was fixed. The lease covered the whole territory from Cape Spencer, which forms the northwest headland of the entrance of Cross sound, to latitude 54 degrees 40 minutes (Cape Chacon), near Fort Simpson."

The foregoing is neither historically nor commercially correct. The lease was a purely commercial arrangement between the two companies, and the annual payment was made by the Hudson Bay Company to the Russian company in land otter skins. The transfer of sovereignty by the lease is a myth. There was no such thing mentioned or thought of. The principal difficulty between the two companies was the fact that the United States vessels were continually encroaching on the bays and inlets of both companies, and demoralizing the natives with spirituous liquor. The Russian company decided to abandon the trade with the natives south of Sitka. They found that the British company could manage the Indians better than they could, and having complete control of the whole coast drove off the United States adventurers.

ALEXANDER BEGG.

5th December, 1899.

New York, Dec. 6.—A seat in the New York stock exchange was to-day sold for $40,000. This is the highest price ever paid for a seat in this place.

Vancouver's News Budget.

Deadman's Island Revived for Municipal Elections—Success of Patriotic Concert.

A Little Loan Lands Advani in Gaol—Demand for Millsites.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Dec. 6.—Last night a meeting was held of some of the most aggressive champions of Mr. Ludgate in his attempt to secure Deadman's Island. They decided to make the question an issue in the coming municipal elections, claiming that Mr. Ludgate will still build the mill if he can secure the island. With this in view, another large meeting has been called for Thursday night to discuss running Ald. Wm. Brown for mayor on the Deadman's Island question against all comers, Mayor Garden preferred. A gentleman who was at last night's meeting said to the Colonist correspondent: "There will be no politics in the municipal elections as far as I can estimate. The cry will be 'Industries or no industries!' through the entire election. Ald. Brown on the Deadman's Island ticket will lose in Ward 1, be about even in Ward 2, get a majority in 3 and 4, and sweep the decks in Ward 5. This question will figure largely in the provincial elections here."

THE PATIOTIC CONCERT.

Vancouver has reason to feel satisfied at the liberal response of her citizens at the "Pay! pay! pay!" concert last night. The opera house not only contained the largest crowd on record, but the most enthusiastic. The audience, not content with singing the choruses of the different patriotic songs, sang and cheered between the numbers. When there would be a lull in the demonstrations, an enthusiastic Highlander would rise in the audience with the observation, "Now, lads, three cheers!" and uproar would follow. Never anything like it has been heard in Vancouver. When Mrs. Tomkinson recited the "Absent-Minded Beggar" and called out the refrain "Pap! pay! pay!" there was a downpour of silver dollars and halves, with the accompaniment of cheering and shouting. Mrs. Tomkinson could not attempt to pick up the money herself, and got several little boys to assist her. Baskets were also passed around amongst that part of the audience out of reach of the stage by the scarlet-coated pets of the regiment.

All the ladies and gentlemen taking part were enthusiastically cheered. Clive Phillipps Wolley's "The Sea Queen Wakes" was so enthusiastically received that Mrs. Tomkinson, who recited it, had to stop and cheer with the audience before they would permit her to proceed with another verse, and so it was all through the evening.

The tableau "Britannia" was a masterpiece, showing some hundred people on the stage.

The "Red, White and Blue" was sung by Mrs. Giffen and Mrs. Hansen sang "The Soldiers of the Queen." Mrs. Herbert Kent recited "Our Bit of the Thin Red Line." Mr. Oswald Roberson captured the lion's share of applause for the men singers by his intensely spirited rendition of the parody composed by a Vancouver volunteer, "There Will Be a Hot Time in the Transvaal To-night." Mrs. Walter Nicholls sang "Tommy Atkins," and twice repeated. The audience shouted for more, and being refused, sang it themselves. Miss Dempsey performed a sailor's hornpipe and Miss Ormsby a sword dance, both in costume. Numerous male voices, including Mr. Morse, Mr. Cope and the originator of the concert, Mr. Buck, contributed to the evening's programme. Vancouver has to date contributed $1,650. The silver shower amounted to $270, and the total receipts of the evening were, in round figures, $1,400. Mr. Twining's concert contributed $100 and the Savoy benefit $150, bringing the total up to the figure mentioned.

ADVANI IN GAOL.

Advani, the notorious Hindoo adventurer, is again in the lock-up here, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. After having been mistaken for Aguinaldo, the refugee Filipino, by American consul Dudley and Mr. H. Treat, and taken to the police station, he was allowed to go on the understanding that he would leave the city. He at once called on a West End minister and secured $5 on the pretence that he had a draft that he could not cash unless he was identified at Victoria, and he had no money to go there. His pitiful tale was successful, but only for a short time, as he is in gaol again for this subterfuge.

MINOR AFFAIRS.

Col. Worsnop has received a letter from Gen. Hutton regarding the immediate reorganization of the battalion. Col. Worsnop is much gratified with and expresses praise for the splendid activity of the officers in their desire to do all that is best in the military organization and the soldierly quality of the men under his command.

Mr. Merrell, of Chicago, is said to be one of many looking for lumber mill sites in British Columbia. Merrell has the very choicest limits in the province, having purchased thousands upon thousands of acres.

The Strand hotel was burglarized last night. The burglar climbed into a kitchen window, and entering Mr. John Wood's room, stole his gold watch, some cheques and money. The loss is estimated at about $300, the watch being very valuable.

The Liberals of Vancouver rallied tonight and were addressed by E. P. Davis, Q.C., and others. There appears to be as much difference of opinion on the party-line question among the Liberals of Vancouver as among the Conservatives of Victoria.

The card-playing cases were again postponed to-day. The legal fight is to be a bitter one.

BLIZZARD AT BUFFALO.

Wind at Fifty-Four Miles an Hour with Heavy Snowfall Blocking All Traffic.

Buffalo, Dec. 5.—A fierce blizzard struck this city early this morning and continued till evening. Snow fell heavily and the wind reached a velocity of 54 miles an hour. Street car traffic was paralyzed for the greater part of the day. The storm appears to be a local one and little delay is reported to the through trains on the different roads.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are

Without a Rival

And have the

LARGEST SALE

of any Patent Medicine in the World.

at all Drug Stores.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

IN THE MATTER of the "Land Registry Act," and in the matter of the application of Marion Henrietta Baker, of the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to all that piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Victoria, and being Lot Sixty-five (65) and part of Lot Sixty-six (66), Yates Estate, forming part of Section Ten (10) Victoria District, and containing twelve acres (12) more or less.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention to issue a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above lands to Marion Henrietta Baker on the 27th day of January, 1900, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person having an estate or interest therein, or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON.
Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 25th October, 1899.

BORN.

WOODGATE—On December 4th, at Esquimalt, the wife of T. N. Woodgate, C.E., of a son.

MARRIED.

JONES—LOEWEN—At Christ Church Cathedral, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Canon Beanlands, assisted by the Lord Bishop of Columbia, Major Arthur W. Jones, son of the late Rev. Robert Jones, Vicar of Branxton, Northumberland, England, to Emma, daughter of Joseph Loewen, Esq., of Rockwood, Victoria.

ELKINGTON—ARDEN—On Thursday, November 30th, at St. Barnabas' Church, by Rev. J. B. Haslam, Thos. Elkington to Miss Mary Arden, both of this city.

DIED.

ANTHONY—At the Jubilee hospital, on the 29th instant, Caroline Anthony, aged 25 years. The deceased was a native of Chatham, Ont.

SPENCE.—On the 18th November, at Secretary Island, B.C., Captain George Robinson Spence, aged 55 years and 23 days. Deceased was a native of the Orkney Islands.

MITCHELL—In this city, on the 1st inst., Daniel Mitchell, aged 45 years, a native of Cornwall, Eng.

WILLIAMS—At the family residence, No. 2 Superior street, on the 30th November, Frederick Williams, a native of Suffolk, England, aged 77 years.

M'DONALD—At the Royal Jubilee hospital, on the 1st December inst., William McDonald, aged 76 years, a native of Fortinosh, Ross-shire, Scotland.

PETER—At the residence of Mr. R. Hampton, No. 59 Third street, on the 4th instant, Henry Thomas Peter, a native of Kirkland, Fifeshire, Scotland, in the 75th year of his age.

GERMAN STEAMER SEARCHED.

Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Dec. 5.—The British second class cruiser Arethusa has been closely watching the German steamer Ella Moermann, which sailed from Hamburg November 18 for the west coast of Africa. On the demand of the British government the Spanish authorities searched the vessel on her arrival here, but found no guns or cartridges on board of her. The steamer then departed.

RATS OF THE PACIFIC.

Then Generally Disappear Before the Brown Rat of Europe.

From Chambers' Journal.

The native rat has a great enemy. When brought into competition with the common brown rat of Europe, introduced by ships throughout the world, it usually disappears—an example of the evils of the influx of aliens. The depredations of the latter are such that in Funafuti the indigenous breed has been driven from the village, and, indeed, almost exterminated upon the main islet by the foreign rat; in many of the islands it has been completely rooted out. Even more deadly onslaught has been carried on against it by the domestic cats, which, originally brought over by missionaries, and afterward migrating to the bush, have proved of service in destroying the rats. In the old days, when unchecked, rats literally overran most of the islands of the Pacific.

On moonlight nights hundreds have been often seen gathering together round the native quarters, feeding upon waste rice or bread thrown out. A large bottle-shaped hole was dug in the earth in Mangale, and baited with candle nuts, of which rats are excessively fond, and when the hole was pretty well filled with rats two men would go down with knobbed sticks to kill them. A hole which would contain two men would hold a goodly number of rats. But rat killing under these conditions would seem anything but an enviable task. Keeping the rats within bounds was a matter of such importance with the inhabitants that in Funafuti, by law, each individual was at times obliged to catch and destroy a certain number, for which purpose an ingenious trap was employed.

The natives destroy the rats with another object—shooting them for sport. Fanna gooma, or rat shooting, as practised on Hoonga in the Tonga group, apparently was an amusement reserved for chiefs, and was undertaken with much ceremony. Attracted by bait previously distributed, the rats were shot with formidable, unfeathered arrows six feet long. The game was not an individual, but a party affair, the side first killing ten rats being accounted the winners, and if the rats were plentiful, three or four games were generally played.

From all over Canada come letters telling us of the great benefits derived from the use of The D. & L. Menthol Plasters in cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, lame back, etc. Davis & Lawrence Co., Limited, manufacturers.