

To Ward Off Epidemic

Board of Health Will Urge Upon Citizens the Desirability of Vaccination.

Proclamation to Be Made at Once on the Subject-General Discussion.

The municipal board of health, consisting of the city council, met in the committee room of the city hall this morning, and discussed the necessary steps to be taken to bring about the vaccination of the population of Victoria, and by this means be forewarned in the event of the smallpox germ escaping the vigilance of the authorities, and entering Victoria.

The mayor, in opening the meeting, stated the necessity of some active measure being taken on the subject, and in all probability, Dr. Fraser, who was present, would give his views on the matter.

Dr. Fraser said that some time ago he had received a communication from the secretary of the provincial board of health, informing him of the prevalence of smallpox in Spokane, and that the regulations of the board would be enforced. One of these provided for the (using on the part of the health officer a proclamation making it compulsory for every one who has not been vaccinated for seven years, or who is not unsuppressible to vaccination, to be vaccinated. The regulations do not necessarily mean compulsion, but the act gives the board power to make the system of vaccination compulsory.

In reply to a question by Ald. Yates, Dr. Fraser stated that so far the provincial board had notified each of the local boards on this matter.

He had endeavored to ascertain, through the Attorney-General, the magnitude of the epidemic in Washington, but as Dr. Fraser had gone away, he could obtain no information on the subject.

Just as Dr. Fraser was speaking, a telephone message was received from the Attorney-General's department informing him that the epidemic in Seattle and Spokane had not reached the proportions as was first thought to be the case.

Ald. Beckwith understood that the disease had become epidemic in Spokane ever since the first case on March 1st last, while Ald. Yates inquired whether the provincial board's regulations were now in force?

Dr. Fraser replied that the instructions he received were for him to exercise the greatest vigilance in the inspection of incoming steamers, and to guard in every possible way against the introduction of the disease. The communication from Dr. Fraser did not exactly state that the regulations were now in force, but from its contents he inferred that such was the case.

The mayor then read the weekly report of the sanitary inspector, which averred that there was no case of infectious disease in the city at present. Mayor Hayward favored the reading of these weekly reports at the weekly meetings of the council.

Speaking of the subject of the enforcement of the regulations, the mayor was of the opinion that vaccination should be optional. He considered that when it became patent to the people that such a step was necessary, they would comply of their own accord.

Dr. Fraser had prepared a suggestion on the subject to meet with the consideration of the board. He thought it incumbent upon the authorities to impress the requirements of the regulations upon the people, as some of them, when the spirit of opposition was roused, would refuse to be vaccinated, even as the doctor jokingly remarked, at the point of a rifle.

He explained that he had ordered 2,500 vaccine points already, the cost amounting to \$250. It had been the custom of distributing vaccine free throughout the city in order that all who desired could be vaccinated. At the meeting of the Medical Association, a short time ago, all the members agreed to vaccinate people free of charge. If the vaccine was supplied gratuitously, he had already distributed 450 vaccine points, and a large number of people had been vaccinated. He suggested that a proclamation be made to the people of Victoria, calling attention to the fact that the provincial government, in view of the possible introduction of smallpox from the state of Washington, have in contemplation the putting into force of the smallpox regulations of 1896, to call their attention to section 43, 45, 52, 55 of the act, and that under those sections the board of health have power to compel all who have not been vaccinated or vaccinated within seven years, to comply with these sections in this respect. The suggestion also advised the calling attention to the fact that the city physicians had on hand a supply of pure bovine vaccine, and would vaccinate gratuitously.

Considerable discussion was evoked by Dr. Fraser's suggestion, and it was finally approved of, with the incorporation of a clause stating that present circumstances did not indicate any probability of the introduction of the disease, but the step was taken as a safeguard in the interests of the health of Victoria's population.

The matter was placed entirely in Dr. Fraser's hands, and he will proceed to draft the proclamation to the aforementioned effect. Dr. Fraser said the great point was to convey to the public the fact that the board had the power to compel compliance with the sections referred to.

Ald. Beckwith cautioned the board against exciting the people, as having would result, while Ald. Brydon opined that it was a question of "forewarned is forearmed."

Dr. Fraser considered that if the city had a well vaccinated population, there would be no necessity for any drastic measures being taken.

Ald. Williams favored the application of soap and water as opposed to the vaccination test.

Finally, after further discussion, the board adjourned.

HOSPITAL BOARD MEETING.

Directors Discussed Matters of Minor Importance Last Evening.

Little business of importance came up before the directors of the Jubilee Hospital at their meeting last evening, there being no regular communications, and but one report. There were present the president, Mr. H. D. Helmcken, and Messrs. Joshua Davies, S. H. Brown, Thos. Shotbolt, Alex. Wilson, R. S. Day, R. L. Drury, E. A. Lewis, James Foreman, A. C. Flumerfelt and H. M. Grahame and Secretary Elworthy.

After the usual preliminaries, Mr. Joshua Davies reported on behalf of the building and grounds committee, regarding the offer of the Daughters of Pity to erect a structure in connection with the hospital for the preservation of plants. Mr. Davies considered the erection of a little building a desirable convenience to protect plants during the cold weather. There was no conservatory in contemplation, merely a plotting house, which would cost about \$50 or \$75. It was the intention to heat it with one of the stoves on the premises.

Mr. Alex. Wilson considered that the present cellars in the hospital would answer the purpose of the preservation of plants, and was of the opinion that the erection of the plant-house would necessitate assistance for the furnace man. After some further discussion it was decided to allow the matter to stand in abeyance.

The finance committee recommended the payment of the December accounts amounting to \$333.09 and the January salaries amounting to \$613.35. The report was adopted, some discussion being invoked regarding the action to be taken in the matter of three accounts, the approval of which had not been countersigned by the secretary.

Mr. Joshua Davies brought up the subject dealing with the advisability of altering the plan of planting the trees donated by Major Dupont. As the trees now stand they would be directly in the way of the extension of the hospital when that step is taken. He advised that the trees be transplanted in the lower ground instead of vegetables, as was the case last year.

E. A. Lewis on the other hand favored planting vegetables as on former occasions in order that the land may be reproductive. Mr. Alex. Wilson concurred in this view, saying that considerable time was taken to start the garden, and he considered the planting of vegetables as a small fruit preferable to planting ornamental trees. This matter also stands in abeyance.

A great deal of discussion was evoked by the statement from one of the directors that a complaint had been made by a former patient against the manner of treatment experienced by that patient when at the hospital. This matter was referred to the home committee for investigation. The board then decided that the new scale of rates should go into effect on April 1st, and after some deliberation on minor matters the meeting was adjourned.

AGAINST GLASS LEGISLATION

Secret Societies of the City Will Ask for Some Amendments to the Medical Act.

The committee which has acted for the secret societies of the city in dispute with the Medical Association held a conference last night in the Oddfellows' Hall with Drs. Ernest Hall and Gibbs, the two medical men recently appointed lodge physicians. Matters were thoroughly talked over between the two gentlemen named and the committee, resulting in a very satisfactory arrangement being made. Their duty will commence to-morrow, the third doctor being selected at a later date.

A deputation of ten members was appointed to wait on the Attorney-General in reference to some matters arising out of society work. It was also decided to circulate a petition among the different lodges of the province praying for the abolition of glass legislation and asking the government to take into their own hands the power now held by the medical profession in regard to outside practitioners entering the province. A federation board of the local societies was permanently organized which will meet monthly. It is intended to invite other secret societies which do not include medical attendance among their benefits to send representatives to this board, and also to the yearly meeting of the delegates of the lodges in the city.

It is also the intention to ask those lodges outside of the arrangement to show their respect by coming to the recently elected medical attendants as their medical examiners.

A temporary arrangement was reached in regard to one society, where medical attendance involves treatment of the family of members. These will be attended under the old arrangement until the constitution can be changed.

PREMIER AND CARDINAL

Archbishop of Paris Taken to Account for Visiting Assumptionist Fathers.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, Jan. 30.—At a cabinet council, at which President Loubet presided, considered today the action of Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, in openly visiting the Assumptionist Fathers after the Constitutional Tribunal had pronounced the dissolution of the order, and the subsequent steps taken by the government.

The premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, read his letter requesting Cardinal Richard to explain, and the prelate's reply declared his visit had no political character, recalling his habitual attitude and defending himself against the charge of hostility to the government. To this the Premier replied that if Cardinal Richard's explanation led him to consider the account of his visit, published in *La Croix*, incorrect, nevertheless he was compelled to condemn the Cardinal for his imprudent step. The government, he added, had decided to suspend the stipends of those bishops and priests who wrote letters to the Assumptionist, containing protests incompatible with the respect due to the work of justice.

Hungary leads in glass jewel production.

The Contract Awarded

Sorby Harbor Committee Accept Tender of D. R. Harris for Harbor Boring.

Work to Commence Shortly and Will Be Pushed as Rapidly as Possible.

The Sorby harbor scheme committee held their meeting in the city hall this morning to receive Mr. D. R. Harris's tender for the boring of the holes in the harbor, along the lines laid down by Mr. Kennedy, engineer in charge of the harbor work at Montreal. There were present: Mayor Hayward, Aldermen Yates, Brydon, Cooley, and Messrs. Goro, C. A. Holland, B. W. Pearce, T. B. Hall and Sorby, and secretary Davidson.

After the usual preliminaries, Mayor Hayward read the tender from Mr. Harris, giving his price for the boring of 90 holes, 100 feet apart, at a depth of 30 feet, at \$1,600. The tender also was prepared to include in this amount the cost of machinery, labor, etc., and to complete the work as quickly as possible.

The mayor asked if the result of these borings would be satisfactory, and that gentleman's contention was that showing that he desired particularly a knowledge of the character of the rock formation, as well as other essentials in connection with the bottom of the harbor. Mr. Harris said that he had bored seven or eight holes, and had on several occasions encountered rock.

The next question considered was the amount of appropriation, the mayor expressing the opinion that \$2,000 would be sufficient. A contrary view, however, was held by Ald. Brydon, who urged upon the committee the desirability of recommending to the city council an appropriation of \$2,000.

Several amendments in the tender were also suggested, dealing with the estimated cost of boring additional holes, if such was deemed necessary; also the time in which the work could be completed.

Mr. Harris consequently was called in from the clerk's office, where he had been in waiting, and, speaking on the question of time, said that it would require fully twelve days for him to commence operations. In fact, he could not bind himself to any time limit, but would push the work as rapidly as possible. As to the extra holes, he was willing to bore them at a pro rata price.

Some discussion ensued as to the desirability of appointing some engineer to supervise the work, but it was finally decided to deal with this matter later.

The question of appropriation again came up, Ald. Brydon insisting that it was quite possible that Mr. Sorby would be compelled to go to Ottawa again, and that in his estimation it would require fully twice the sum of \$2,000 to defray expenses occasioned in the matter.

The mayor said that \$400 was already available, so that only \$2,500 additional was required.

Finally the matter was settled by Mr. Pearce moving, that Mr. D. R. Harris be accepted, subject to the approval of the council, and that a recommendation be made to the city council to appropriate the sum of \$2,500 to defray expenses occasioned in the work.

AND STILL ANOTHER

Messrs. Pither & Leiser to Erect a New Building on Yates Street.

Another old landmark is about to be removed to allow for the advance of progress in the erection of a new and modern structure. The requirements of a rapidly growing trade have made it incumbent on Messrs. Pither & Leiser to augment the premises, and consequently the old American hotel and the small stores adjoining will be torn down, and work commenced shortly on a modern warehouse and office building. The property was purchased not long ago by Mr. John Hepburn.

The proposed building will be of brick, three stories in height, and will cost about \$18,000. It will front on Yates street, and on the ground floor will be established large and well appointed offices, while the remaining portion of the building will be used as a bonded warehouse. The premises will be fully utilized as a free warehouse. Although the contract has not yet been signed, nor the plans entirely completed, operations will be commenced as soon as possible under the supervision of Mr. Thos. Hooper, as architect, with the brick and stone work in charge of Messrs. Elford and Smith.

This step is another evidence of the gradual but sure inroads of progress on the historical landmarks of Victoria, and together with the other structures in course of construction, as well as the new Dr. Williams' street, will result in the list of imposing buildings already on Yates street.

INSURRECTION IN KENTUCKY.

Republicans Determined to Prevent Goebel From Acting as Governor.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—At nine o'clock to-night William Goebel, who lies dying of the bullet wound inflicted yesterday, was sworn in as governor of Kentucky, and J. C. W. Beckham a few minutes later took the oath of lieutenant-governor. Bloodshed will attend on the promised attempt to secure the offices they thus nominally assume.

The Democrats have been groping around trying to find some way in which it could seat its leader, Goebel, in the gubernatorial chair. No matter which way the Democrats turn, they are confronted by the same prospect—a line of blue edged with steel, and it was fully understood by both parties that the line and steel were there for business purposes only.

Soldiers marched and counter-marched through the streets of Frankfort all day long. Drills in the street were frequently held. Around the penitentiary was a line of troops, in the opera house was a guard, three companies stood at rest in the open space in front of the Capitol hotel, sentries patrolled every side of the building in which ex-Governor Bradley resided, and a detachment of infantry held the court house against the possession of the members of the legislature, with the intention of declaring that not the living William Taylor but the dying William Goebel was the lawful head and chief executive of the commonwealth of Kentucky.

Danube Reaches Port

Evidence That the Missing Travellers Were Victims of Foul Play.

Customs Station Removed From Log Cabin to the Summit.

Steamer Danube arrived about 4:30 yesterday afternoon with 26 passengers from Skagway. Of these several were from Dawson, including Harry McCauley, J. C. Crawford and G. W. Steffen, of the city, and J. K. Kline, a newspaper correspondent. Mr. McCauley, who brought down \$30,000 in gold, left Dawson on January 4th, and like his companions and a large number of others, was detained at Bennett owing to the storm. At Cariboo there are also a number of outboard passengers stalled by the storm. The trail is covered deep with snow. Two teams belonging to M. J. Henry went through the ice of Lake Bennett just north of the island and were drowned.

The railway people were hard at work when the steamer left endeavoring to clear the line. The rotary plow had got as far as the Summit and 200 men were engaged in shovelling. There was no mail from Dawson on the Danube, but one bag was received at Wrangell that had been brought down the Stikine from Glenora by T. T. Pope.

According to late arrivals from Dawson by the Danube, the Mounted Police are drawing a net around the man O'Brien arrested under suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Clayton, Olson and Reife, the three travellers who, after leaving Minto on their way out from Dawson to the coast, were never heard of again. O'Brien, the accused man, who is held at Tagish, had on him when searched a draft drawn in favor of Lynn Reife, one of the missing men. B. Cockrell, a merchant who arrived from Dawson, says: "I and a party left Dawson a week after Clayton and Reife, and we were delayed for eleven days at Bennett by the storm. Having heard that three men had disappeared at Minto, we made enquiries. We understand, from good authority, that the first found on O'Brien was drawn in favor of Reife, and the police stated they were satisfied with their arrests of the men held at Tagish and at White Horse."

The general impression is that the missing men have been done away with, and I firmly believe they have. No gold strikes have been made anywhere along the road, and had there been, men would not have been off in such cold weather as they existed, 40 or more below zero.

The freshest evidence not heretofore reported that points to foul play is in connection with a camp discovered back from the river a few miles this side of Minto. A Mr. McKay has a cache of groceries this side of Minto and kept a man to watch them. Two days before the disappearance the watchman found traces leading from a cache to the interior, and following them two miles came upon a camp in which he found goods stolen from the cache. He went to report to the police, and the next day a trip was made to Selkirk for a warrant. It was after the now missing party had left Minto when the warrant got back there. The police then went to the camp and found a rifle lying on the bed, indicating the occupants had fled hastily and probably pointing to the fact they had other weapons. The police waited a day and a half for the supposed thieves to return, but they failed to come back. A fesh trail was then found leading over the hills out of the regular route toward Hootanqua. It is supposed while a warrant was being sought in Selkirk, the men suspected to have fled with those who are missing, somewhere this side of Minto, and on going back to their tent found the strange tracks of the watchman there and fled."

News was received by the Danube that the Canadian customs house which has long been at Log Cabin has been removed to the summit of the White Pass to the line established by the modus vivendi. The customs station will be established there until such time as an agreement is arrived at on the boundary question, and the summit will be the clearing point for all goods shipped to the interior. Travellers and shippers should obtain manifests from the Canadian office at Skagway, which may be done without cost. If goods are for British territory, the proper entry will be made at the summit. If for American territory, a cash bond will be required at the same point equal to the amount of duty, which will be refunded on application made through the proper officials, at destination. The latter arrangement will be necessary until such time as transportation companies operate through, and obtain proper bonding facilities. An American officer will also be stationed at the summit and ordinary duties will be settled without delay. D. Stevens, who was in charge of the station at Log Cabin, will be in charge of the customs house at the summit. E. S. Bushby, the supervising officer of the northern customs stations, with office at Skagway, says the customs house was moved from Log Cabin to the summit simply because it is the natural place for such a house, and conveniences can now be had there that once were unobtainable at the point. The customs house was originally at the summit when the route was opened, but owing to the fact that it was more convenient at Log Cabin, it was moved there. Before the railway was in operation fuel cost 9 cents per pound, and the expense, together with insufficient shelter, made the removal a necessity.

DEATHS FROM THE PLAGUE.

(Associated Press.)

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—The steamer Australia, seven days from Honolulu, reports that up to the time of her departure forty-one deaths from the plague had occurred, and there was a total of 52 cases.

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ULTIMATUM TO THE PORTE

The Italian Ambassador Demands the Release of a Girl From Turkish Harem.

(Associated Press.)

Constantinople, Jan. 31.—Owing to the refusal of the Minister of Justice, Abdurrahman Pasha, to hand over the 15 year old Italian girl Silvia Gemelli, who had been placed in the harem of a Turkish officer, the Italian Ambassador, Signor Apanse, has sent an ultimatum to the Porte declaring that unless the girl is surrendered to the Italian embassy today, diplomatic relations between the two governments will be ruptured.

Although the Minister of Justice contends that the girl has embraced Islamism, it is believed that the Porte will yield to the ambassador's demand.

MINISTER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

(Associated Press.)

Meaford, Jan. 31.—Rev. Mr. Fiamore, Baptist minister of this place, attempted suicide on Saturday night by cutting his throat with a butcher knife. He was prevented from completing the act by his wife and a friend of the pastor. He was attended to by a physician, but the victim is completely insane, and can hardly be held by four men.

TO CONNECT WITH THE YUKON.

Work to Be Commenced at Once on Telegraph Line From Atlin to Quesnelle.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—J. B. Charleston, of public works, left this afternoon with a staff of officials to build a telegraph line from Atlin to Quesnelle, to connect with the eastern telegraph system, thereby giving direct telegraph connection between the Yukon and all outside places. Work will be commenced at once, and the through line will be finished before next fall.

AMBUSHED BY FILIPINOS.

Two American Officers and Three Privates Killed and Five Wounded in a Mountain Defile.

(Associated Press.)

Manila, Jan. 31.—Monday's affair near Sanga resulted in the recent pack train ambush. Lieut. Schenck, with a scouting party of forty men of the 25th Infantry, ran into a large force of insurgents in a mountain defile. Schenck fell at the first volley, shot in the head. Sergt. Singleton and three privates were killed, and 5 men wounded. The Americans then returned. Afterwards a stronger force was sent to the scene of the fighting and the insurgents departed.

JAPAN'S NAVY.

New Warships Being Built Will Be Among the Most Powerful in the World.

London, Jan. 27.—The interpretation that the departure of the new Japanese battleship Shikishima was directly due to the situation in China is incorrect, as the Associated Press learns to-day that the date set for the sailing was decided on many weeks ago.

But, though this incident was given exaggerated importance in afternoon newspapers the Associated Press is able to say that those in England most cognizant of the secret aims of Japan, especially those who are fulfilling her naval contracts, have for some time past thoroughly believed she meditated striking a blow at Russia. Two powerful war vessels built for Japan on the Clyde were now ready to sail while others are under course of construction. The strength has not attracted much attention, but their importance as international factors can be judged from a statement made to a reporter of the Associated Press of one of England's greatest shipbuilders, who declared the vessels building for Japan were the most powerful in the world.

Several of Japan's vessels in course of construction would have been completed before now had not Japan encountered financial difficulties. The British builders would not let the vessels sail until everything was paid for in cash. To accomplish this, Japan induced a syndicate of English bankers to advance the money and their action has been the subject of a good deal of private criticism in inner admiralty circles, when it was realized what a tremendous naval power Japan was accumulating, and though Great Britain's strength was not impaired, it was thought unadvisable for British capitalists to so materially assist Japan to become a dangerous rival.

A well known naval expert tells a reporter of the Associated Press that if Japan puts in commission the ships scheduled for service in the near future she will be ready for war within six months and can then defy Russia, and as the Japanese and Russian ships at present in the far East compare Japan's fleet will have an excellent chance of controlling the situation.

SOUDANESE IN KHARTOUM.

It Is Rumored Over Six Thousand Troops Have Rebelled.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, Jan. 31.—There is a rumor in official circles, but not tradable to authoritative sources, that a rebellion has occurred among the Soudanese troops in Khartoum. There are only 150 white British soldiers there, in command of a major. The Soudanese forces consist of two battalions, with a total of 6,500 men.

TRANSPORTING CANADIAN PRODUCE.

(Associated Press.)

Collingwood, Jan. 30.—Hon. Wm. Mullock spoke last night on the transportation question at the board of trade banquet. He said since the St. Lawrence rapids were given a 14 feet channel enormous quantities of produce coming from the West would give plenty for all existing routes and any others the government was able to open up. Personally, he was strongly in favor of the opening up of routes for Canadian produce to be taken through Canadian territory.