FOR THE CANAL

Project May Receive eeds of the Sale of ific Railroads.

lping Forbidden by fter a Ten Years' Struggle.

ccceptance of Commis- n the President the ct of Criticism.

Press.
Dec. 7.—The senate com- Nicaragua canal bill to- pon some changes in the the construction of the horized Senator Morgan atter upon the early con- he senate. The most im- e made is one leaving to to decide whether the overnment shall be issued construction of the canal, of the sale of the Pacific be devoted to that pur-

ow to be reported, leaves the construction in the Maritime Company as be- ontun a special provision mount of cash from the treasury to be devoted to 000,000. Senator Morgan to make a new report on g the changes and giving l data concerning the en-

AS COMMISSIONERS.
lebated in executive ses- mation of the Hawaiian Senator Hoar made a t against the practice of tors upon such a commis- the senators were, when g under the direction and y authorized agents of the carry out his ideas and therefore, became of their enators, when the reports n the case of the Hawaii- came before the senate? f the joint high commis- for a treaty with Great peace commission now in e objections applied with Senators should hold n positions, because their sioners were to be passed elves as senators, a very ractice.

was among those who ractice of appointing sen- ssioners. He said it was breach of tact, that sena- such places, were after- on to pass upon their own cing themselves in the of a member of a court o the suit on trial. All g speeches especially dis- ntention of personally enator occupying the po- ssioner. After two and a discussion, the question judiciary committee with investigate and report nation of the commission-

o-day confirmed the ap- ton. John Hay as secre-

SCALPERS' DOOM.
Dec. 7.—The house to- anti-ticket scalping bill 19 to 101. This action on of a ten years' strug- of the railroads, to put siness of ticket scalping. commerce commission ntion to the subject in 88, and it has been be- er since in one form or g the last session, ex- were given both to the of the railroads and Mr. Sherman, of New 74 pledges for the meas- owever, deemed inadvis- e measure forward till ion. The debate to-day rs and was spirited on of the amendments of ted, and the bill passed he committee.

EW IMPORTANCE.
great Outpost for Pro- Nicaraguan Canal.

aica, Dec. 7.—As part of converting Kingston eat naval depot and ex- d in view of the con- Nicaraguan canal in the admiralty authorities ted negotiations for the k Pond, at the western city, where the proposed e constructed. It is re- ork will be commenced

it is said, is to be the equipped in the British val authority, who has on the subject says is to make Jamaica an- to command the canal point for the naval and f the Anglo-American by dominating both the political and com- of power in the hollow

CE OF WALES.
ness Will Not Attend ington Centennial.

—An official denial has report from New York Prince of Wales con- g the centennial cele- ty of Washington as ed States.

THER WORRIED.
Humiliation of Mis- ers—French Re- nt too Hard.

The dowager empress, u Wei, the Cantonese to have ordered the Japan, to capture him

ister, Baron von Hey- d of the Chinese offi- nan missionary lately province of Hawan rted through the dis- ficials and be shown d that the mandarin outrage be degraded. Tsungli Yamen are at the French ulti- the missionary held chuan rebels. They e to comply with the rench for his release, e rebels are beyond

THE ISSUES IN ALBERNI

The Opposition Candidate Publishes a Straightforward and Manly Address.

Little to Be Expected From the Semlin Party Whe i Judged by Past Actions.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ALBERNI:

Alberni, December 7, 1898.

As an old settler in the district and known to you all, in offering my services to you as your representative in the legislature of this province. It is fitting that I should state briefly the position I take in politics, and what are the interests of Alberni which I shall especially strive to promote.

Believing that the action of the Lieutenant-Governor in calling upon Hon. Mr. Turner for his resignation was unconstitutional, and that the ministry formed by the Hon. Mr. Semlin is animated by a desire to lessen the influence and representation of Vancouver Island in the legislature, and that its general policy, as exhibited by its acts so far, is not calculated to promote the prosperity of the province, but is on the contrary of such a nature that it tends to discourage private enterprise and retard development generally, I will, if elected, use my best efforts to secure a new administration, and one that will be free from sectional bias and broad and progressive in its dealing with public questions.

The late administration showed its appreciation of the growing importance of Alberni by giving it a member in the legislature. One of the propositions in favor with the present government is to deprive this district of that privilege by uniting it with some other district, whereby its vote will be swamped. I believe the present and future importance of Alberni is such that it is justly entitled to be continued as a separate constituency, and my influence will be exerted to that end.

Alberni needs railway communication with other points on the Island. Without this it can never reach that stage of prosperity which its natural resources render possible. The late administration was committed to the policy of railway extension, and for this reason, among others, had my support. The present government, while its members were in opposition, steadily opposed every measure that would secure railways for British Columbia, and I am informed since getting into power they have been and are now using their best efforts to thwart the plans so wisely laid down by their predecessors to secure the construction of railways. Under these circumstances it becomes the duty, I submit, of the people of Alberni by their votes to let the province know where they stand on the subject of railway extension. If you honor me with your suffrages, I pledge myself to do what in me lies to secure such legislative aid as will bring about the construction of a railway to Alberni at the earliest possible day.

The future of Alberni largely depends upon its mines. The policy of the late government in regard to mining gave satisfaction in all parts of the province and called forth expressions of the warmest approval from other parts of Canada, Great Britain and the United States. I believe that everything that can be done ought to be done to further the interests of miners and prospectors, who are the pioneers of progress in this province. My aim, if you choose me as your representative, will be to make the wants of these classes known to the government and the legislature, and to secure for them such legislation as will advance their interests.

The Alberni district requires highways to open those areas within it which are adapted to farming, as well as to give the mines access to the main routes of travel, and I therefore will endeavor to secure the largest possible appropriations for roads and bridges.

I hold that $2.50 per day is a small enough wage for the man who works upon the public roads for the government, and I pledge myself to endeavor to secure a restoration of that rate.

I hold it to be the duty of the legislature to redress any wrong which may have been done to the public, settlers, prospectors or miners by reason of the E. & N. railway grant. I will give my best consideration to all cases of complaint, and if they appear to be founded in justice will do what I can in my representative capacity to secure that consideration at the hands of the government and legislature which they should receive.

Alberni needs a government building, and if I am elected I will insist upon an appropriation being made at the forthcoming session of the legislature for such a building here as will suit the requirements of the district.

The proper administration of justice is the only protector of our interests. I am opposed to the manner in which the present government is dealing with this branch of the public service.

I believe that public officials should be paid a decent living salary, and I am opposed to the penny wise pound foolish principle of selecting men for responsible official position simply because they are willing to take a reduced salary, or to the practice of reducing the salaries of men who have been long in the public service and done their duty.

I am for a free press, because freedom of the press is the best safeguard of popular liberty.

Without going further into particulars, I desire to assure you that if you decide to accept me as your representative, I will endeavor to the utmost of my ability to serve the constituency faithfully, and make its advantages as a field for colonization and investment known abroad.

Yours respectfully,

M. A. WARD.

CASCADE CITY SHOOTING.

Particulars of How the Three Men Were Shot Last Week.

Additional particulars of the shooting trouble at Cascade City have been received by Superintendent Hussey from Chief Constable McMynn, of Cascade City. From what could be learned it appears that Kennedy, a night watchman at Cascade City, was put in charge for the night of a man named Miller who had been arrested on November 29 by Provincial Constable Darcy. During the evening two men—Tim Sullivan and Jack Pick—came around the police office and Kennedy asked what they were doing there. The reply was: "Get out of here or I will shoot." Kennedy replied in almost the same words; and at once Pick fired, the bullet striking Kennedy in the left breast. Kennedy fired back, shooting Pick in the leg; whereupon Sullivan made a rush at Kennedy, who shot him through the body, wounding him very dangerously. Pick tied up his leg and made off and failing to hire a horse at a construction camp, made his way towards the United States border and on December 1 was seen going in the direction of Bossbury with Miller, who had been before the magistrate and discharged on November 30. Kennedy's wound does not appear very serious as he is able to be about, but Sullivan's wound is serious though he may recover. A charge of unlawful wounding has been laid against Kennedy so that the whole affair will be investigated.

THE DARDANELLES.

Body of Very Rich Ore Struck in the Lower Workings.

Hon. Fred Peters, who is back from a business trip to the Kootenay country in connection with the Mollie Gibson Co. and other mining interests with which he is connected, says that a remarkable degree of activity is noticeable in the Slocan country where he went for the purpose of visiting the Dardanelles mine belonging to the Dardanelles Mining and Milling Co. of Victoria, and of which he is one of the directors. The Dardanelles group has a lot of development work done, the shaft having reached a depth of 497 feet. In addition to this there is over a couple of thousand feet of drifts and upraises. Mr. Peters was over every inch of the workings and is delighted with the results that have followed the sinking of the shaft to its present depth where it shows 18 inches of splendid ore. Seventy-five feet above this where a drift is being driven enough ore is being taken out to pay all the working expenses of the mine and from the tunnel above one man in the upraise, which will when finished connect with another level, is sending down four tons of ore a day without any attempt at stoping. By the 15th of this month three carloads of ore will be shipped, netting $75 a ton in silver and lead. The lower workings in the mine have opened out great bodies of very rich ore and in the lowest tunnel already referred to, Mr. Peters, out of curiosity, knocked out a large piece of ore from the vein and had it assayed with a result of $155.

FAME'S PATHWAY.

Richard Mansfield has never been very popular with picture buyers, but as Cyrano many of his photos are asked for.

William Pitt Washburne, youngest son of the late Elihu B. Washburne, died in Texas a few days ago. He was a Yale graduate and of a literary bent.

Senator Hanna is the owner of the manuscript from which General Grant made his memorable speech at Warren in the Garfield campaign. It was a gift from Grant to the senator.

Rear Admiral Howison, who, by the retirement of Rear Admiral Miller, becomes the ranking officer of the navy, is considered one of the most successful business men in this branch of the service.

TAX ON BONDED GOODS.

Canada Wrongfully Compelled to Contribute to United States Treasury.

From the Montreal Witness.

The United States government is exacting a war tax of fifty cents on every single shipment of goods going through its territory to Canada, in spite of the fact that shipments for the United States go through Canada in bond free from any charge, and that the same privileges through the United States territory are secured to us by treaty. Goods imported by way of the United States by Canadian merchants are entered by customs brokers at New York or elsewhere for which service the importer does not object to pay a fee; but he does object to be taxed in any degree whatever, as a matter of right, because if a tax of fifty cents can be imposed a prohibitive tax could be imposed as well, and the Canadian bonding privileges would be lost.

The merchandise forwarders in New York who have been acting for Canadian importers frequently have tried to get this fifty cents war tax taken off, but without success. The bond clause upon which this tax is extorted reads as follows:

Bond.—For indemnifying any person or persons, firm or corporation, who shall have become bound, or engaged as surety for the payment of any sum of money, or for the due execution or performance of the duties of any office or position, and to account for any money received by virtue thereof, and all other bonds of any description, except such as may be required in legal proceedings, not otherwise provided for in this schedule, fifty cents.

The reason claimed for the payment of this sum is that on all goods going to Canada from the United States it is necessary to make an entry at the port where received and give a bond to the government for the value of the goods. This bond is required on every single entry and can only be cancelled on production of the landing certificate.

Bonding privileges stand in the position of an exchange between the United States and Canada, and the attention of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Washington has been called to this action of the United States government. A season has been entered upon during which a very large proportion of the imports to Canada come through the United States to this country, on through bill of lading from Europe and elsewhere, via New York or other American cities. It is certainly not in keeping with the spirit of the "Bond Privilege" that goods in transit should be assessed by any special tax of this character. A special tax might be levied which would be sufficient to prohibit the very privilege granted. It is possible that the customs officials at United States ports are acting under misapprehension, or that they are in error in refusing entry papers without the payment of the tax. The trade of this country, whatever be the reason, is determined not to stand it, and the Canadian commissioners at Washington, through the Premier, have been asked to bring it before the commission.

Mr. Henry Miles has also taken up the case and the council of the board of trade will be asked to pronounce upon it this afternoon.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward received $70,000 for her latest novel, "Helbeck of Barnsdale."

The Prince of Wales is reported to possess the finest collection of tobacco pipes in the world.

Ex-Queen Natalie of Servia is said to have the most beautiful teeth of any royal personage in the world.

The queen has a great fancy for powdered cinnamon, a large bowl of which she always keeps beside her on the table.

When the late Mr. Gladstone was in Naples, an iron gray hair from his head was sold by an enterprising press representative to an Italian deputy of high position for five francs.

Sir Edward Russell has published an interview with Rudyard Kipling, in which he describes the author as having ap ractical, spruce, athletic, well groomed little figure. The author is not pleased.

WHEN BEAUTY FADES.

In response to repeated inquiries from ladies with whom Dr. Chase's Ointment has become so popular for skin disease, asking if face powders are injurious and can be used while using the ointment, we state that while the majority of face powders are injurious we can recommend the recipes given in Dr. Chase's supplementary recipe book on page 45, which will be sent to any address on receipt of 5c. in stamps. Dr. Chase's Ointment is the ladies' friend for all skin diseases. Address Dr. A. W. Chase Co., Toronto.

BEHRING A CLOSED SEA

Incredible Report That Canadian Commissioners Agree to American Contention.

Compensation Being Matter of Grace United States Senator Would Refuse It.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Washington, Dec. 7.—In the overshadowing interest in the outcome of the Paris peace commission, the nation seems to have lost sight, to some extent, of the really more important commission now in session in this city, most commonly called the Anglo-American.

The commercial relations of this country with Canada are so intimate that the Northern States, from Maine to Washington, will be affected in no slight degree by any change in the tariffs either of the United States or Canada. The principal work of the commission, now practically decided upon, is the granting of the American contention regarding the Behring sea seal fisheries. While the exact wording of the treaty upon that point cannot be given yet, it is known that the Canadians have agreed to the contention of our commissioners that Behring sea is a mare clausum, and the pelagic sealing by the vessels of British subjects shall be stopped. The Canadians realize thoroughly that if this is not done it means the death of all the seals and the extinction of an industry of considerable importance to them. On the other hand, the American commissioners have practically agreed that there shall be some compensation to the British Columbia ship owners who are thus forced out of a lucrative though selfish and inhuman employment.

Should this matter of compensation be granted by our commissioners, however, it will bring against the treaty in the senate a determined opposition. Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, one of the most determined fighters in that body against what he believes to be a wrong, has already spoken strongly against giving any compensation to the pelagic sealers. He takes the stand that it needs not the consent of Canada nor of any other country to make more secure our right to the absolute control of the waters of Behring sea, and that it will go against the grain of the American people to pay any indemnity to subjects of Canada in order that she may quit her interference in those waters. If he can have his way, the British Columbia skippers will get no money for their vessels. He calls attention to the fact that it has only been since the sea passed under the control of the United States that Canada has attempted to have anything to say in the matter of pelagic sealing. While the sea was controlled it it was very different. The indiscriminate poaching dates from since that time.

"I do not wish to seem harsh," said Senator Chandler, in discussing this matter, "but it is beyond me to discuss with patience the wrongs which the United States has suffered in the Alaskan fisheries. It has always seemed to me that the shortest way to have settled the sealing difficulties would have been to kill off all the seals; then there could have been no ground for complaint by Americans and no cause for further negotiations on that score."

On the other hand, Senator Chandler takes a most liberal view of the question before the commission as to giving the Canadians a free port of entry to the Yukon. "It should be given at once," said he. "It is as much to the advantage of Americans as to Canadians that every facility be given to opening up the Yukon region. Thousands of Americans have settled there during the last year, and it is the duty of the government to give them every aid in opening up the new territory."

As regards the revision of the tariff between the two countries, it is certain that no change will be made in the American schedules until Canada has abolished what is known as the English preferential. This in effect gives free entry to all English manufactured goods and is the greatest possible discrimination against the United States. This is one of the points upon which the American commissioners are fully determined, and they have good hopes that Canada's other interests will bring about a change in this regard.

The task of the American members of the commission is no light one. They have first of all to frame a treaty that will meet with the approval of the senate of the United States, and at the same time be liberal enough to be accepted by the Canadian parliament. To do this requires no end of tact and diplomacy, but in the latter field it is beginning to be generally understood by all nations that the so-called Yankee, although a little blunt and straightforward at times, has no peer.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The subjects under consideration by the Anglo-American commission, it is stated, include reciprocity and the fisheries, and while the commission are quite guarded, the idea is conveyed that reciprocity presents the most serious problem for solution before the way is clear to a treaty.

Senator Fairbanks has entertained the distinguished British members of the commission at the senate end of the capitol, and Representative Dingley wil extend a similar courtesy at the house end.

It is understood that the session today brought more definite developments on the important reciprocity question than have been secured heretofore, and that the American side presented a schedule telling how far it was possible to go on this subject. Although the committee will authorize no statement, intelligent observers of its work say that the American proposition probably includes concessions on barley, live animals, agricultural products and certain ores, and possibly also some concessions on coal. It is therefore not to make concessions on lumber, which is the item on which the Canadian officials have been most desirous of securing reductions. At the same time, while free lumber does not appear to be contemplated by the present direction of affairs, yet there is a disposition among the American commissioners to admit certain high grades of lumber free of duty, but not to admit the low grades. The latter grades are the ones constituting the bulk of trade across the border and from the American standpoint a very heavy influx of these low grades dominate the market on this side. It is said the concessions which the Americans are willing to give are considerably short of what the British-Canadian side had expected and even felt to be essential as an offer to concessions already tentatively made on some other branches of the negotiations.

Manager of Trolley Line—I think we can take you. What is your name?

Applicant—Glass.

M.—Good day, sir. You can never be a conductor.—Brooklyn Life.

GOLDEN RIVER QUESNELLE.

Great Engineering Operations From Which a Rich Harvest Is Expected.

From the Ashcroft Mining Journal.

Joseph Hunter, ex-M. P. P., chief engineer and general manager of the Golden River Quesnelle company, was a passenger on the down stage from Cariboo last Tuesday, and spent a day in Ashcroft on business. To a Journal reporter Mr. Hunter stated that the dam was now completed and actual mining had been begun. The nine gates, 12x14, were in thorough working order. These gates are the largest of their kind used for mining purposes, and they can be opened and shut with perfect ease by two men, notwithstanding their great surface resistance of water pressure. In speaking of the work, Mr. Hunter said the dam was an unqualified success and fulfilled all the claims made for it, which has no doubt disappointed many of the "I told you so's." Operations will be resumed about March, when the company may expect to realize something good for their enterprise and investment.

A few days before leaving the dam, after arranging to close down until spring, Mr. Hunter caused the gates to be raised, and the pent-up water began flowing down the channel to the north fork of the Quesnelle, about nine miles away. Unfortunately there had been, as was reported in the Journal, a very extensive slide from the roadside of the south fork just above the bridge, and only a short distance above the town of Quesnelle Forks. This slide, which occurred about six weeks ago, had given great trouble to the representative of the government, Mr. Stevenson, who under instructions had caused to be driven 136 piles in the opposite bank, to try to prevent the embankment from giving way. The first hour that the gates were opened, about 30 of these piles were washed out, and the bridge and town again endangered. A messenger on horseback was despatched to the dam to ask Mr. Hunter if he could not again close the gates, which he did. Repairs are again going on, and when the gates are again opened, as they will be in a few days, only a moderate amount of water will be allowed to pass through at first, and Mr. Hunter speaks hopefully of any disaster being averted. It would be a serious thing indeed if the bridge were washed out and the townsite flooded, and in spite of Mr. Stevenson's excellent work, trouble should in some measure be made. The road along the hillside went down with the last slide, and is again being put in under the bluff.

Mr. Hunter speaks hopefully of the outlook for the Golden River Quesnelle mining company. Operations will be pushed vigorously early in the spring. The steam derricks have not proved as useful as was expected. They are cumbersome, and cause a great deal of time to be lost in moving up or down the stream. Fourteen days of valuable time were lost by reason of entirely unjustifiable delay of getting machinery delivered promptly.

Of the output for the short time actual mining was done, Mr. Hunter did not speak, as of course his reports go direct to his company, who are entitled to first information, but it being a stock company, the results will in time be known to the public. Whatever the final results as a mining proposition may prove, the difficulties have been overcome, and the work, as shown by the results, a great piece of engineering, and Mr. Hunter, as engineer, is to be congratulated on its complete success.

EXPORT HEADQUARTERS.

Great Eastern Brewers Selecting District Depots in This Province.

Beer of the famous Milwaukee brew has formed a very considerable factor in the cargo of each of the C.P.R. steamers sailing for the Orient during recent weeks. Indeed, to see the trainload after trainload of the nectar of Gambrinus that has crossed the continent one would almost imagine the United States forces on service in the Philippines to be composed entirely of good Germans.

Nor is the Oriental demand looked upon by the great brewers of America as merely temporary, and in consequence they are casting about for headquarters on the Coast from which to direct their Asiatic operations.

The Pabst Brewing Co., of Milwaukee, regard Vancouver with favorable eyes. There they are locating their bottling works with practically unlimited capacity, and of which Mr. G. C. Sauer is the resident manager. It is also intended to erect at the Terminal City a modern business block to cost from $30,000 to $50,000 and of which the most magnificent beer saloon on the Coast is to be the conspicuous and crowning feature.

Plans for the proposed block have been submitted to Milwaukee and orders to proceed with construction may come at any time.

In order to offset the advantage that the Pabst company would gain by having a home of their own on the Coast, one of the head officers of the rival brewing firm of Lemps & Co. is now in the province on a mission that he studiously refrains from discussing. The hint has been dropped, however, that Lemps will also have a western office and that it and modern bottling works will most probably be established in this city.

PIONER SOCIETY.

The Members Hold Their Annual Meeting and Elect Officers.

The British Columbia Pioneer Society held their annual meeting last night and before the business of the evening was proceeded with the president referred feelingly to the passing away of one of the oldest charter members of the society, Robert E. Ridley. Although the end was looked for yet the lessening of the numbers of pioneers brought its touch of sadness and the society will record on their minutes their heartfelt sympathy and wil send their condolence to the bereaved family. The society regret being unable to postpone the annual dinner which takes place this evening at the Occidental hotel as all the arrangements were completed on Tuesday.

The election of officers resulted in the following being chosen and duly installed: President, J. Robertson; vice-president, H. Dallas Helmcken, Q.C.; physician, Hon. J. S. Helmcken; secretary, Allan Graham; treasurer, E. J. Thain; auditor, J. B. Lovell; directors, J. W. Carey, N. Shakespeare, T. Flewin, A. Jack, Ald. Humphrey, Chief Sheppard, E. Metcalf.

A vote of thanks was presented to the retiring officers before the meeting broke up.

A great deal of trouble has been taken to make the dinner this evening a successful one.

BURIED IN COAL.

West Superior, Wis., Dec. 7.—Four men were buried by a cave-in of the coal docks to-day, and though efforts are being made to rescue them, they will undoubtedly be lost.

TO RAISE THE BRIXHAM

Stranded Vessel to Be Floated If Possible and Taken to Quartermaster.

Queen City Returns From West Coast—Another Steamer for Coast Service.

Capt. E. E. Caine expects to leave in three or four days with the tug Resolute and steamer Rapid Transit for Blashke island to raise the wrecked steamer Brixham, says the Post-Intelligencer. The Resolute is lying at the Arlington dock taking on tackle and apparatus for the expedition. Capt. Caine expects to get the wrecked vessel off the reef and in readiness to tow to Quartermaster harbor in two or three days after arriving there, provided the weather is good. The exact proceedings cannot be settled until the expedition is on the ground; but the hole in the steamer's bottom will be patched up and she will be taken off the reef first, and then fitted for being towed to the drydock. It is not expected that the wreckers will be gone from here more than two weeks.

THE COLUMBIA'S CREW.

Nothing has as yet been done toward paying off the men on the broken down City of Columbia now lying in Hilo harbor, and the sailors are becoming dissatisfied. Their contracts expire on the 23rd inst., and at that time they may take orders on the company for their pay and receive their discharges from the consular agent there, says the Honolulu Gazette of November 22. There is some objection to this plan as by it they release the ship to take chances on getting their pay from the owners in Seattle. Their action will depend upon the word received from the consul general at Honolulu.

The small boats belonging to the steamer have been prohibited landing at the bridge landing and hereafter they will probably use the one in Waiakea river or the government boat landing. Altogether the officers and men of the steamer are not having an enjoyable time.

A QUIET MONTH.

In R. P. Rithet & Co.'s monthly report for November shipping business is thus described: "During the greater part of the month the freight market has been dull, and sometimes lifeless, so far as grain vessels are concerned at least. Rates, too, have not been maintained quite at the same level owing to the more limited demand, and tonnage on the spot is not in much request. In the lumber section the situation is better and a fairly active enquiry has hardened rates a little. This is offset, however, by the fact that most mills are well supplied with orders, which will take some time to work off. For the time being therefore these influences may be expected to prevent much expansion, while keeping freights steady."

QUEEN CITY RETURNS.

The steamer Queen City returned yesterday morning from a short trip down the West Coast, bringing as passengers a number of mining men from Alberni and Clayoquot. Among them were Messrs. Sullivan and Short, who have been down to Alberni canal viewing some properties on Granite creek in the interest of an American syndicate and incidentally looking over the Alberni Consolidated. At Hayes' camp 300 tons of ore was reported on the dump and improvements were still going on, it being estimated that when these were completed large shipments would be made daily from the mine now one of the most promising in British Columbia. The Queen City also visited the new mining properties up Trepina inlet about 25 miles up from Clayoquot on Clayoquot sound.

FROM THE PORTLAND.

Chatham, Mass., Dec. 6.—The heavy easterly surf of the past two days has brought in seven more bodies of victims of the Portland. These with one recovered off Race Point to-day, brings the total number which have come ashore from the wreck up to 38.

Old Age Creeps Upon Us Quickly

The young man of to-day is the old man of to-morrow. In these days of busy progressiveness old age seems to creep more quickly upon us than it used to. The wear and tear of business life, to-day, seems to leave more ageing marks. Quick lunches and irregular meals tell on the system. The organs of digestion refuse to work as they should, and from this springs many trying ills. Regulate your system, and make your digestive organs healthful by the constant use of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

It rids your system of indigestion, and the many ills that bring the lines of age and pain to the face.

J. A. S. Brunelle, M.D., C.M., Montreal, Professor of Surgery, Laval University Medical Faculty; Surgeon to the Hotel Dieu, etc., says: "I have found it particularly beneficial in the treatment of derangements of the liver and of the digestive organs, and I consider that the regular use of a preparation of this nature has a decided tendency to prolong life. I am using it in my hospital practice."

60c a large bottle. Trial size 25c.

RESURRECTION OF THE BODY.

Sermon by the Bishop of London Before a Medical Guild Causes Much Comment.

Robes of scarlet and purple, maroon, mauve, green, white and black swarmed in St. Paul's cathedral when the thirty-fourth anniversary of the Guild of St. Luke the Physician was celebrated. These dazzling garments were the state trappings of several hundred medical men and women, the latter, however, being but a small part of the band. It was estimated that 1,000 doctors were present on the invitation of the guild, and that they had brought with them 1,500 allies, says the London News.

The Bishop of London preached the sermon, contending that the true view of the human body was overlooked for many ages. The body was despised as something essentially degraded because men were ignorant of its real powers, functions and connections with their permanent self. The conception of self, the conception even of soul and spirit, could not be realized apart from the body.

There was a time when science rather mocked at the possibility of a resurrection of the mortal frame, but that, the bishop thought, was changed. At least he had heard of a great biologist saying that if there was a resurrection it must be resurrection of the body. It was impossible to conceive of the body and spirit existing without one another. That being so, what a marvelous prospect was open to the medical man! He might say that the marks of his skill were stamped on certain human frames, to be carried by them into eternity. This might seem imaginative, but the doctor who took such a view would feel a higher sense of responsibility.

Speaking of the medical missionary college contemplated by the guild, the bishop said it would be of incalculable benefit to the mission cause. To go among the heathen and teach them by practice more than precept that their bodies were capable of being raised to an unknown height of glory was an object worthy of the medical profession, and of all who thanked God for the high standard of the profession in this country, and felt, as every family did, that the medical attendant was their best friend.

KOWTOW TO BRITISH.

Chinese Barbarians Taught a Lesson in Manners Before Company.

From the Montreal Gazette.

The birthday salute which the Chinese Emperor was called upon to give to the Dowager Empress, known as the Kowtow, consists of kneeling down and touching the ground with the forehead. It is really an act of worship, but it is often used by subordinates to those in high office. A few days ago a still more ludicrous ceremony than that of the birthday party was witnessed on the land recently leased by the Chinese government to Great Britain. Nine villagers knelt down in line and kowtowed to the Union Jack—probably the first time in history that the old flag has received such a salutation. The villagers' offence consisted in shutting a gate when a British surveying party wished to pass through it. The Hon. T. Sercombe Smith, acting colonial secretary at Hongkong, thought the incident too serious to pass over, especially as after the event the villagers published a petition in which they said: "On account of the English barbarians who came secretly to spy out our lands, we forcibly resisted them, thus vindicating the reputation of our district." But they very soon found that they were on the wrong track and withdrew this petition, substituting for it another in quite a different tone. It is an amusing specimen of Chinese servility:

"A petition from the gentry of Kam Tin village stating that through the ignorance of the country people they had committed an offence for which they knew they should repent, and praying that they may be graciously pardoned as an act of great kindness exhibited to them.

"Petitioners state that the people in Kam Tin village are farmers or firewood-cutters, and had no manners of education. Some time ago the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, the British commissioner who was appointed to make a survey of (the leased) territory, arrived at this village, when some of the farmers and persons who carried burdens got frightened, suddenly barred the gate, being rustics and ignorant, thereby heedlessly offending the Hon. J. H Stewart Lockhart.

"On learning the facts of the case, from enquiry being made, petitioners sumoned these offenders before them and have reprimanded them. They have now received instructions from the magistrate of this place, who acted under instructions from his superior officers, to bring the persons in company with them to proceed at once to Hongkong to tender their apology and settle the case. Upon receipt of these instructions, petitioners trembled with fear and again summoned (the offenders), for an explanation and reprimanded them. Now the people of the whole village are well aware that they have committed a very great wrong for which they know that repentance is too late. Wherefore, they purposely present a petition to Your Honor and pray that they will be graciously pleased to show an extraordinary favor to them out of consideration for the ignorance of the rustic people and pardon them for this—a favor which not only petitioners, but the whole inhabitants of the village will ever keep in their remembrance."

But this did not satisfy the Hon. T. Sercombe Smith. He had the offenders summoned to Hongkong, and there they knelt down in line and kowtowed three times to the Union Jack, thus paying the humblest obedience to the flag they had insulted. Mr. Smith then gave them a severe lecture on the enormity of shutting gates in the face of British surveyors, and concluded: "Now then you can go about your business. Do not repeat it, and when the British come along there again mind your P's and Q's. Take care you behave yourselves. Now, then, get away." After this it is surprising to read that "the deputation expressed thanks for the reception." Evidently Mr. Smith knows how to deal with these people. To them all this is a very serious business, and had, no doubt, an excellent effect in maintaining British prestige, though the Britisher at a distance may have difficulty in repressing his laughter.

PECULIAR AND PERTINENT.

English women are said toaverage two inches more in height than Americans.

It takes from six to eight years for the antlers of a stag to attain their full size.

It is estimated that about 2,000,000 bicycles have been madein Europe and America.

A healthy baby increases to treble its weight at birth in the course of its first three months.

In China thereis no regular standard of distance. A Chinese mile may be from a quarter of an English mile to a mile and three-quarters, according to the province.

The small town of Werda, in the kingdom of Dahomey ,is celebrated for its temple of serpents — a long building in which the priests keep upwards of 1,000 serpents of all sizes which they feed with birds and frogs brought to them as offerings by the natives.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the face, and makes the head clear as a bell. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Current Comment.

A SHAMEFUL DEAL.

It now appears that the International commission is about to concentrate its energies on the seal question; and so far as can be seen it looks as though the Canadian commissioners are ready to barter away Canada's rights on the high seas, so far as Behring sea seals are concerned, for the price of a few schooners and some sealing tackle. If this should prove to be true it will be another Grit deal to be stopped. No one would think of charging Lord Herchell with it; the Canadian commissioners would be exclusively to blame.—Halifax Herald.

THE SENATE CALLED IN.

It seems to be definitely settled that the Canadian commissioners at Washington are to agree to give Uncle Sam vessels to the value of $643,000, and a sealing industry which brings in $750,000 a year, all for the sum of $500,000, or, at most, $600,000—the latter figure if the Canadian commissioners get all they ask! Sir Wilfrid Laurier was quite right when he said he was not a business man. Let us be thankful for the Canadian Senate.—Hamilton Spectator.

WORTH MANY MILLIONS.

It is gratifying to note that the criticisms of the proposed Behring sea settlement have spurred up our commissioners to try for something more.

How they could ever have contemplated the sale of our rights in the ocean for a few hundred thousand dollars it is difficult to imagine.

The sealing industry brings in $750,000 a year, and that at four per cent. is equal to eighteen millions of dollars.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

PATRONS' EYES OPENED.

Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, the president of the Patrons, is disappointed. He says: "We thought the men who fought so strongly against extravagant expenditure would surely be consistent enough to make some effort to maintain economy. Then, again, we were led to believe that there would be a tariff for revenue only, and not for protection. What was the result? Here is all we have received. The percentage of duty, for home consumption, on the total value of goods entered free and undutiable in 1893 was 17.38, and in 1897 it was 17.87. For the toll, as taken on the goods upon which toll alone is imposed then it would be, in 1893, 30.27, and in 1897, 30.4, of 23-100 of 1 per cent. reduction. This is not what we voted for." Mr. Wilson did not know them so well as did those who have seen them before.—Toronto Mail and Empire

THE YUKON SCANDALS.

With no end of declarations that there was nothing wrong in the Yukon administration, backed by the fact that information against any of the officials was invited, and was in no case forthcoming, the government has made a pretty complete change in the official list of territorial administration. The fact that most of those publicly accused have been removed from their offices while accusations hung over them seems to imply that mistakes, if not wrongdoing, had given some color to the charges. The outcome seems a little like a verdict of "not guilty, but lest you might be tempted to do those things whereof you have been accused we shall remove you from the opportunity."—Montreal Witness.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONTEMPT.

From the affidavits which have been published in connection with the contempt proceedings taken against W. H. Ellis and C. H. Lugrin, of the Colonist, it appears probable that those who launched the contempt proceedings against the newspaper men have done more to bring the courts of the province into contempt than has the publishing of anything that has appeared in the Colonist during the past few months. It is not so very long ago since the press of this province was prevented from discussing the actions of its responsible ministers by the cry about contempt of court which was raised after an action for libel was entered, but which has never yet come to trial. A few weeks later the members of the legislature were also prevented from discussing such action of the ministers by reason of the fact that a comparatively unknown newspaper man had been committed for trial for alleged libel in that connection. Now it is the Colonist people who are made to suffer because another crowd of politicians have the upper hand. It is time that the publishers of newspapers in British Columbia ascertained what rights they have and made up their minds to stand up together for them, instead of shouting gleeful chorus whenever one of their number is caught in the toils of proceedings for contempt of court.—Nelson Tribune.

THE PRESS AND THE BENCH.

Hon. Mr. Justice Martin displayed good taste in connection with the North Yale election protest case in declining to hear it. His Lordship stated that he had already acted against his will in election protest cases which had come before him. He said; "I have to announce for the third time from this bench that I do not wish to sit in these election cases. Owing to the absence of the judges, or their not being available, I have on prior occasions been forced to do so, but now that there are other judges available I would request you to take these matters before them." All fair-minded people will applaud Justice Martin's action in this respect. We are not, however, of those who hold that the action of any judge, no matter who he may be, or what his station on the bench, is entirely above the criticisms of the press. It has been one of the cardinal points in jouralism in Canada for the last 50 years. It was one of the guiding principles which marked the career of the late Hon. George Brown in his conduct of the Globe, and he was not backward in criticising what he believed to be unfair and unwarranted lines of conduct which judges upon the bench assumed to themselves. This was particularly demonstrated during the ever memorable suit which the late Hon. Adam Wilson brought against Mr. Brown personally for his animadversions upon that distinguished jurist's conduct on the bench, in connection with a very important election case. Mr. Brown defended himself, and for three days occupied the attention of the bench in Ontario, and with such marked success that the jury returned a verdict against him, carrying damages to the extent of one shilling only. Since then the great Canadian Thunderer has not been backward in criticising the actions of judges, it contending that even the ermine, of which all Canadians are so proud, should not be above criticism. Our belief is, and always has been, that the true palladium to our judicial, social, religious and political liberty is the absolute freedom of the press. But in saying this we do not for a moment uphold the idea that any portion of it should be carried away with the idea that licenses should take the place of liberty in abuse or vilification of any subject of the realm, no matter what his circumstances of status may be.—Vancouver World.