urrender
To Seattle

pping Men Indignant at Do-
minion Government's Res-
cinding Order.

arkable Volte Face in Re-
spect to Yukon Coasting
Law.

y Think the Action Is a For-
feiture of Valuable
Right.

telegram to Acting Collector John C.
bury, received Wednesday evening,

u are hereby advised that the in-
tions issued in February, 1903, under
authority of an order-in-Council, re
ree entry of Canadian goods carried
reign vessels from ports in British
mbia, via St. Michaels, into the Yu-
have been renewed. You may grant
ncates accordingly in the usual form."
for many years have Victoria ship-
nen felt and expressed more indigna-
and disgust than they did yesterday
noon and evening, when it became
n that the Dominion government had
ded its own order abolishing the priv-
granted to American vessels of carry-
canadian goods from Canadian ports,
ch privilege being granted in return
e United States. The conduct of the
nion authorities has caused the ship-
around the harbor to express their
gs in strong terms, denouncing the
ors who have sold Canadian interests
United States corporations." Such
way in which one well-known ship-
man put it, and his sentiments were
ly seconded by others who stood near
Most of the shipping men were too
to discuss the matter. They con-
themselves with the comment that
a evidently dare not attempt to man-
s own internal affairs for its own
for fear of incurring the displeasure
he American trading company or cor-
on.

incomprehensible stroke of the Do-
on government's coming so soon
h's outburst of popular indignation
say yet—like a serial story in the maga-
zines, it was to be continued. (Laughter
and applause.)

Mr. J. D. Taylor was received with
cheers. He said it was not his first
appearance on any stage, but he would
ask for some of the indulgences of a
debutant. He could furnish facts, but
would ask them to excuse the trim-
mings. He would like men to examine
their minds and ask themselves what
the contest between Liberals and Con-
servatives was about? The parties
were not divided on broad general lines.
(They were both Protectionists—the only
question was how best to adjust the
tariff to the requirements of the coun-
try. Mr. Taylor then referred to the
change which had come over the person-
nel of the government at Ottawa.
When Sir Wilfrid Laurier was elected
to power he drew upon the provinces
for his strength. But several of these
giants had dropped out, and had been
succeeded by pigmies.

The speaker then touched up the
Grand Trunk Pacific scheme, and crit-
icized severely the bargain in regard to
the Winnipeg and Moncton section,
whereby the government had practically
agreed to pay $27,000,000 for the rail-
way company in interest alone. That
was what they got by Sir Wilfrid
Laurier allowing an illegitimate conces-
sion to be "grafted" on a legitimate
business bargain. It was generally
thought in the East that the Grand
Trunk Pacific scheme was a scheme to
supply funds for the coming election.
The speaker also condemned them for
allowing an extra three years for be-
ginning and completing the railway. It
would encourage the company to do all
its building from the East, so that no
benefits would accrue to the West from
building from Port Simpson.

Mr. Taylor spoke of the unfair treatment
inflicted on the fishery men of the
Fraser by the new laws in regard to
fish traps and the sale of salmon.

Referring to the present prospects of
the Conservative party, he said that they
had for a long time been short of some-
one to cheer for. They had found that
man now in the person of Mr. R. L.
Borden. (Applause.) He referred to
their successes in the recent bye-elections,
and showed how all signs pointed
to the return of the Conservative party
in the forthcoming election. (Cheers.)

At the close of his speech Mr. Tay-
lor received a hearty vote of thanks,
which was supplemented by all present
rising to their feet and giving three
rousing cheers and a tiger. The singing
of the National Anthem brought the
meeting to a close.

ADMIRAL MAKAROFF MUST MAKE GOOD

Great Things Expected From Commander Always Looking For Fight.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND VICTORIA COLONIST.

London, March 30.—The military expert of the Times says that confident reports from the front indicate that Admiral Makaroff intends to assume the offensive at the first favorable opportunity. Continuing, he says: "While this appears certain, the question of whether or not he has the power to effect any serious damage to the Japanese is in doubt. Admiral Makaroff is in a difficult and delicate position, and only with the utmost dash and resolution can he do more than expend the residue of the Russian naval power usefully. His constant reference to his offer of battle and the apparent desire of his adversary to decline the issue will throw upon him the onus of making good his words sooner or later. He must know that his inferences and conclusions will give an imaginary view to the policy of the Japanese, who are both willing and anxious to fight, but not under the guns of Port Arthur. His reports must inevitably lead both the Czar and the Russian people to picture the Port Arthur squadron as a strong body whose commander is pining for an opportunity to crush an insolent enemy which seeks refuge in flight the minute the Russian fleet draws near it. Therefore, all await the moment which must now be near at hand, when the rival fleets will draw up on each other in battle array and the decisive battle be fought which will decide the fate of Port Arthur."

ECIDEDLY ILL WIND.

Given Chicago Man Through
e's Work Lands Him in Jail.

o, March 30.—The same cyclone
le James McInery homeless in
last week found him a new
the Indiana penitentiary. Jus-
ing almost as fast as the cy-
elf has decreed that he serve
s at hard labor for bigamy.
vine Amelia McIntyre, of Chi-
ho claims that McInery de-
er in Hamilton, Ont., fifteen
o, chanced to see his name
in the list of injured by the
The result was the identifica-
arrest of McInerny who years
married to a girl of the su-

tish workmen have managed to
a goodly little nest egg in
building, co-operative and trade
ieties and savings banks. The
ow that 27,850,000 of them have
000 in such savings.

Mr. J. D. Taylor Scores Liberals

Conservative Candidate For Westminster at Next Election Delivers Address.

Shows How Unfairly Government Has Treated British Columbia.

In the Conservative Club rooms last night, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser, Mr. J. D. Taylor, the candidate for New Westminster, gave an address on the political questions of the hour. Mr. Walter Taylor, president of the club, was in the chair, and on the platform with him were seated, besides Mr. J. D. Taylor, Attorney-General Wilson and Mr. A. H. B. Macgowan, M. P. P.

In opening the meeting, President Taylor called attention to the necessity of the ward committees organizing at once. Everyone should try to see that all possible names were put on the list before it closed at 5 o'clock on Monday before noon. Everything should be prepared, as the government was liable to bring on the election at any time, and take them at a disadvantage. The attorney-general said that the primary object of the meeting was to hear Mr. Taylor, the party's candidate for New Westminster. He did not come himself prepared to make a speech. He had spoken there a short time ago on minor questions, the interest in which had largely cooled down since. There was one thing, however, on which he meant to speak in season and out of season, even at the risk of being considered a crank, and that was the relations of the Dominion and the provincial governments. During fourteen years this province had paid $400,000 to the Dominion government for fishing licenses, and in other ways British Columbia had been exploited till, when the present government took office, it was on the verge of ruin. This was a subject on which he would have more to say yet—like a serial story in the magazines, it was to be continued. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. J. D. Taylor was received with cheers. He said it was not his first appearance on any stage, but he would ask for some of the indulgences of a debutant. He could furnish facts, but would ask them to excuse the trimmings. He would like men to examine their minds and ask themselves what the contest between Liberals and Conservatives was about? The parties were not divided on broad general lines. (They were both Protectionists—the only question was how best to adjust the tariff to the requirements of the country. Mr. Taylor then referred to the change which had come over the personnel of the government at Ottawa. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier was elected to power he drew upon the provinces for his strength. But several of these giants had dropped out, and had been succeeded by pigmies.

The speaker then touched up the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme, and criticized severely the bargain in regard to the Winnipeg and Moncton section, whereby the government had practically agreed to pay $27,000,000 for the railway company in interest alone. That was what they got by Sir Wilfrid Laurier allowing an illegitimate concession to be "grafted" on a legitimate business bargain. It was generally thought in the East that the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme was a scheme to supply funds for the coming election. The speaker also condemned them for allowing an extra three years for beginning and completing the railway. It would encourage the company to do all its building from the East, so that no benefits would accrue to the West from building from Port Simpson.

Mr. Taylor spoke of the unfair treatment inflicted on the fishery men of the Fraser by the new laws in regard to fish traps and the sale of salmon.

Referring to the present prospects of the Conservative party, he said that they had for a long time been short of someone to cheer for. They had found that man now in the person of Mr. R. L. Borden. (Applause.) He referred to their successes in the recent bye-elections, and showed how all signs pointed to the return of the Conservative party in the forthcoming election. (Cheers.)

At the close of his speech Mr. Taylor received a hearty vote of thanks, which was supplemented by all present rising to their feet and giving three rousing cheers and a tiger. The singing of the National Anthem brought the meeting to a close.

FLAG DESECRATION.

Officials of Miners' Federation Held on Charge in Colorado.

Telluride, Colo., March 30.—Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, who has been held in jail here since Saturday on a charge of desecrating the flag, was released today by Judge Waldlaw on furnishing a bond of $600, but was immediately rearrested by a squad of soldiers acting under orders of Adjutant-General Bell. The nature of the charge on which he is held by the militia has not been made public. Sheriff Rutan has gone to Denver to arrest William D. Haywood, secretary of the Federation for whom a warrant has been issued, charging him with desecration of the flag.

ROBBING THE RAILROADS.

Charitable Chicago Clergyman's Novel Method of Raising Money.

Chicago, March 30.—As a result of what he declares was his effort to assist the poor of Chicago Dr. Dowing, who claims to be a clergyman, has been arrested, charged with robbing railroads of thousands of dollars' worth of transportation. All the money thus secured was used for charity, at least this is the substance of a confession made by Dowing tonight. Dowing, who is said to have made a practice of buying mileage tickets at half rate claiming that he was a minister, and then selling the tickets to Chicago brokers was arrested in the office of the Michigan Central railway while waiting for a ticket to be countersigned by officers of the company. In his confession Dowing said: "Yes, I admit that I purchased mileage at half rates and sold it to ticket brokers. I used every cent of the money to better the condition of poor in Chicago, though I have greatly sinned I am sure that God will overlook the fault. I was educated in Colgate seminary. I was appalled by the shocking condition here. All of my money was spent and as I saw many persons starving I felt that I was justified in procuring funds in the manner I did." Having made a thorough investigation of the case I said that the railway companies against Dowing will be satisfied with the imposition of a small fine, as his story is believed.

BUSINESS SESSION BOARD OF TRADE

Council Deals With a Variety of Very Interesting Matters.

President Todd presided at a busy meeting of the council of the Board of Trade yesterday morning and the following members also were in attendance: Messrs. Pitts, Higgins, Fraser, Hanna, Lugrin, Morley, Paterson, Simons, Oliver, Houston, Ker, Kingman, Carter, Leiser, and Capt. Cox.

The secretary reported the recent action taken in respect to advising Ottawa regarding C. P. R. wharf construction and the decision of the government to permit work to proceed at once.

In regard to fish traps the president reported that telegrams had been sent to Hon. Senator Templeman, George Riley, M. P., and Ralph Smith, M. P., thanking them for their efforts in that direction. It was decided in confirming the telegrams that the letter to Mr. Riley should convey the information that the board appreciates the specially energetic steps taken by him, but for which action it was extremely doubtful if traps would be allowed.

Respecting the Montreal Star advertising proposals the board decided the present was not an opportune time to take up the scheme presented by Mr. Williams, the Montreal Star's representative.

R. E. Gosnell wrote asking the board for an expression of opinion respecting the effect of the war in the Far East on Pacific Coast trade. The letter had been referred to the manufactures' committee for consideration and the latter deemed it unwise to commit the board to any opinion.

The Fruit Growers' Association forwarded a copy of resolutions asking the Dominion government to proceed with the enforcement of the Pure Foods Act and that the fruit preserving industry should be favored by the remission of duties on sugar. This was referred to the company's committee on manufacturing.

The resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Navy League was endorsed and a committee consisting of Messrs. Lugrin, Higgins and Fraser was appointed to draft a suitable reply, explaining the advantages of Esquimalt as headquarters for the training ship which is to be maintained on the Pacific Coast by the Dominion government.

Secretary Elworthy reported having written G. A. Keefer, public works engineer, asking for the information why the dredge, Mudlark, had suspended operations in the Upper harbor. Mr. Keefer had stated in reply that certain repairs on the hull and boilers were in progress and when these were completed work would at once be resumed.

A year ago the board appointed a special committee to attempt to secure from the C. P. R. better freight rates from the coast to North Bend and eastward. A reduction in the rates was made some months ago but the committee is now endeavoring to have the lighterage rate between Victoria and the Mainland absorbed by the company. The previous efforts of the committee were followed up by another letter forwarded to Mr. B. W. Greer on the 16th inst, informing him that the matter would not be allowed to rest until Victoria was placed in an equality with Vancouver. The council still sees no reason to recede from that position. The matter will receive further consideration in due course.

THE CANAL DECISION.

American Counsel of Company Announces Decision of French Court.

New York, March 31.—William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the new Panama Company, who is now in Paris, made through his firm, Sullivan & Cromwell, the following statement: "The civil tribunal of the Seine, sitting today pronounced a decision in the suits brought by the Republic of Colombia and Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, to enjoin the transfer of the canal company's property to the United States in accordance with the contract. The court by unanimous decision dismissed both suits and denied the injunction. It also refused to admit M. Samper to the board of directors of the company as a representative of Colombia, and refused damages against the company upon the ground that the company's action had been proper. The decision expressly holds that Colombia has lost sovereignty over the isthmus, and the Republic of Panama has acquired sovereignty and has recognized and assumed the concessions of the canal company, both by its special instrument addressed to me on November 27th last, which the decision quotes in full, and by the assumption and adoption of the instrument by the constitutional convention.

As to the suit by Wyse the court holds that as a bondholder he has already been represented by the mandataire and is bound by the previous decrees. As the original concessionaire he has no standing and his suit is wholly dismissed. The decision is a most complete, unequivocal and absolute determination in favor of the company, without any doubt or reservation, and is a complete justification of the action of the company and of any previous predictions.

Reign of Terror On At Seattle

A Carnival of Crimes of Violence Against Persons and Property.

Sound City Infested With Thugs and Crooks of Every Description.

(From Friday's Daily.)

A reign of terror exists at Seattle and the press of that city have united in the demand that the city be rid of the presence of a host of murderers and lesser criminals. It is not improbable that many of them will attempt to find domicile in Victoria, but the local police force will be on the lookout for them and give them a warm reception. Under the caption "The Limit Is Reached" the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of Tuesday publishes the following editorial article:

"The disgraceful occurrences of Monday night, when three hold-ups occurred within twenty minutes and half a dozen blocks of each other in the heart of the city in the early part of the evening, and were followed by a pitched revolver battle between detectives, citizens and the highwaymen, ending in the escape of the latter, merely call attention to the intolerable state of affairs now prevailing in this city.

"For the past year there has been a perfect carnival of crimes of violence against persons and property that must be laid directly at the door of the police department.

"Thugs and crooks of every description, who are as familiar by sight to the detectives and many of the patrolmen as the totem pole, have been allowed to roam the city openly and at will without the slightest pretence of visible means of support, or to loaf away the daylight hours in resorts whose vile character is known not only to every member of the police force but to literally thousands of citizens.

"Even when the presence in the city of so murderous a criminal as Eldridge, the escaped Folsom convict, was reported to the police by a man who offered to lead them to him they scoffed at the information, and if they had been relied upon the man who is now on his way to California in chains would be loose upon the streets of Seattle.

"This state of affairs has been reached!

"The alacrity with which citizens seized their weapons and prepared to join in the fight of Monday night sufficiently shows the spirit in which the people have been aroused.

"Within forty-eight hours the new chief of police will be in office. He knows what is expected, or rather what is earnestly demanded of him. He knows the haunts and crooks and criminal vagrants who are infesting the city, or he can find out in an hour.

"If within forty-eight hours after he has the power he has not driven out of the city the majority of the bad men that can be found and cleaned out the dens that have sheltered and supported them, so far as he can do so under the law, his reign of terror will be at an end, and there will be little object in his retaining office.

"Let there be no mistake!

"If the police cannot or will not clean Seattle of notorious criminals, a very active committee of citizens will take the matter out of their hands. The thugs must go."

THE MONTANA LITIGATION.

Helena, Mont., March 31.—The Supreme court, in an opinion by Associate Justice G. H. Gibbany, has reversed the judgment of Judge William Clancy of the District court of Silverbow county, allowing Thomas Hinds $200,000 as compensation, and $31,116 as expenses for five days he was receiver of the Boston and Montana properties in the case of Forester and McGinnis vs. the Boston and Montana. The opinion states that the receiver is entitled to remuneration, but that the property of the defendant should not be confiscated.

THE TRIAL PROCEEDS.

Mrs. Botkin Satisfied With Jury and Case Is Continued.

San Francisco, March 31.—Owing to the charges made yesterday of an attempt to tamper with the jurors, it was understood that the first proceedings today in the Botkin murder trial would be the discharge of the jury, but the trial proceeded as usual. Attorney Knight stated to the court that contrary to the advice of her counsel Mrs. Botkin insisted on the trial continuing, saying she was satisfied the jury would render a just verdict. The prosecution finished its case today.

NO INTERVENTION.

Absurd Proposal Receives Encouragement From Neither Side.

Washington, March 31.—Careful enquiry at the several embassies and legations interested in the Russo-Japanese war but confirms the conviction in general that for the present intervention by the powers is out of the question. As a European ambassador expressed it today: "Both belligerents have set their jaws and the powers can only stand aside and watch the fighting. It may be that when Russia and Japan have tasted more deeply of the real horrors of war that they will be inclined to listen to mediation, but my advices from St. Petersburg and Tokio show no indication of this yet."

THE EASTERN FLOODS.

Three Feet of Water in Belleville Streets—Levee Breaks in Indiana.

Belleville, March 30.—The River Moira is causing unexpected trouble here. It was thought that all trouble was passed, but another ice shove took place this morning with the result that the river rose about twelve feet. Coleman, Westbridge, Everett, Brock, James, Mary and Colborne streets are three feet under water, and rowboats are in use. Many residences on these streets are flooded in the lower stories, and a lot of damage has been done.

Vincennes, Ind., March 30.—The great Belgrade levee broke today causing the worst damage resulting from any single break. Many houses were washed from their foundations and much live stock was drowned. The break increased the flood at Westport where water is now in the second story of every house. The town has been abandoned.

The water is still rising, two-thirds of Lawrence county is under water and in many places water is twenty feet deep. Telephone and telegraph wires are down and communication with the adjacent country cut off. A hard rain is falling.

Saginaw, Mich., March 30.—Flood situation improved. River showing decrease in water one to four inches. Business still at standstill and the retail trade is demoralized.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 30.—Grand Rapids river has gone down eighteen inches in the past twenty-four hours and the greatest flood dangers are passed.

WAGE REDUCTION PROBABLE.

Cleveland, March 30.—The wage scale conference between representatives of the longshoremen and dock managers was continued today without much progress towards a settlement. It is practically certain that there will be a reduction in the rate for handling iron ore. The conference probably will continue for several days.

SOUTHERN RACE WAR.

Houston, Texas, March 30.— In the Silsbee and Sharon sections where the race troubles were threatened, all the negroes have left for parts unknown. Henry Bullocks, one of the white men shot Sunday is dead and another white man is in a critical condition. The negro alleged to have been the leader of the blacks in the attacks on the whites has been placed in jail.

PAYMENTS DELAYED.

Panama Surprised at the Non-receipt of the Canal Money.

Panama, March 30.—Great surprise is manifested in all circles here over the alleged non-fulfilment by the United States of the agreement that on the exchange of ratifications of the Canal treaty the United States should pay to the new republic the sum of $10,000,000. It is said that the delay of the United States to make the payment has forced the government of Panama to float a loan in New York.

A MAGAZINE EXPLODES.

Mysterious Event in Japanese Factory at Sasebo.

London, March 30.—News has been received from Tokio to the effect that part of a magazine at Sasebo was destroyed by an explosion on Sunday. Four persons were killed and five injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Paris, March 30.—The Matin's Tokio correspondent says that a cartridge factory at Sasebo, Japan, was blown up Sunday last and that four workmen were killed.

GAS AND OIL.

Another Gusher Struck at Leamington and Much Gas Escaping.

Leamington, Ont., March 30.—Another oil gusher was struck here today by the Leamington Oil Company, Limited. The natural gas escaping from the well at present is represented to be equal to 600,000 cubic feet a day and the company is negotiating to supply Leamington with gas.

DEPARTURE BAY A BUSY POINT

Constructing Large Coal Bunkers and Modern Wharves.

Probably the busiest spot on Vancouver Island at the present time is at Nornfield point, where the Western Fuel Company has half a hundred men at work constructing large coal bunkers, modern wharves and sinking a shaft to tap the 7-foot seam of coal recently struck in the Northfield slope. This shaft is now down to the depth of nearly fifty feet, and will be used exclusively for hoisting the coal, the slope being reserved for the miners to go to and from work. Daily shipments are now being made from this point, which will be increased as the work of development proceeds. A sample of the coal, after exhaustive tests, proves to be a number one quality, closely resembling the Old Wellington coal; indeed, this is claimed by many to be a continuation of that steam.

The steamer Joan brought over the fourth cargo recently of the most costly and elaborate machinery ever installed in a colliery. The plant, when completed, it is said, will be the finest of its kind in the world.

The company has a large gang of carpenters working night and day on the construction of the wharves, boiler houses, bunkers and numerous other buildings required about a mine.

The arrangement for handling the coal output will be automatic. The coal, by means of an endless conveyor, will be conducted direct from the bottom of the mine to the hold of the vessel, thus dispensing with locomotives and cars.

The company has also opened up a townsite just north of the mine which has been called "Brechen." A large stripe of land has been cleared away and wide streets have been laid out. Already nearly a dozen houses have been built, while a number of others are building.

Some one hundred and fifty cottages are to be brought in from Northfield as soon as practicable. It is believed quite a thriving settlement will spring up at Brechen mines which will, it is believed, employ at least 500 men when fully opened up.

THE ACTION WITH THE THIBETANS

Smart Engagement Resulted From Attempt to Disarm Natives.

London, April 1.—The following is the remainder of the despatch concerning the action with the Thibetans sent from Tuna: "For a time the tactics of the British were successful, but after a time the attitude of the Thibetan leaders convinced Colonel MacDonald of the necessity of disarming them. The Thibetans numbered about 1,500, and their resistance of the efforts to disarm them led to a smart engagement. The situation for a few moments was critical. Colonel MacDonald and Colonel Young had husband were only a few yards from the advancing Thibetans. Revolvers and bayonets were used and then a rifle fire was resorted to, at which the Thibetans fled, but not before several casualties resulted in the British ranks."

WHOLESALE INFANTICIDE.

Coroner's Investigations at Philadelphia Reveals Horrible Conditions.

Philadelphia, March 31.—Four persons are in prison, three awaiting action of the grand jury and a fourth under indictment on the charge of being accessory to the death of an infant as a result of Coroner Dugan's crusade against the syndicate of malpractice which, he says, exists in this city. Detectives are following clues developed at an inquest in the death of Mary B. Stoan and Sarah Hughes, young women who died more than a year ago. Mrs. Elizabeth Ashmead, better known as "Dr. Conde" and "Dr. Moran," is the principal in the case. The coroner declares that many young women and countless babies have come to their death through treatment received at Mrs. Ashmead's establishment. The woman, her son Howland Ashmead, jun., and Dr. Matthew McVicker have been committed to prison without bail. "Dr. David A. Mosier" is under indictment and is said to have made a confession revealing the names of others engaged in the same nefarious business. Dr. Mosier was committed to prison today on an additional charge of having performed an illegal operation upon Mrs. Nellie Boyd, causing her death, and George Clark was held as an accessory. Grace Ashmead, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Ashmead, and Jennie Hirsch were held in six hundred dollars' bail, each as witnesses in the Ashmead-McVicker case. The deaths of six infants were reported to the coroner today, and but one has been identified.

"Young Swardle is working his way through college, isn't he?"

"He is just now, you bet. He's studying the Russian language."—Chicago Tribune.

The Liard Strike Is Authenticated

Mr. Hyland of Telegraph Creek Brings News of New Goldfields.

Situated Many Miles Further North Than at First Supposed.

Last evening Mr. John Hyland, of Telegraph creek, arrived on the Charmer, via Wrangel and Vancouver, he having come out from the creek with a man named Jim Troxall. They left there on the morning of the 25th ult., each having a sleigh drawn by two dogs. A start was made at 5 a. m. on a perfect sheet of ice on the Stickeen river, and after a splendid trip they arrived at Cottonwood island at the mouth of the river at 1 p. m. on the 27th, having completed the journey in two days and eight hours. This beats the best previous record for that journey by a clear day, the next record being three and one-half days. Each man carried on his sleigh his blankets and provisions, and when it is considered that camp had to be made each night, wood cut, grub cooked, and remembering that the distance is over 150 miles, some idea of the quick time made can be gathered.

Twenty-four hours after reaching Wrangel, Mr. Hyland boarded the City of Seattle, which vessel made her record passage coming from Ketchikan to Vancouver in thirty-six hours. He arrived at Vancouver yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, and as before stated, came to this city last evening. The whole trip was made in six days and a half which he thinks is a record in itself.

Mr. Hyland brings the first authentic news of the so-called Liard river strike, and when seen very willingly gave the Colonist what particulars he had with reference to the country in which the gold has been found. It appears that the precious metal was first discovered about two years ago by a young man who has charge of Mr. Hyland's post at the junction of the Dease and Liard rivers. At this point there is also a Hudson's Bay post, and the distances to it are as follows: From Wrangel to Telegraph creek, 150 miles; Telegraph creek overland to Dease lake, 75 miles, across Dease lake 26 miles and down Dease river 200 miles, altogether 429 miles from Wrangel to Liard river.

Two years ago, as stated, this young man named Johnny Morrow, a half-breed native of the country, struck this new ground, which is at the head of a river called the Nahaani, a branch of the Liard and flowing into it about 200 miles east of Hyland post. The headwaters of the Nahaani are about 130 miles to the northeast of the post over land, and it was after a trip that he made across country that he reported the strike. On the ground he panned for his benefit and got good colors, in one pan getting a 75-cent nugget. He told an Indian, Jim Molloy, of the find, and got him to go and verify or otherwise the truth of it, and the Indian went and brought some gold back from the same place. He made a rough sluice box, having gained experience from knocking about in the Cassiar country. This method proved quite good enough for the purpose, and Molloy land bought some of the gold, which was coarse and of good quality, worth about $17 per ounce.

Johnny Morrow brought this last news out to Telegraph creek, and at though every endeavor was made to keep it quiet, four or five men from Telegraph creek started out to try and locate the ground.

"It cannot be too strongly impressed on the general public," said Mr. Hyland last evening, "that the country is new, unexplored and the actual value of the ground as a gold producer is utterly unknown, but it being new it may be a very valuable find, and time alone will tell."

From an examination of the map it would be reasonable to suppose that the headwaters of the Nahaani are somewhere about the 129th parallel of longitude, though this is merely guesswork from the general description of the course of the Nahaani. East of Hyland post a branch flows into the Liard, which has been named the Hyland river, and it is a trifle east of this branch where both Johnny Morrow and Jim Molloy started on the long overland trip.

It will be June or July before absolutely reliable news can be secured from the men who went in from Telegraph creek or from an ex-Hudson employee, who left Dease lake on foot, armed with full information and representing the original locator. It may prove to be an immensely rich find and may prove, the same as many others of the same nature, to be of no value.

Mr. Hyland reports that the winter has been an exceptionally good one for the northern country, the snowfall has been light, not more than three inches; sleighing on the ice is, therefore, almost perfect and general trade brisk. A good summer is expected, the immense quantity of freight that the local company, the Rosella Mining and Hydraulic Company, are sending in by the first steamer, referred to already in these columns at length, will make business very lively in the Telegraph creek and tributary country.

THE VLADIVOSTOCK FLEET

Paris, March 31.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris it is not denied in Russian official quarters that Capt. Reitzenstein's Vladivostock squadron has returned to Port, but the officials ignore the statement that the squaron has captured any Japanese warships or trading vessels.

In the Chamber of Deputies today the campaign of the opposition against M. Pelletan, minister of marine, failed to shake the position of the government, which obtained a majority of 50 on a test vote. M. Pelletan was bitterly attacked. Premier Combes accepted the proposition for an extra parliamentary commission to examine naval affairs.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says it has finally been decided that the Emperor and Empress will remain there until finer weather when they will go to the palace at Petershof.

PROTEST AGAINST TROOPS.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 30.—At tonight's meeting of the United Trades and Labor Council representing all the union labor of this city, a movement was begun to circulate petitions throughout the United States to be sent to the President and Congress protesting against the presence of troops in the mining district of Colorado. It is thought when the matter reaches the federal authorities, four hundred thousand names will be attached to the petition.

KOREANS.

The 7,000 inhabitants of Chemulpo, or rather the male half of them, are always on the move. The narrow roads are always full of them, sauntering along in their dress hats, not apparently doing anything.

Like the majority of Korean towns, Chemulpo's narrow streets of the native quarter consist of low hovels built of mud-smeared wattle without windows, straw roofs, and deep eaves, a black smoke hole in every wall two feet from the ground, and outside most are irregular ditches containing solid and liquid refuse. Many dogs and bleared-eyed children, half or wholly naked, and scaly with dirt, roll in the deep dust or slime, and blink in the sun, apparently unaffected by the stenches which abound.

BORING FOR OIL.

Operations at Steveston Well Under Way and Success Seems Assured.

Mr. G. Sheldon-Williams, editor of the British Columbia Mining Exchange, informed the Colonist last night that the derrick at Steveston has been completed, and the installment of the machinery was commenced on Wednesday. Drilling will begin on Tuesday next. The operations are exciting a great deal of interest in Vancouver and Steveston, and the Richmond Oil Company, who are conducting matters, are very hopeful of success. Mr. T. Davis, of Beaumont, Tex., the well-known oil district, is directing operations, and describes the indications as being of the most encouraging nature.

SMELTER FOR VALDEZ.

Seattle Capitalists to Operate a Big Plant on Alaskan Coast.

Mr. A. R. Jordon, a mining man and capitalist of Seattle, accompanied by a party of friends, is visiting Ladysmith, Crofton and Mount Sicker, inspecting the smelters and mines, learning the modus operandi there. Mr. Jordon is going to build this summer at Valdez, Alaska, a thoroughly up-to-date smelter of the largest size. In this new smelter it is the intention to incorporate all the best methods in use in the Coast smelters. The Valdez smelter will treat the ores of the whole Alaskan coast, it is said, and the company have been assured of sufficient business to keep their plant running almost indefinitely. It is expected that Mr. Jordon and his party will arrive in Victoria today on their way back to the Sound.

WINNIPEG REALTY VALUES.

Winnipeg, March 30.—Fifteen hundred dollars per foot, the highest figure on record for Winnipeg property, was paid today by Montgomery Bros. for the Queen's hotel site. The former owners were D. D. Mann, Jas. Ross, Wm. McKenzie and H. S. Holt, the railway capitalists. The total price is $175,000.

JAPANESE ARE MOVING ON YALU

A Forward Movement Said Have Commenced and Battle at Hand.

St. Petersburg, March 30.—A correspondent of the Novosti at Liao Hang, under yesterday's date, reports that the Japanese have moved on the Yalu river and that a conflict between them and the Russians is expected.

Liao Yang, southern Manchuria, is reported to be quiet. There is an enormous movement of troops going out and trains are arriving several times daily.

General Linevitch has received a telegram from General Kuropatkin expressing satisfaction that so well trained a soldier is with the party, adding: "May God help you to carry out the most difficult part of the problem. I will be very happy if, on my arrival, you will remain with the army which so firmly believes in you, until the greatest danger has passed."

In the rear of Bidzevo fifty Cossacks encountered a strong band of Chinese bandits and charged upon them, killing twenty-eight and capturing six. Three Cossacks were killed and six wounded.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DEFICIT.

Returns to End of Month Show Large Falling Off in Trade.

London, March 31.—The revenues for the year ending March 31 show a net decrease of $49,966,405 as compared with last year. The total revenue for the year was $756,063,495. This includes $48,334,000 paid to local taxation account, leaving a total paid to the exchequer of $707,727,895. The estimate of the former chancellor of the exchequer, C. T. Ritchie, for the year was $721,350,000, but the local taxation was not included. The deficit by Chancellor Ritchie's estimate, therefore, is $13,622,105.

Bonaparte was returning from Moscow.

"Simply because of one letter," he mused: "I should have been a Jap instead of a Nap."

Thus we see again on what trifles hinge the gates of fate.—New York Sun.

SMUGGLING CHINESE ACROSS THE BORDER

The U. S. Authorities Succeed In Breaking Up a Ring at Chicago.

Chicago, March 31—An organized gang for the smuggling of Chinese into the United States by way of the Canadian border is believed to have been broken up by the arrest today of three Chinamen, who, it is said, were active agents of the organization. The arrest of an American, the ringleader, is all that is lacking to make the breaking up of the smugglers' ring complete it is said by government agents who have been working secretly here for several weeks. Those arrested are Lam Chee, a prominent Chinese merchant of Chicago, Leong Man, of Joliet, Ill., who admits paying Lam Chee $150 to arrange for the smuggling of a countryman into the United States, and Leond Dock of St. Louis, a cousin of Leong Man, and a patron of Lam Chee.

For several months the United States authorities have been aware of the existence of an organized gang which has been smuggling Chinese across the Canadian border line, principally between Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich. An investigation was fruitless until last January, when the dead body of a Chinaman was found in a refrigerator car at St. Louis. The car was traced to Windsor, Ont., and it was found, according to the officers, that Leong Man and Leong Dock, cousins of the victim, had paid Lam Chee $300 to smuggle him across the Canadian border. The white agent of Lam Chee is being sought. Lam Chee and Leong Man denied the charges today and the hearing was set before an United States commissioner for April 8th.

COAL MINERS' SCALE.

Operators and Workmen Arrange Satisfactory Basis at Pittsburg.

Altoona, Pa., March 30.—Representatives of the central Pennsylvania miners in the joint scale committee meeting here today virtually proffered the Indianapolis agreement of a 5.5 cut and practically eliminated the differential from the deliberations. The conference is still deadlocked over the ton-mining rate. Notices were sent today by the district officers to the miners instructing them to continue work until April 1st pending a settlement of the wage scale. Committees of local unions had already voted to stop work if no rate agreement has been reached.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 30.—The coal operators and miners met today to settle a union scale under the basis scale adopted at Indianapolis Friday succeeded in an amicable arrangement and the men will continue at work.

More About The Liard Strike

Manager of the Hudson Ba Company's Trading Posts Gives Particulars.

Gold Has Been Found In Paying Quantities By Some Indians.

F. Matheson, general manager of the Hudson Bay Company's trading posts in Northern British Columbia, who was here a short time ago, has conveyed in a letter to a friend in Seattle some additional particulars of the big strike of placer gold in the Liard river country which the Colonist made mention of quite recently.

It seems that last autumn a Mr. W. A. McLeod got considerable coarse gold from some Indians who had been away in a far distant hunting ground. Mr. McLeod was at one time in charge of the Hudson Bay Company's trading post at Fort Nelson, on the Nelson river, but had lately been transferred to Fort Liard, at the junction of the Mackenzie and Liard rivers. The Indians who had the gold were some of his old Nelson country Indians. They happened to have received some favors at his hands in former times, which, by the way, the Indian seldom forgets. In this way he got one of them to tell him where the gold came from.

So it happened that last fall McLeod left the company's service and he and his brother, with one of the Indians, started out on their quest for the gold.

They were absent for only a short time, because the snow was already on the mountains, but brought out some very fine samples of coarse gold.

A few weeks ago Mr. McLeod went up the Stickeen river from Wrangel and engaged an outfit and two or three men. They expect to start for the diggings as soon as the ice gets out of the rivers.

The student at the Washington university to whom Mr. Matheson wrote is Dr. D. F. MacDonald, a junior in the school of mines. When interviewed Mr. MacDonald said:

"Yes, the strike seems to be genuine enough. I know the country well, as I was in the service of the Hudson Bay Company throughout that part of British Columbia for three years. I made several trips up and down the Dease and Liard rivers in the interests of the company. There are very few white men in the country. As hunters, boatsmen, guides, we found Indians much more satisfactory, and for that reason always employed them rather than white men.

"There are thousands of miles of territory drained by the Liard river and its tributaries that have never even been seen by a white man. The river on which the strike is reported is the Nahani, a tributary of the Liard and about 200 miles northeast of Liard Post, which is at the junction of the Dease and Liard rivers."

When asked if it is true that the policy of the Hudson Bay Company is to prevent white men from going into the country, Mr. Matheson said: "No, the situation is this: "White men went in and prospected in summer, to which no one objected, but in winter they sometimes invaded the Indians' hunting grounds with their traps. This invariably resulted in trouble with the Indians, who would not hesitate to use their guns in such cases. Hence the company did not care to see white hunters go into that part of the country. However, prospectors were not discouraged from looking for mines if they did not antagonize the Indians."

When asked as to the most practicable way to get into the Nahani country Mr. MacDonald said the Wrangel route was much the best. "From Wrangel a river steamer goes to Telegraph creek. From there a good pack trail leads to Dease lake which was put in last season by the Thibbert Creek Mining Company. Lumber can be purchased here and boats built.

When the boat and the outfit loaded in, the exciting part of the voyage begins. The waters of Dease river, down which the voyager goes, are very swift and there are three bad rapids. The Liard river is extremely swift and it is necessary to portage the whole outfit in some places. During the period of high water, in July, it is practically impossible to navigate the river. I shall never forget my first trip down these rivers in the summer of 1898. The scenery is indescribably grand, and the thunder of the foaming waters mingled with the excited shouts of my Indian crew as we shot between the grim and towering walls of some mountain canyon filled with rocks and a seething caldron of white water gave one a taste of the wild enthusiasm of the cavalry charge or the stampede of a bunch of cattle in a midnight storm.

"Of course it will be necessary to have miners' licenses from the government of the Northwest