THE CAPITAL

British Regulars of Permanent n Canada.

Imported to Make Imperial Post-Stamp.

respondent.
—Mr. Sifton has fur- admission of misman- t that, as now stated s, several officials in oner's office at Daw- oved. T. D. Macfar- nber inspector, also is dismissed.
ies were operated un- es in the Territories ust sixteen last year

the American Bank ered himself liable to e alien labor law, by ngravers from New he new penny postage Mulock has adopted perial idea.
he way out from the ng recruiting in Can- regulars. Non-com- f the permanent force l recruiting officers, out to various points

ETTLES IT.

McVey Entered the he Club Inquirers.

28.—The inquiry in- ectors of the Lennox the intention of fast- r the sudden termina- y-Corbett contest last ok place this after- Gazette office. Both their managers and referee, "Honest" examined, but no col- by the statements

last to be questioned, stated that he did Vey had been bought ersons. "I believe in said Corbett. "He for years, and would ri. After I had re- ing room on Tuesday my brother Tom that e big fellow (meaning nsidered I was be- ped into the ring to e in McVey, and I am s not actuated by any oing as he did last Corbett's statement o the investigators, pped right there.
n behalf of Sharkey, orbett another chance McVey, who caused by jumping into the y absentee from the

ER AFFAIRS.

swap & Okanagan— Mail Service Coast.

respondent.
28.—There was an nuswap & Okanagan R. on Saturday, six mons. The baggage, nger coach and the r left the track, the d cattle car remain- Three cars went down 15 feet high. The but not one passen- The engine continued to Sicamous, arriv- ect with No. 1 west- was cleared for traf-

running the Boulder the city and many

ng forwarded to Ot- ent of the mail ser-

xing contest to-night welterweight cham- nd "Si" White, of rded to the former. his man, but the e hot. On behalf of Denver" Ed. Smith, ght, challenged any province. This was who recently defeat-

H SCANDAL.

lising Greater Storm Original Dreyfus fair.

Picquart case seems even a greater storm ir. The papers favor- taff are dumb in the decision of the mil- aris, General Zurlin- uart by courtmartial, evision are furious at efeat justice and pro- martial being ordered. at Picquart is guilty courageous desire to yfus, but on all sides in a practically secret emned on some tech- ng the apparent ob- w doubt upon his de- ecourt of cassation in everyone is asking the rlinden in so persist- Picquart, and why, if cessary, it could not decision of the court given. Everyone is a desperate attempt minister of war, Gen- general staff, even at ng disaster to the na- ery doubting person rty.
e courtmartial of Pic- signatures of leading d journalists, is be- for further names to the government. eported that M. De- war, has consented the subject in the ext Monday, when a be expected.
the case is the tor- n now poured upon is accused of quail- rlinden and the gen- oerie, Col. Picquart's nvinced that it will emn Picquart on the that the accused of- condemned on the ng secret documents, nication was in no terests of the state. ed his evidence be- ation throughout the position is expected more. There is still receive justice ow- on the courtmartial s a great friend of Clemenceau, in the the courtmartial is de Freycinet of al- an to be victimized his own chances at election.

A GOOD SAMARITAN

Captain Roope of the Pechili Has a Memorable Experience in the Philippines.

Spaniards Whose Lives Have Been Saved Reward the Saviour With Ingratitude.

Captain Matthew Roope, of the British mercantile marine, has no longer any consideration or respect for the Spaniard in any place or form. Captain Roope is just now in Shanghai looking for a new command, and the incident that cost him his last ship, the steamer Pechili, explains, in great part, the present antipathy to the decadent Latin race. It makes quite an interesting story, too, as the officers by the Glenogle tell it, with extracts from the Shanghai newspaper that originally interviewed the late skipper of the Pechili, and set down in print his tale of tribulation. e

The Pechili, Roope, master, is just such a vagrant of the seas as Kipling has pictured for the world to recognize, in several of his best short stories. She is dirty, erratic in her movements, and as liable as not to change owners or flag or service at a moment's notice to her master, in addition to whom there is no one to be consulted. Last summer this typical tramp of the tropics was in the inter-island trade in the Southern Philippines, and on September 22 visited Cataguanes, an island of considerable importance in the hemp trade.

The Governor of the island was unaware that peace had been proclaimed; in fact, he had no communication from the central government of the Philippines since April last.

After the Pechili had taken in her cargo and was actualy weighing her anchor to proceed to Cebu a boat was observed coming from the shore conveying one of the principal shippers, who was frantically waving his hand for the steamer to stop.

He was soon alongside, and told the captain that very serious news had been received from the Governor of Albay to the effect that the whole of the southern ports of Luzon were in insurrection, and the rebels were on their way to take the towns.

Would the captain go to Legaspi and rescue the women and children from being massacred?

As a gallant sailor, Captain Roope at once consented, especially as Legaspi was only 50 miles away. He reached there the same day and found the Spaniards panic-stricken, the local garrison, which consisted of native carabineros, having all deserted and gone to join the insurgents, who were within two hours' march of the town.

So frightened were they, that men, women and children—including the Governor and the officials—came on board without any baggage whatever, having left behind all their worldly goods to the tender mercies of the rebels. In fact, it was a regular stampede out of Legaspi, as previous to the arrival of the Pechili another steamer had left Legaspi full of refugees, consisting mostly of friars from the interior, who had a rough time in escaping from the rebels.

Captain Roope arrived at Cebu on September 23, and was the first to bring the news that the whole of the southern provinces of Luzon—the principal hemp district—were in the hands of the insurgents.

"On arriving at Cebu," says Captain Roope, "our passengers, those of whom we had saved from certain and cruel death, showed us the depth of their gratitude by refusing to pay their passage money, some alleging as a reason that they had not been fed at all! With so many refugees on board, fresh provisions may possibly have run short, but there was no end of canned goods on board, and we had actually been feeding them with all the delicacies of Crosse and Blackwell's factory.

"It should be said that the refusal to pay the passage money came mostly from the Spanish officials, who were accustomed to prey upon the ignorant natives and get everything free.

"As misfortunes never come singly, we had to contend with another trouble, for the Governor of Cebu promptly refused to allow us to land the refugees, fearing that it might stir up the natives if they came to know that the Spaniards were flying from the southern provinces in face of the rebel advance.

"Eventually a small Spanish steamer came alongside and relieved us of our passengers, taking them on to Iloilo. We were afterwards informed that on reaching Iloilo the Governor there likewise refused to allow the refugees to land. Driven from pillar to post, the refugees at length succeeded in reaching Manila, where American protection was extended to them.

"On our return to Cebu we found H. M. gunboat Rattler there, having been sent for by the British consul, as the rebels were threatening the town and the Britishers there were rather anxious for some protection from stray bullets. It seems that the presence of the gunboat has quieted things down a bit.

"During my stay there, from September 23 to 30, the Spanish officials seemed very uneasy and were preparing to send their families away owing to a telegram having been received from the Governor of Iloilo to send thence all the forces Cebu could spare, as 3,000 insurgents had landed on the coast with the object of taking Iloilo.

"It is needless to say that the Governor of Iloilo, with the consideration of his own safety in mind, never complied with the order.

"We believe that the Rattler proceeded afterwards to Iloilo to protect British interests there.

"Before proceeding to attack the southern provinces, the insurgents cut all telegraphic communications with Manila, so that nothing is known there of what is going on in the south.

"You are already aware that when the insurrection broke out in Cebu in the early part of the year, the Spaniards bombarded the port. The town is still in ruins and nothing has so far been done in the way of repairs. A number of broken-open safes lying in the streets afford unmistakable proof that the place was sacked. The Spaniards accuse the natives of it, and the latter affirm that the Spanish soldiers themselves looted the town.

"No United States man-of-war has as yet appeared, either in Cebu or Iloilo, and the natives say that at the first appearance of the Americans they will make short work of all the Spaniards. These fully realize their serious position and appear to think that they would not be able to hold out much longer. When the Pechili was in Cebu several Spanish steamers, now under the American flag, arrived, and their skippers were ordered by the Governor to haul down the flag while in port. Thousands of natives flocked to the seaside to have a look at the 'Stars and Stripes.'

"Leaving Legaspi, on our way to Cebu, we met a small steamer and stopped to communicate with her. She was crowded with soldiers and refugees and reported that she came from the Island of Dleat, where there was hard fighting with the rebels, who ultimately defeated the Spaniards, and they had to abandon the place. In parting with her the passengers on both steamers gave three Viva Espana."

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

Provincial Police Are Investigating the Burning of a Fairgrove Estate Dwelling Saturday Night.

The particular locality just off the Cedar Hill road toward Mount Tolmie, and known as the Fairgrove estate, was, for the third time within a few years, the scene of a somewhat mysterious fire on Saturday night last—a fire at which the department could, of course, do nothing, but in connection with which the provincial police are now making a few inquiries.

The building destroyed was a two-story frame dwelling belonging to Elizard Tetu, a Frenchman who has but recently returned to the country from an extended stay in California. He was out at the property on Friday last with a Chinaman, cleaning up the place and building a verandah for a promised tenant. There was no fire built, however, and it is difficult to account for the blaze that Mr. and Mrs. W. McKeon discovered shortly after midnight on Saturday.

They had been spending the evening at the residence of Rev. Mr. Flinton, and were returning home when they noticed the dense black smoke rising over the Tetu place and detected a strong smell of coal oil in the air. Mr. McKeon, on investigating closer, found a ladder at the building, and a chair just outside the door, with a Chinaman's white kitchen coat on the back of it. As it had been raining a second deluge and yet the coat was dry, Mr. McKeon thought the circumstances sufficiently suspicious to induce him to take possession of the chair, the ladder and the coat. The house and everything else in and about it burned to ashes.

Another suspicious circumstance reported to the police is that while Tetu claims to have been ill at his room in the city, Mr. Hurlburt and two other residents of the district declare that they met him on the road and coming toward town very shortly after the fire was discovered. Mr. Hurlburt says that it was in front of Macrae's milk ranch that he passed the Frenchman, the latter muffled up to the eyes and apparently drunk. He was hurrying townward with his head down, and would neither stop nor talk when halted and requested to look where the reflection of the fire was already reddening the sky. Tetu, on the other hand, insists that it was a case of mistaken identity; that he did not leave his bed on Saturday night; and that the place must have been set on fire by some malicious Chinaman.

The insurance amounted to $600 in all—$400 on building and $200 on contents—placed with one of the companies represented by Pemberton & Sons.

JAPAN'S CLAN CABINET.

General Yamagata Becomes Prime Minister—The Government Drawn From Two Families.

The ascendancy of the quasi-military, or "active foreign policy" party in Japan is well indicated in the selection of General Marquis Yamagata, the hero of the war that brought Japan to the status of adult among the nations, as premier of the empire—news of which was received by the Glenogle on Sunday morning. The new premier is understood to contemplate a vigorous, or even aggressive foreign policy, and the immediate undertaking of important defence works in various parts of the empire. Much is expected from him by the native press, which points to the fact that he is not what has come to be termed a "professional politician," and urges him to pursue the simple, courageous and straightforward course that is natural to him and worthy of a Japanese officer. The organization of the Yamagata cabinet was announced the day before the Glenogle sailed from Yokohama, as follows:

Premier, Marquis Yamagata; home affairs, Marquis Saigo; foreign affairs, Viscount Aoki; finance, Count Matsugata; navy, Vice-Admiral Yamamoto; justice, Mr. Kiyoura; education, Admiral Count Kabayama; agriculture and commerce, Mr. Sone; communications, Viscount Yoshikawa.

Of the above, Mr. Kiyoura, Mr. Sone and Viscount Yoshikawa were all members of the last Ito cabinet. Viscount Katsura, the minister of war, retains his portfolio, while Marquis Saigo has been transferred from the navy to the home department. Thus another Strong Clan cabinet has again taken the reins of power. It includes four Satsuma men—Marquis Saigo, Count Matsugata, Count Kabayama and Admiral Yonamoto—and four Chushu men, Marquis Yamagata, Viscount Aoki, Viscount Katsura and Mr. Sone.

DOMINION OFFICIAL ANALYSIS.

The Dominion official analyst, in a recent analysis of Abbey's Effervescent Salt, says: "Abbey's Effervescent Salt contains no ingredients of an injurious or unwholesome character. This compound contains saline bases which form fruit salts when water is added, and is then a very delightful aperient beverage, highly palatable and effective." The daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt will keep you in good health. Sold by druggists everywhere at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size, 25 cents.

DR. CHASE

REMOVES THE CAUSE AND THUS PERMANENTLY CURES.

RHEUMATISM.

Even yet some people try to banish rheumatism by rubbing on liniments and oils, but most people have learned that one must go deeper to cure this disease. It won't rub out. So long as there is uric acid in the blood there will be rheumatic pain, and uric acid can only be removed by the kidneys. It's the special work of the kidneys to remove this poisonous acid from the blood. If they don't do it they are not in proper working order. They need help. Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills make the kidneys healthy and vigorous. They cure rheumatism to stay cured, because they remove uric acid from the blod, and this is the cause of rheumatism. Healthy kidneys, no uric acid; no uric acid, no rheumatism.

Dr. Chase's New Receipt Book, cloth bound, 500 pages, regular price $1.00, sent to any address in Canada on receipt of 50 cents and this coupon. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. 31.

WHALING IN PROSPECT

Expert From Norway Who Is Confident of Finding Wealth in These Waters.

Modest Investment Needed to Establish This New and Profitable Enterprise.

From a pretty well defined movement now on foot, it seems that the hunting of whales will shortly be added to the many remunerative industries of British Columbia. A gentleman in a position to know, but who did not wish to be quoted on the subject, has been a guest at the Victoria for the last few days. He states that an English company is willing to back such an enterprise, which when started would no doubt develop into immense proportions. No definite plans have been decided on yet, and, if Victorians are sufficiently interested in having the headquarters of the industry here, he saw no reason why they should be disappointed, providing they were willing to take hold of the business.

This gentleman says that $45,000 would establish the business, including the cost of building one steamer. There are no vessels on the coast that has steam suitable for whaling. They would have to be steel vessels of a very staunch description and registering about 50 tons. There are about 40 of these steamers employed on the coast of Norway. The gun used for shooting the whales has a three-inch bore, and is mounted on a swivel carriage in the bow of the steamer. The harpoon, which is thrown from the gun, weighs 170 pounds.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Nov. 28.—Samuel Foyn, of Norway, is in the city on business looking to the establishment of whaling operations directed from British Columbia ports. Mr. Foyn is not pleased with the unauthorized publicity already given to his business, which, he says, he would have preferred to keep to himself, but since the affair has got into print he thought it best to give the Colonist, the first paper whose representative called upon him for that purpose, the facts of the case. He said:

"My brother-in-law suggested that I come to this coast to look into the whaling business. First, who am I? I am a nephew to Svend Foyn, who was the first man to whale in Iceland and the first to whale on the Russian coast. I am here to engage capital, and am not yet bound to any one. As to whether Vancouver or Victoria will be the home port of the projected whaling business, I am indifferent, as a whaler is seldom in port. His home is on the sea.

"I am here to engage capital in a whaling venture. I am convinced that your waters are rich in whales. The amount required for an oil factory and the first year's expenses will be $45,000. I guarantee to pay 17 per cent. on such an investment. It is suggested that 15 per cent. will be ample. I have never paid less than 30 per cent., and, as the Pacific is teeming with whales, I am safe in making it 17 per cent. or better.

"On the Korean coast last season I secured ninety tons of oil in two and a half months. I will undertake to secure 200 tons here in the season.

"I will make a wager that I can in six hours from starting from Burrard Inlet bring back a whale. If I don't bring one back, I will banquet the board of trade. If I do, I must be paid market rates for the whale, which will be drawn through the city in view of the public, and I will give the proceeds of such sale to the city hospitals. I do not suppose my wager will be accepted. It is simply made as an earnest of my faith in the whaling enterprise here. Why have I this faith? Simply because I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction that every whale caught in Norway is found in these waters.

"Before enumerating them, let it be understood that whalebone is worth about $10,000 a ton, and oil £18 or £16, according to quality, dark or light. Close to the coast the knoel and devil-fish are found in greatest abundance. They swim in shallow water and are thick with barnacles. Queen Charlotte sound is swarming with them. Next come the blue fish and fin-backs. They are also very numerous here, but are captured in deep water. They swarm in the gulfs of Alaska.

"The steamer required would be 85 feet long, with high horse-power. The Foyn harpoon contains a bomb at the point. To the moveable prongs of the harpoon are attached the ropes. When the harpoon is driven into the whale the ropes are pulled, spreading the prongs and securing the whale. By the same movement a bomb is exploded, killing the whale, which immediately sinks. By a strong winch, the whale is pulled to the side of the vessel. When three are caught, the steamer starts for the factory, the speed of the vessel keeping the whale afloat.

"I do not fear making my scheme public or speaking of the great wealth you have in whales here, because I do not fear competition. In spite of numerous temptations, I will never do anything else but whale. I live on the excitement and the big chances of rich reward.

"The whaling season in this latitude lasts the year round. The vocation is extremely dangerous, but I have steamed from Christiana to Hongkong in a 42-ton net steamer, with 10 of a crew, in 57 days, in spite of tearful remonstrances of relatives before setting out, and I am not afraid of any storms or seas you can run me against here. That is all I have to say now, except that it is wrong that I am in direct negotiations with anybody with cast iron bonds that I must not speak. If the public must know my business, I must give it to them correctly."

"FINEST UNDER THE SUN."

American Miner's Tribute to the Northern British Columbia Gold Fields.

From the Seattle P.-I.

Horace Leach, a well known Seattle printer, formerly on the Post-Intelligencer, accompanied by nineteen others, arrived in the city October 18 from the Atlin mining region. They will all return to the mines in March, as all have claims they wish to develop. The party, numbering twenty-one persons, had left Atlin fourteen days previously in a rowboat for Bennett. They had a very hard trip out, and a boy, a young fellow from Chicago named Kirby, about 17 years old, was ill with typhoid fever. His father was along. The boy and his father are now at Bennett.

"That is the finest country under the sun," said Leach. "I have claims on Little Spruce, Dixie creek, Otter creek, Slate creek and McKee creek. Otter creek is a good creek and is coming to the front. J. S. Fenn, who came out with the party, is one of the discoverers of Otter creek."

"Have you heard anything much concerning this new creek called McKee?" was asked.

"Yes, it is the richest creek in the district. It is better than Pine. I was on the creek November 1, and have a claim two and a half miles above discovery. Fenn and myself panned out about eight pans of dirt, almost freezing our hands, and making no effort to save the fine gold. This is what the eight pans brought."

Leach unrolled a cloth in which nestled over half an ounce of small nuggets. Without saving the fine gold or even the coarse particles, the dirt went over $1 to the pan in nuggets.

"McKeen shows up better than any creek in the district," said Leach.

Leach went into the Atlin country three months ago with A. J. Stoel and Lee Billings. He says that it is the finest grazing land for stock he ever saw, and concerning the general characteristics of the ground he said:

"The ground is never frozen badly. The snow comes down and this freezes hard, thus affording protection for the ground. The ground being always warm accounts for the luxuriant grasses in the early spring and throughout the season. There is no portion of the region where a man cannot get about on horseback with ease."

Leach will return in March.

"It will be about May 1 before active mining operations can be commenced," said he, "but I will get in early in order to build my cabin and erect the sluice boxes, etc. I predict a great camp there next spring."

He says that there will be many claims there open to filing in the spring which are now staked. He says that many of the claims the locator will be unable to represent, owing to the number of locations he has made.

In a letter from Skagway to the Post-Intelligencer, W. M. Brook, president and manager of the Ruby Sand Gold Mining Company, of Lituya bay, says:

"Every miner who comes from the Atlin mining camp confirms the reports of the great richness of the district. C. H. De Witt sold a half interest in the claim, which is fifty feet above discovery on Pine, for $1,000 in gold coin to A. J. Wooll, of Sacramento. Since this sale word has been brought out that this claim is worth ten times the value placed on it by the owners.

"Sam McColley, of Pendleton, Ore., sold a half interest in two claims on Spruce and Birch creeks to-day to De Witt for $2,000. Mr. McColley is the man who discovered the first bench claims near Atlin. It was he and Capt. Sperry who dug out the big nuggets this fall on Pine creek."

WANT HELP TO LET GO.

Returning American Officer Thinks Philippines a Burden Not a Blessing.

Unsuited in All Conditions for Colonization—Soldiers Against Retention.

Captain Frederick Keye, of the First North Dakota Volunteers, arrived in Victoria on Sunday morning last by the steamship Glenogle, going through to his old home in Fargo, where he had hoped to spend Thanksgiving Day. He is direct from Manila, which he left on leave less than a month ago, and was overwhelmed with astonishment on learning that the United States had offered, and Spain shown a disposition to accept $20,000,000 for the Philippines.

"Why," he said, "I don't pretend to be any authority, but I told the opinion, I think, of all the officers at Manila—that Uncle Sam don't want the Philippines. They would'nt be any use to him, and they'd be a constant source of annoyance and expense. The distance from our own shores, the climate and the characteristics of population all forbid the Americanizing of the islands, while the people are utterly incapable of self-government.

"Our position there, it seems to me, is very like that of the man who had the bear by the tail. We daren't let go just now, but if some other nation would kindly come along and help us to let go, it would be a mighty good idea. There's no reason in the cry for the retention of the islands. It's simply pride of possession and natural acquisitiveness.

"The condition of affairs when I left? Why, about the same. I did not see much of what was going on, my duty being chiefly outpost, protecting the south side of the town at old Fort Malate. The United States forces have now been advanced to guard also the waterworks side. The source of annoyance and danger is the constantly quarrelling party for self-government. My duty was to watch one of Aguinaldo's lieutenants, who, while supposedly devoted to his chief, was quite ready at any time to sacrifice him and start in business as a liberator on his own account. There's no solidity or community of purpose among them. Down in the southern districts the revolutionists are in possession, but there they are a different party again from Aguinaldo's.

"No, you can safely say the feeling of the United States officers on the ground is against the retention of the Philippines."

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

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

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

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

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

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are

Without a Rival

And have the

LARGEST SALE

of any Patent Medicine in the World.

at all Drug Stores.

ATLIN MINES ARE O.K.

Prosperous Bench Claim Owners Tell Why They Have Confidence in the Camp.

Good Prospects to Teslin Lake—Open Weather Yet and Travel Is Easy.

Homer Matheson, who hails from Wilkesbarre, Pa., and is owner of a bench claim one mile above discovery on Pine creek, left by the Islander this morning for the East, where he will spend Christmas with his family and relatives. He came down from the Atlin country in company with his nearest neighbor, Capt. J. L. Sperry, of Tacoma, and agrees with that gentleman in his prediction that the possibilities of the Atlin country are infinitely greater than those of the Klondike.

"They say the dirt isn't half as rich as the Upper Yukon ground," said Mr. Matheson in conversation at the Dominion yesterday. "Well, what if it isn't? It don't cost one-half or one-quarter as much to get to it and get it out, or to live while you're doing it. Take my own experience. I've been two months and a half on my claim and took $3,100 net out of it. That's the sort of a proposition it is. Sperry has been washing his dirt from the surface down—that's his system—and saved $1,900 clear from August 23, when he came on the scene, to September 25, when we came out. The richest claims in the whole district are very often found to be these bench claims on the old river-beds. They're quite as good, to my thinking, as the creek propositions."

* * *

Captain Sperry, to whom Matheson refers as his nearest neighbor, is also fully convinced of the permanency of the Atlin field, for in an interview by the Tacoma Ledger he says:

"There is gold all over the Atlin district. Wash gravel has been found on the very mountain tops. In the neighborhood of 12,000 claims were located before the close of the season, and next summer will demonstrate that nearly every claim will pay wages, while some will yield fabulous returns. The Atlins are essentially summer diggings, and I know of no camp where the climate is better suited to mining. The season will open towards the closing of April. The richest thing, to my notion, in the camp is the quartz discovery of Redman, on the shores of Taku Arm, about 25 miles west of Atlin City. Here Redman discovered a four-foot cropping that assays $1,700 to the ton. After they got down 18 or 19 feet, the ledge widened from four to thirteen feet. If it continues to widen, as it no doubt will, one can readily see that it will yield as much gold as any man could wish."

* * *

T. H. Jones and W. D. Kinsloe, who arrived here by the City of Seattle last evening, and are registered at the Dominion, are the very latest citizens of Atlin to reach the outside. They came down from Skagway by the City of Topeka, and were compelled to go to the Sound against their wish, through the refusal of the Topeka's master to call at Victoria. "Last time" was the excuse. When Messrs. Jones and Kinsloe left the capital of the new gold diggings there were about 300 men there, preparing for winter residence by completing their cabins and making all things snug. Prospecting had been necessarily abandoned, as well as the working of the claims, the season being just now unpropitious for the miner to display his activity. Some snow had fallen, but not enough to offer any hindrance to a man desirous of getting into or out of the country, as the two new arrivals found that they only had to carry their canoe for about four miles of the journey to the head of Bennett lake. All the rest of the water journey was plain sailing.

* * *

F. C. Lund, who has not only been in the Atlin country, but prospected between there and Teslin, is at the Dallas. He said yesterday that the chances are good for gold discoveries all the way from Atlin to Teslin, with perhaps the exception of a small strip between the upper end of Surprise lake and Davis creek—or Sucker lake, as it is better known. As Surprise lake is just on the British Columbia side of the boundary, and Davis creek a short distance over in the Northwest Territories side, this would mean that there is not likely to be great trouble just at this point of difficulties between provincial and Dominion officials over claim locations.

Mr. Lund found gold in two creeks off Davis lake, but did not have time to prospect there this autumn, as the season was too far advanced. Like everyone who has been in the Atlin country, he says that Atlin is a poor man's district, where big individual fortunes will not be made in mining, but where every man who goes in and works systematically will make money, as the gold is distributed very evenly. Already people are getting supplies sent in over the White pass railway to the summit, and from there will haul their stuff to Otter lake and wait until the lake freezes over, so as to utilize the ice surface. Atlin lake and the head of Taku Arm will be frozen over before that, so there will be no difficulty in getting right to discovery, where some 250 people are wintering.

Mr. Lund came out from Atlin about the end of October, but afterwards returned to Bennett, and on November 15 saw Captain Cartwright, of the N. W. M. P., who, with a companion, came out in a small boat, the last before navigation closed.

Everyone is predicting a lively time at Atlin in the spring, and from what Mr. Lund says, it looks as though Victoria merchants will have to hustle or other cities will get ahead of them in capturing the business.

It is understood that Lord Kitchener, while on his visit to Balmoral, presented to Queen Victoria many interesting relics of the battle of Omdurman. The final destiny of the Khalifa's standard is not at present known, but as it seems to have been captured by the Soudanese troops it it thought not improbable that it may hang in the Khedive's palace at Cairo.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt shares her husband's enjoyment for cartoons. Mrs. Thomas Platt has said that she sometimes fears to open a paper, and so, too, does Mrs. Russell Sage; but Mrs. Roosevelt has made quite a collection of the multitudinous representations of the Rough Rider.

Among Col. Roosevelt's less-known hunting experiences was that of tramping upon a rattlesnake in Colorado. The reptile stung the future Rough Rider and made a sick man of him for several days.

FULL COURT.

Daniel v. Gold Hill Argument Concluded—The List For To-Day.

The Full court yesterday heard the appeal in Daniel v. Gold Hill Mining Co. The action was brought by plaintiff to set aside a sale of the Gold Hill mining claim in Rossland, made by the directors at a meeting in Spokane, without notice of this having been given in British Columbia. The sale was made to E. J. Doneen, a brother of one of the directors. This action was tried before Mr. Justice Drake, who set aside the sale. This sale was for the nominal consideration of $1,030, of which part was paid by Doneen buying up for $432 a claim of a contractor against the company, and giving a note for the balance, the balance not yet being paid. The property was valued by experts all the way from nothing to $25,000. About $5,500 had been paid for development work on the claim. Mr. Justice Drake set aside the sale, on the ground that no notice of the meeting had been given according to the British Columbia statutes, and also on the ground of collusion. The appellants are M. and E. Doneen. Judgment was reserved. Mr. L. P. Duff for appellants; Mr. W. J. Taylor for respondents.

The Full court dismissed the appeal of Dr. Arthurs in a preliminary point taken in the Nelson Electric Light By-Law appeal. Mr. Gordon Hunter for appellant; Mr. A. S. Potts for respondent.

LIST FOR TO-DAY.

1. Peters v. Sampson.
2. Re Nelson City By-Law No. 34.
3. Dunlop v. Haney.
4. Connell v. Madden.
5. Re lot 423, Victoria city.

STILL AFTER MISSIONARIES.

Fresh Outrages Reported From Far Cathay—Soldiers Are Sent to Punish the Offenders.

The district of Poklo, Welchow prefecture, is once again the scene of anti-Christian disturbance, for according to copies of the Hongkong Daily Press, received by the just-arrived Glenogle, an attack was made a short time ago upon the Christians and a native missionary was badly wounded. The leader of the rioters, a man named Chu Kwai-ku, was arrested and placed on his trial before the local magistrate, but the mob took his part and stormed the yamen, nearly tearing it down; fortunately soldiers appeared before the destruction was completed and dispersed them. The magistrate sent to the Viceroy of Canton requesting the assistance of more troops, and these have been sent.

The foreign representatives in Pekin on November 7 warned the Chinese government that, should the Chinese troops of which a complaint has been made, not be withdrawn from Chihli province before the 15th, the powers would adopt suitable measures for controlling the railways and telegraphs from the coast to Pekin—i.e. the powers will take possession of them by force. The troops were promptly withdrawn.

A Chungking dispatch of October 29, states that General Shiu, commander of the troops dispatched for the suppression of the Yobanshi, sent a letter to the deputy inspector of Scheram stating that the insurgents having been totally defeated, and proposed to hand over the French missionary Ferrier. The proposal has been accepted by the Viceroy, who promised the leader of the Yobanshi a government decoration and other preferment.

A communication has been received by a friend at Shanghai from Chang Yinghuan, since the date on which he was reported to have been murdered. "The report of his murder is therefore believed unfounded," sagely observes a Nagasaki correspondent.

ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

The remarkable exhortation of Lord Chief Justice Russell on Lord Mayor's day concerning the evils of company promoting with the purchasing names of the nobility, coupled with the statement, that the British public has lost $140,000,000 in sixty years in unsound industrial investments, has excited general attention, but has not called forth any definite plans showing how to put a stop to this deplorable state of things.

Lord Kelvin, now more than seventy-five years old, has just taken out a patent on an improved device for making soundings at sea. Although his life work has been philosophical rather than mechanical, and has related to physical phenomena, Lord Kelvin is the author of a number of useful instruments, among them the siphon recorder for registering cable messages, and the quadrant electrometer.

Of the members of the present British Cabinet eight are old Etonians, namely the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Lord Cross, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Earl Cadogan, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and Mr. Akers-Douglas. Of the rest, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Chaplin, Sir Matthew White Ridley, and Mr. Walter Long are Harrovians; Mr. Goschen is an old Rugby boy; Lord James of Hereford went to Cheltenham; while the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Halsbury, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Ritchie were all privately educated.

PECULIAR AND PERTINENT.

It is against the rules to carry matches on board the modern man-of-war.

The Tartarian alphabet contains 202 letters, being the longest in the world.

There is a well in West Virginia which discharges natural gas with a roar that can be heard six miles away.

It is believed by oil experts that West Virginia is underlaid by a sea of petroleum. The output of white sand oil for 1897 amounted to over 18,000,00 barrels.

In many employments requiring dexterity and quickness with the hands, women are far more valuable than men. For instance, where the folding of large quantities of books or magazines is required, one woman can do as much as two men.

Among the Sioux Indians, if when one family borrows a kettle from another, it is expected that, when the kettle is returned, a small portion of the food that has been cooked in it will be left in the bottom as the owner must always know what was cooked in her kettle.

Probably the oldest operative treaty is the Concordat of Horns, which has governed the relations of the Catholic church in Germany since 1122.

The house of Capet has the longest unbroken succession in the male line—from Hugh Capet, king of France in 987, to Louis Philippe's abdication in 1848.

German university students have increased in number from about 10,000 25 years ago to 32,241 last year. The increase is out of proportion to the population.

Frederick the Great composed the "Marche Real," the national anthem of Spain, and Pedro I of Brazil the "Hymno Constitutional," the national air of Portugal.

The French language, it appears, is better adapted to the purpose of the telephone than the English. It is stated that the large number of sibilant or hissing syllables in English renders it a less easy and accurate means of communication.

The Hindoos consider their dead as sacred and do not allow them to be handled by alien hands, the nearest male relative—son, father or brother— preparing the body for burial, and if there be none of these relatives a son is adopted by the family for the purpose.

DR. CHASE'S PREPARATIONS HAVE MERIT.

For piles, eczema, salt rheum, pin worms and all skin diseases Dr. Chase's Ointment is a positive cure. It is recommended by Dr. C. M. Harlan, of the Journal of Health.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, with blower included, will cure incipient catarrh in a few hours; chronic catarrh in one month's treatment.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the only combined kidney-liver pill made and will positively cure all kidney - liver troubles.

SCHOONER OTTO FINED

Ordered to Pay Two Hundred Pounds for Being Within the Prohibited Sealing Zone.

Chief Justice Considers the Captain Was Careless When Close to the Line.

The sealing schooner Otto was yesterday fined £200 by Chief Justice McColl for being found sealing within the prohibited zone round the Pribyloff islands. The Otto was seized by Captain Finnis of H.M.S. Amphion on September 10, and was ordered to Victoria, where she since has been awaiting trial. The case came up yesterday in the Admiralty court, Mr. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., appearing for the Crown and Mr. E. V. Bodwell for the owners of the Otto. Captain Finnis not being in town, his deposition was put in in evidence. It was in effect that early on the morning of September 10 the Otto was found about 16 miles inside the prohibited zone, her canoes out and engaged in sealing. The deposition stated further that the day was clear, but Captain Gosse of the Otto explained the presence of his vessel in the zone by reason of his not being able the day before to take observations owing to thick weather, and also by reason of his being misled by a chart showing the currents.

Captain Gosse in his evidence said that on the 8th September he believed the vessel was 8 miles outside the zone by dead reckoning and on the 9th that he was 4½ miles outside. He therefore tried to increase the distance so that he would keep outside, for the orders from his owners were not to go inside the zone. He was misled, however, by the currents marked on the chart, for while he thought he was getting further from the zone the current drifted him back. The weather was too thick for him to take observations on the 9th. He did not take any observations on the 10th before the boats went out in the early morning, for the men were anxious to get out as quickly as possible.

Though the suit was first entered for confiscation of the vessel, Mr. Pooley in his argument only pressed for a fine, as Captain Finnis ascribed the fact of the Otto's being in prohibited water to the carelessness of the captain.

The Chief Justice gave judgment as follows:

"The mere fact which is admitted that the ship was engaged in sealing in prohibited waters constitutes an offence under the act. The ship Minnie, 23 S.C. at p. 484. Mr. Pooley stated that he could only ask for a fine, Captain Finnis, the seizing officer, having attributed carelessness to the master. Where the owner of a ship employs a competent master and furnishes him with proper instruments, and the master uses due diligence, but for some unforeseen cause against which no precaution reasonably necessary to be taken can guard, is found sealing where sealing is forbidden, the Court would be well exercised by the imposition of a nominal fine only.

"But in this case the master for eight days immediately preceding the day of seizure was knowingly sealing in the close vicinity of the prohibited zone, and while I am desirous of making every allowance for him because of his having been misled as to the current by the chart upon which he relied and in the difficulties owing to bad weather and to his men not being well under control, I cannot permit him of great carelessness in not taking a sight on that day before allowing his men to leave the ship.

"Having regard to the limit of £500, I think the justice of the case will be met by the infliction of a fine of £200, upon payment of which within one month the ship, equipage and cargo will be released."

IAN MACLAREN'S VIEW.

London, Nov. 26.—Ian Maclaren (the Rev. John Watson), lecturing on Friday last described the typical American as being "tall, sinewy, nervous, eager and self confident. Bright, with enormous intellectual possibilities."

He added: "The New York man is the money maker and the Boston man is the bookworm. Philadelphia is the city of old families, where each man knows his neighbor's grandfather. Chicago is the city of hurry. In a sense, a coarse city, but one where the navvy rises to own a splendid art collection."

By the Wayside.

After a spin along the country roads, there is nothing so refreshing and revivifying as a teaspoonful of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

in a tumbler of water. It refreshes and revives you, and adds fifty per cent. to the pleasure and healthfulness of wheeling. Carry a bottle in your kit, and without the assistance of ice you can have a cooling as well as a refreshing drink.

Recommended by physicians and medical journals, and sold