SAMPSON AND SHAFTER

How Each Commander Urged the Other to Go in and Possess Santiago.

History of the Disputes Before the Enemy's Gate and for Possession of Spoils.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The navy department to-day made public a report from Admiral Sampson, covering the operations of his blockading fleet off Santiago, after the destruction of Cervera's squadron. The report begins with a despatch dated on the flagship New York, July 15, and winds up with one from the same flagship, dated Guantanamo, August 4. In the first report Admiral Sampson tell of the demonstration made against Aguadores by the Michigan troops under Duffield, the point of which was that as soon as the ships took part in the firing the Spaniards disappeared. He says the bombardment of Santiago on the 2nd of July served no particular end, because Shafter's attack had been postponed.

He quotes despatches from himself to Shafter, stating it is impossible to force an entrance to the harbor until the mines have been removed, and that work could be accomplished only after the troops had taken the forts. Shafter replied he could not tell when he could take the batteries. If they were as difficult as those against which he was pitted, it would take some time and a great loss of life. Said he: "I am at a loss to see why the navy cannot work under a destructive fire as well as the army. My loss yesterday was over 500 men. By all means keep up the fire until the heights are demolished. I expect, however, with time and sufficient men, to capture the forts along the bay."

An hour later on the same day, July 2, Shafter again appealed to Sampson to immediately force the harbor entrances, so as to avoid further loss among his men, already heavy.

He said: "You can operate with less loss than I can."

In reply on the same day Admiral Sampson pointed out that the channel of the harbor was well strewn with mines, which would certainly result in the sinking of one or more of his ships if he attempted to enter the harbor, and that by sinking them the harbour would be blocked against the entrance of others. He had hoped Shafter would take the batteries from the rear, so he might drag for the torpedoes, but it was Shafter's earnest desire that he should force the entrance. He would prepare to undertake it, thinking, however, the position of both the army and the navy would be made more difficulty if they failed in the attempt. He promised to use mines at Guantanamo to counter-mine those at Santiago, which would consume considerable time. Said Sampson: "It is not so much the loss of men, as the loss of ships which has until now deterred me from making a direct attack upon the ships within the port."

Admiral Sampson says that after the destruction of Cervera's fleet Shafter renewed the request that he should force an entrance to the harbor, and it was arranged by them that the outside forts should be taken by the marines and Cubans after the fleet had shelled them. Then the harbor was to be forced by the fleet. Admiral Sampson says he does not know why this plan was abandoned, and still believes time and many lives might have been saved had it been carried out.

"Thus," says Sampson, "I have been surprised to see published in the papers any statement of a refusal on my part to endeavor to force my way into the harbor and cannot understand—in case the newspaper report has been a truthful statement of what was sent by him—Gen. Shafter's sending any report of this kind.

"I here, moreover, would animadvert upon the apparently extraordinary openness with which every detail of hope, effort, or suggestion on the part of the army has been published. The unwisdom of such a procedure is too manifest for discussion."

Continuing, Admiral Sampson says: "The navy has been placed in such an invidious and false position before the country through the very unwise publication of Gen. Shafter's telegrams that I think this matter in some way should be made clear to the public."

On July 14, Admiral Sampson sent the following to Secretary Long:

"The published telegrams of General Shafter in the Herald of July 6 reflect on the navy. I wish the department and the President to understand the first requisite to opening the harbor to Santiago is to occupy the forts and intrenchments at its entrance, guarding the mine fields, and that the general has never made a move to do this, although before his army landed he stated such was the primary object of his operations. If the general chooses to ignore the sea approaches, and to attack Santiago to the east and north, that is his affair, but it should be clearly understood that this attack does not improve the situation at the harbor entrance, from which his left flank is distant not less than four miles. I have been ready at any time during the last three weeks to silence the works, to clear the entrance of mines and to enter the harbor whenever the army will do the part which the proper conduct of the war assigns to it. To throw my ships to certain destruction upon the mine field would be suicidal folly, and I have not the force to form a landing party strong enough to insure the capture of the forts. No disagreements mentioned by the paper have been brought to my notice by Gen. Shafter."

Admiral Sampson gives a number of despatches saying he was asked to participate in the terms of surrender, and tried to find out when he would send a representative; but owing to one or two delays no time was fixed. Sampson comments as follows:

"The following shows clearly the most absolute joint action, and I took it for granted that we should be joint signatories of any capitulations, as is customary in all services in such circumstances. Capt. Chadwick arrived at the front at the eariest hour possible for him to do so, and informed Gen. Shafter of my expectancy in the matter, but Gen. Shafter peremptorily refused. The convention has never been signed, and he stated as one reason that nothing had been said of the army in my report of the fleet's action of July 3. There would have been as much reason for mentioning the navy in the report of the land action of July 1 when an assault was made by our army on the Spanish lines.

"No mention was made of the shipping in the capitulations, and Capt. Chadwick informed Gen. Shafter that all Spanish ships would be regarded by us as property to be turned over to the navy. He said he would refer such matters to the secretary of war, but that, of course, had no bearing upon what I considered my duty in the matter, particularly in view of our late experience of Spanish perfidy in regard to injury to ships, which, in my opinion, made it necessary to look after their safety at once. I thus, after the hauling down of the Spanish flag, sent prize crews on board the gunboat Alvarado and to five merchant steamers in the harbor. An official of the army was found on board the Alvarado, who stated he had been sent to take charge of her, whereupon I addressed the following letter to Gen. Shafter:

"U. S. Flagship New York,
"July 17, 1898.

"Sir:—Upon sending in an officer to take charge of the captured Spanish gunboat, the Alvarado, it was found that one of your officers was on board, evidently with the expectation of taking her in charge. It should hardly be necessary to remind you that in all joint operations of the character of those which have resulted in the fall of Santiago, all floating material is turned over to the navy, as all forts, etc., go to the army. I have been lying within 500 yards of the Morro, from which the Spanish flag was hauled down at 9 o'clock a.m., and upon which the United States flag has not (9 p.m.) been hoisted. Although my forces have frequently engaged the forts and yours have not exchanged a shot with them, I await the arrival of a detachment of your troops to take possession, as they must eventually occupy them, I expect the same consideration.

"I request that you will relieve Lieut. Caruthers of the duty given him, as I have directed Lieut. Marbles to assume command of the Alvarado.

"Very respectfully, etc."

After quoting some further correspondence on the matter, in which Sampson claims the prizes, he refers to the expulsion of Lieut. Doyle from the captured vessels, and the failure of Shafter to invite any of the squadron officers to to present at the surrender, and adds:

"This, of course, may have been a mere oversight, but it is, of course, to be regretted that any such thing took place. Had the navy been withdrawn after the action of the 3rd, after which all the fleet's operations were to aid the army, all the shipping referred to would have escaped, and our army become the besieged instead of the besiegers, as, of course, the Reina Mercedes and the gunboat Alvarado would have been free to destroy or drive off the transport fleet. I do not think the commanding general appreciates how necessary a part of our great forces were to the reduction of Santiago and the surrender of its garrison in any case, independently of the effect of our shell, which latter was undoubtedly one of the principal causes of the surrender at this time."

Shafter's rejoinder came on August 3. He declined to acknowledge the rights claimed by Admiral Sampson, and stated that as the terms of surrender were only signed by the commisision appointed by him, and not by himself nor Gen. Toral, he should protest against Admiral Sampson's signing them.

Sampson cites a number of telegrams to show that Shafter had the assistance of the fleet in bringing about the surrender.

CERVERA A TRUE PROPHET.

Spanish Admiral Protested Against Spain Rushing Into War With Certainty of Defeat.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The navy department to-day published at the office of naval intelligence the "views" of Admiral Cervera regarding the Spanish navy in the late war.

Captain Clover, the chief intelligence officer, explains that this is a reprint of a number of letters published in La Epoca of Madrid on the 5th of the present month. They were written by Cervera in protest against Spain rushing into war in the face of certain defeat, due to the naval strength of the United States and the unpreparedness of the Spanish navy. Cervera writes:

"I ask myself if it is right for me to keep silent, and thereby make myself an accomplice in adventures which will surely cause the total ruin of Spain. And for what purpose? To defend an island which was ours, but belongs to us no more, because even if we should not lose it by right in the war, we have lost it in the fact, and with it all wealth and an enormous number of young men, victims of the climate and bullets in the defence of what is now no more than a romantic idea. Furthermore, I believe that this opinion of mine should be known to the queen, and by the whole council of ministers. I have deemed it my duty to express my opinions to the proper authorities clearly and without beating about the bush. Now let orders be given to me. I will carry them out with energy and decision. I am ready for the worst."

Captain Clover said Spain had neglected her navy, and Cervera shows that it was imprudent for her to attempt war against a superior naval power.

The admiral points to the futility of attempting to blockade the United States ports, and asks how the Spanish navy would repair even should they win a great victory, without resources. He says:

"It would be foolish to deny that what we may reasonably expect is a defeat, which may be glorious, but all the same defeat which would cause us to lose the islands in the worst possible manner.

"Only in case we could count on some powerful ally could we aspire to obtain a satisfactory result."

The admiral refers to the Spanish Pacific force as not able to afford even a shadow of resistance to the American naval force. Further on he speaks of the war as at last in sight, and laments the incomplete state of the Spanish vessels But, after all, he says that he is glad the end is coming, and is prepared to do his duty. He is on record as protesting against the idea of sending the little torpedo-boat flotilla to Cuba, pointing out that a naval defeat for Spain would precipitate the loss of Cuba. He speaks of the surprise and astonishment experienced by all of the officers of his squadron on receiving orders from Spain to sail from Cape Verde for Cuba, inasmuch as they had united in pointing out the condition of the ships.

Says the admiral:

"With an easy conscience I go to the sacrifice, but I cannot understand the decision of the navy general officers against my opinions."

WILLIAM IS NO CALF.

So Says German Law With a Year's Imprisonment for the American Who So Dubbed Him.

Berlin, Dec. 1.—The lawyer representing Mr. Frank Knaak, of New York, who is under arrest here on a charge of lese majeste, has not succeeded in obtaining his client's release on bail. It appears that Mr. Knaak had been celebrating Thanksgiving day somewhat imprudently, and this led to his making the incriminating remark in a restaurant. The offensive words, it is understood, were "calf's head." If it is proved that he applied these words to the Emperor, it is likely that he will be sentenced to a year's imprisonment. The defence is that the words were not applied to the kaiser, but to a namesake of Mr. Knaak's.

Cure that Cough with Shiloh's Cure. The best Cough Cure. Relieves Croup promptly. One million bottles sold last year. 40 doses for 25 cts. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Reigning Member for North Yale Snubbed by Constituents—Fines in Liquor Cases.

Truant Whipping Case in Court—Greenwood Property Sold—New Customs Collector.

COLLECTOR AT NAKUSP—Mr. Hugh McCutcheon, formerly of the Kamloops Inland Sentinel, has been appointed Collector of Customs at Nakusp.

MANAGER AT GREENWOOD.—Mr. G. A. Henderson, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Vernon, has decided to retain his position there rather than accept the management of the new branch at Greenwood. Mr. Finucane of New Denver will therefore be in charge at Greenwood.

MR. DEANE'S NOMINEE—A ballot was taken of the wishes of the inhabitants of Grande Prairie as to the appointment of Mr. F. Jones as J.P., recently made by the new provincial government. The count which was taken before Messrs. Hull, Hopkins and Roadley, gave the following results: For, 9; against, 35; blank, 1.

A HOUSE BREAKER.—Alexander Duteau, a halfbreed arrested some time ago for house-breaking and stealing, was brought up from Kamloops to Vernon for speedy trial before Judge Spinks. He confessed to having broken into several houses. From these he stole various articles, including a rifle, revolver, provisions, blankets, etc. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and was taken back to Kamloops, whence he will be removed to the penitentiary at New Westminster with the first draft of prisoners.

ASSAY OFFICE BURNED—The handsome new assay office, just completed by the British America Corporation on Nickle Plate Flat, Rossland, was partially destroyed by fire at 12:30 p.m. on Sunday morning. The flames originated in the furnace room, and doubtless were due to a crack in the chimney, which permitted the surrounding woodwork to become overheated. The loss on the building was about $500, while on the fixtures and apparatus the damage was equally great. The building was only completed the week before.

GREENWOOD PROPERTY.—The Imperial hotel property and the Hamill block adjoining, at Greenwood, have been purchased by J. A. Mara, ex-M.P., and a brother of F. S. Barnard. These properties were owned by John Hamill of Armstrong. F. S. Barnard had been endeavoring to secure the property for several weeks. He succeeded in closing the deal for the buyers last week. The price is not stated, but it is known to be in the neighborhood of $10,000 cash. The Commercial hotel has been purchased by Mr. Branstin from Campbell and Cameron. Mr. Branstin intends running the hotel and Hugh McKee will retire in a few weeks.

FOUND IN COKE BIN—An employee at the Trail smelter, named Amos Clausen had recently a narrow escape from death. In some unaccountable way he stepped into the opening of a coke chute and dropped about twenty feet. He shouted for help but the noise was so great that his voice was not heard. As each carload of the coke was taken out by the wheelers to the big blast furnaces, the coke from the sides came tumbling down on him, and it was not until the bin was empty that he was rescued. He had slid down to the opening at the mouth and it was only when his foot protruded that the astonished wheeler learned of his perilous position and gave the alarm.

A CARIBOO PIONEER. — There died recently at the Royal Inland hospital, Kamloops, Newman Squires of Copper creek, near Savonas. Deceased, who was in his 59th year, was born in one of the Eastern states, but when about nine years of age his parents moved to California, where he remained a number of years. He came to B.C. in the sixties to manage Harper Bros.' ranch on the north side of the South Thompson, and afterwards conducted their business in Chilcoten. Some years ago he purchased a ranch at Copper Creek, where he also had an interest in several copper claims. Deceased, who had been ailing for a number of years, spent a couple of months with A. B. Ferguson at Savonas, and on Wednesday of last week arrived at the hospital, where he died from heart trouble the following Saturday.

LIQUOR CASES. — The other day Victor Goosens was charged with sly grog-selling at Field, and the charge being proved he was fined $50 and costs or two months in jail. He refused to pay the fine and will serve Her Majesty instead. Ah Sam was then charged with sly grog-selling at Field, and a bottle of rye whiskey from his saloon was produced in court. Sam admitted "giving away" whiskey, but the evidence was against him, so he was fined $50 and costs or two months in jail. The fine was paid, but the magistrate told him that if he sold any more liquor and was caught at it he would not get the option of a fine next time. Sam wanted to know whether the police officer who prosecuted was a Christian. At Donald another Ah Sam is under suspended sentence on a charge laid by another Chinaman of selling liquor on the sly. This Sam says that what he sold was Chinese whiskey and is not alcholic but really a medicine. The magistrate, therefore, reserved his decision to investigate the defence a little more fully.

WHIPPED A TRUANT.—In the Nelson police court a few days ago Principal Soady of the public school was charged with having been unduly severe in his punishment of a 10-year-old lad named William Oates who had been playing truant. The mother requested the teacher to administer a whipping, and then complained that undue force was used. The boy's body was found to be black and blue, and his legs swollen. In court the marks were plainly visible, and he complained of pain. Principal Soady deposed that Oates was a confirmed truant. The mother used to bring the boy up to school, but he would invariably skip as soon as she left. When she tried to chastise the boy he invariably kicked at her. On the morning of the whipping Mr. Soady called at the house for the boy and brought him to school and administered a sound whipping. Since then witness had frequently seen him playing on the streets with other boys. The magistrate dismissed the case, but he availed himself of the opportunity of reading the boy a severe lecture. At a meeting of the school board a resolution was adopted unanimopsly approving of the course of Principal Soady in dealing with the truant.

ATHABASCA MINE.—The development of the Athabasca mine near Nelson is proceeding in the most favorable manner and while scarcely any information is being published by the management yet it is learned from private sources that the Athabasca will probably be the next British Columbia mine to enter the dividend paying list. The veins in No. 1 and No. 2 tunnels are looking better than they ever did before and as increased depth is obtained they are straightening up in a way that is most satisfactory while the average assays are still running high. Two assays taken recently right across each vein went $66 and $76 respectively. The milling of the ore is proceeding smothly and the first month's clean-up will probably be a record breaker. It is expected that it will be made within a few days now. The stock in the Athabasca is in comparatively few hands and very little trading is being done owing to the absence of manipulation, although a strong movement might take place at any time.

FORGERY CHARGED.—H. A. Parker was before Judge Forin at Nelson lately on a charge of forgery. He issued a check on the local branch of the Bank of Montreal for $35 in favor of one D. B. Thomas, and there were no funds to meet it, nor was either party known at the bank. Parker pleads in extenuation of the offence that he was drunk at the time and did not know what he was doing. His Honor reserved judgment, pending enquiries as to the prisoner's antecedents.

CHINESE REGULATORS.— Harry Williams was brought before Judge Forin at Nelson charged with being one of an organized party who undertook to drive all Chinamen out of the Slocan country. With him was arrested another prominent member of the anti-Chinese league, known by the somewhat familiar name of McGinty, but he did not appear nor are his present whereabouts defined. Under the circumstances the case was adjourned. It appears that McGinty made application for bail to one official who refused it, but that a second one, a magistrate, to whom application was made, granted an order. McGinty, upon regaining his liberty, immediately disappeared and as there is little likelihood of his return, he thus escapes punishment for his offence, if he be guilty.

BIG BEND STEAMERS.—Says the Revelstoke Herald: "The subscription list for the shares of the proposed company to run a line of steamers to the Big Bend is being well filled in town. This is a gratifying feature, as on the success with which the project meets in Revelstoke, depend to a considerable extent its prospects in the old country. * * * The past history of Kootenay, combined with what is already known of the Big Bend, fully warrants the idea that exaggeration of the possibilities of the Big Bend camp is well nigh impossible. It is certainly then a business proposition to put before capital that investment in a company which will furnish access into the Big Bend, is one which holds every prospect of being a profitable one."

SAVING ON DOCTORS.—It is reported from the Cariboo country that two or more of the up country physicians will not remain where they now are, they having received notice that a government subsidy will no longer be paid them after January 1. It is further stated that this does not meet with the approval of the people in general, as at some points it is necessary to have a doctor where he can be called in case of need, and that without government assistance no man can afford to remain at Quesnelle or the 150-Mile House. The matter should, in the interests of all the people, be carefully considered.—Ashcroft Mining Journal.

STOLE TOBACCO.—Special Officer Chitwood recently took two prisoners from Cascade City to the Grand Forks jail to serve out a sentence of six months each, each also being fined $50. John Doon, the ringleader, had stolen a considerable quantity of tobacco from the British Columbia Mercantile and Mining Syndicate's store, and had offered it for sale in the city. He was apprehended by Special Officer Morgan, but broke away and had to be recaptured. In the meantime his partner in theft, Thomas Florence, was also arrested. The trial was held before Justice of the Peace Rochussen, and the evidence being conclusive the two were sentenced and taken to the Grand Forks jail.

KASLO BOARD OF TRADE.—This board at its regular meeting accepted an invitation from the Canadian Pacific railway to appoint a delegation of its members to join an excursion over the Crow's Nest Pass branch, to be run the first week in December. Another matter taken up was the price for Crow's Nest coal, which is $6.25 per ton. It was represented to the board that this was a higher price than the company was charging either Sandon or Nelson. A communication was received from the Dominion public works department announcing that an appropriation of $3,000 had been made for work to be done in clearing up the Duncan river of snags. R. S. Gallup, Kaslo, has been appointed to take charge of the work.

ROSSLAND'S CARNIVAL.—There have been numerous rock-drilling contests at various times and places within the past hundred years, but all of them were mere kindergarten affairs beside the hole-boring match which is planned to be one of the chief events of the coming midwinter carnival, at Rossland. The contest will be for the championship of Canada, and the prize will be a magnificent trophy cup, to be competed for at Rossland annually. In addition, it is planned to give a cash prize of $1,000 to the winner of the match, while the second best team will receive a cash prize of $500. On those terms the mighty men of muscle from the mining camps from Skagway to Arizona will find it worth while to be among the competitors, for not only will the glory be great but the money in sight is even more desirable. It is confidently expected that every camp worthy the name in British Columbia, Montana, Idaho, Colorado and Washington will be represented.

DREADFULLY NERVOUS.

Gents: I was dreadfully nervous, and for relief I took your Karl's Clover Root Tea. It quieted my nerves and strengthened my whole nervous system. I was troubled with Constipation, Kidney and Bowel trouble. Your Tea soon cleansed my system so thoroughly that I rapidly regained health and strength. Mrs. S. A. Sweet, Hartford, Conn. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

MR. PARTRIDGE'S END

Coroner's Jury at Shawnigan Find That He Suicided While Temporarily Insane.

Body Found a Couple of Feet Under Water and Attached to Anchor Rope.

A coroner's jury at Shawnigan lake yesterday found that John Partridge, who was drowned on Wednesday last, had committed suicide while temporarily insane. This verdict was arrived at after hearing the evidence of Mr. Phipps and a man from the logging camp, who found the body. In their evidence they stated that the long anchor rope, on one end of which was a heavy stone, the other end being attached to the boat, was wound around the waist of the deceased, and that this held the body just under the water.

It was hard for the people at Shawnigan, who had seen Mr. Partridge a few hours before his death, to believe that he had deliberately taken his life. He arrived there on the morning train, evidently in the best of spirits, talked and joked with Mr. Koenig, and then ordered a boat, stating that he was going across the lake to visit Mr. Phipps and another friend, who were staying in Mr. Finlayson's cottage. The water was not very rough, as previously stated, and Mr. Partridge reached the cottage in safety and had dinner there. After dinner the deceased took a fishing rod, and Mr. Phipps and the other man shot guns. Mr. Partridge rowed Mr. Phipps to the entrance of the west arm, and after landing him pulled out a little way from the shore and commenced fishing. Mr. Phipps walked up to the head of the arm, his friend taking the second boat up. The two spent some time up the arm, and on returning noticed Mr. Partridge's boat without anybody in it. On investigation they found the body a couple of feet under water and held there by the anchor rope. They notified the authorities, and the body was taken charge of by them, an inquest held in the afternoon, and the remains brought to the city last evening.

Mr. Frank Partridge, a brother of the deceased, returned on the same train. He thinks it quite possible that the death was accidental. Very often when fishing, he said, his brother would wind the anchor rope around his leg so that he could regulate the depth of the anchor and shift the boat without any trouble. He attaches no significance to the fact that a revolver was found in his pocket, it having been his habit to carry a revolver when out fishing for the odd chance of getting a shot at ducks.

Shawnigan lake was a favorite resort for Mr. Partridge, he very often spending a day or two there. On Wednesday, however, he went up without telling his wife or friends, the first that they knew of his absence from the city being when a despatch was received telling of his death. He had been worrying a great deal of late over the death of his mother and the illness of his father.

The funeral will take place to-morrow at 2:15 from his late residence, 93 Herald street, and at 2:30 at the First Presbyterian church.

MR. VERNER'S ODD VISIONS.

He Has Dreams, Lots of Them, and Hears Strange Voices.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Axel Verner, of Rockford, Ind., is a man who has had queer visions. When he read in the Sunday Inter-Ocean of last week of the strange dreams and visions that have come to Chicago people, he sat down and wrote the story of similar occurrences in his own experience. Unlike most dreamers Mr. Verner refuses to believe that there is anything supernatural in his second sight, and is trying to decide upon a scientific explanation. At all times, waking and sleeping, Verner hears voices whispering in his ear. Sometimes they are gentle and persuasive. At other times they are jarring and harsh, commanding him to do some particular thing. Sometimes they reveal secrets to him.

The voices began about five years ago, and have driven Verner almost to insanity. He himself believes they result from a sort of telepathy, and that friends and enemies resort to this method of speaking to him or influencing him. For example, he says:

"My wife once bought some goods at a store but said nothing to me about it. A few days afterward I said to my wife: 'I had such a queer dream—that you owe $6 at —'s store.' 'Yes,' she answered. 'I did. Mrs. F. coaxed me to buy something and I had no money with me.' Now I think," continues Verner in Swedish idiom, "that the same power works both sides. The woman pushed my wife to take the goods and then gave me the dream.

"Once," Verner says, "I saw Christ hanging on the cross and at the same time I heard the finest music and song. Once I saw tramps sitting beside my bed, and the voices told me that some time I should be like that."

Verner claims that angels sometimes visit him in a waking vision, and he is not a little puzzled to find that they talk with the voices of very common people. The voices are those of a man and woman, and they appear to come together. Sometimes they say in unison "I am God"; at other times, "I am the devil."

When Verner first heard the voices five years ago they said: "Listen to your mother's voice." Later they said: "Listen to the voice of your father." Verner's father is living.

Verner is a shopkeeper and declares that the voices have so distracted him that he is unable to attend to his store and is losing his customers in consequence.

ECZEMA

Quickly and Permanently Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

It grieved the heart of Dr. Chase, as it does the hearts of loving parents everywhere, to find to what an alarming extent torturing Eczema prevails among young children. During the teething period in particular, children very frequently endure the terrible itching, buring sensations of this horrible disease. If not promptly arrested Eczema assumes a most severe form and eventually becomes chronic. Dr. Chase's Ointment has proven its marvellous superiority as an absolute cure for Eczema. Dr. Chase's Ointment is delightfully healing and soothing, and brings immediate relief to the infant sufferer. Not only does it stop the itching and heal the ulcers and sores, but it causes a clear, natural skin to form again where the flaming fire of Eczema has raged. No discovery of modern times can in any way rival Dr. Chase's Ointment as a positive cure for Eczema.

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.

ENGLAND'S ARCH-ENEMY.

Emperon William Scored as Such in the Leading British Magazine.

New York, Nov. 29.—A despatch to the Times from London says:

The Contemporary Review issued tonight contains a sensational anonymous article entitled "The Arch-Enemy of England." This is the German Emperor. The writer alleges that the Kaiser seized Kiaochou by agreement with Russia to prevent England getting it, and that the Czar holds his present promise to vacate it when called upon, Russia providing Germany with coaling stations elsewhere.

The writer declares that the Kaiser had drawn up a complete plan, arranging for the naval superiority of France, Russia and Germany over England four years hence, when England is to be compelled to make humiliating terms throughout the world, leaving Germany the chief commercial power. All these plans have suddenly been thrown into confusion by the American-Spanish war, and America and England drawing together.

The article, which is sure to attract attention for its extraordinary attack upon the Queen's grandson, continues:

"The American people, with characteristic shrewdness, have detected this with resentment and hostility and are in no mood to put up with browbeating from any one. Considering that the Americans took no inconsiderable part in opening China and Japan to external influences, the only ground for surprise is that they have been so slow in manifesting interest in the situation in the far East, but now that the impulse has been supplied, and an assertion of the claim to have a voice in it has been made, there will be no drawing back or hesitation in pushing matters to a conclusion.

"It is precisely in the far East that the action—the mere presence—of the United States is so disconcerting and disagreeable to the German Emperor. It disarranges all his plans, deprives himself and allies of that ascendancy in the China seas which they have twice asserted for their own benefit and from which they saw a long train of future advantages.

"Under such circumstances the continued proximity of American and German squadrons at Manila, aggravated by the demeanor of the German officers, is full of peril. The peril may pass off, but will only do so by the withdrawal of Germany's pretensions.

"At this moment the question turns on whether the German Emperor can induce Russia and France to join him in a demonstration of superior naval force to that possessed by the United States both in the Pacific and the Atlantic, and the answer to that question largely depends on whether he and the Czar of Russia between them can exercise sufficient personal pressure in England to induce our government, in return for some empty concessions in Africa, some easily broken promises as to China, to hold its hand, to hesitate for the necessary moment while they enforce their will on the United States. This is to be the real peril to the creation of a real Anglo-Saxon alliance.

"From the beginning of the crisis in the far East the English policy has done nothing but give way, has allowed and assisted the creation of difficulties that never would have arisen if it had only stood firm at the beginning of the question. There now appears on the scene in a totally unexpected manner one ally, who could and would adjust the balance of power in the far East in our favor.

"It is obviously to our interest to support that power with all our strength and make every effort so that it shall not be discouraged and restrained on the threshold of the new and beneficial movement it is making toward a more active external policy."

NO TROUBLE AT ATLIN.

The District Is in British Columbia—Original Claim Holders Will Be Protected.

Some absurd reports have been going the rounds lately regarding some alleged trouble in the Atlin country over an imaginary dispute regarding the boundary between British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, one report going so far as to say that the district had been closed pending a settlement. As Premier Semlin stated in an interview in the Colonist some days ago there is no dispute regarding the boundary, the whole of the Atlin district in which discoveries have been made being in British Columbia. This statement was made not only on the information gained by the provincial government officials but also on the strength of a letter received by the Premier from Mr. Ogilvie, the Dominion commissioner for the Yukon district. Mr. Ogilvie stated that he was satisfied that the whole of the Atlin district was in this province. However, to do away with any doubts that may still exist the government has decided to send Mr. J. H. Brownlee, the provincial land surveyor, and a party North in a few days to determine the boundary in places where a dispute might arise as to whether a claim was in British Columbia or the Northwest. It would take too long to determine the whole boundary, but Mr. Brownlee will run the line where it is actually necessary.

When the first discoveries were made the Yukon officials did believe that the district was in the Northwest and therefore came under their jurisdiction. Claims were recorded by them under the act of the Northwest which allows a miner 250 feet. As soon as it was learned that the district was in British Columbia 100 foot claims were staked on the same ground. "We will have to do what is right with those who staked under the act of the Northwest," said Mr. Hume, in discussing the question yesterday. "Probably," he continued, "a bill will have to be introduced at the next session of the legislature to provide for these men, giving them 100 foot claims."

Pending the receipt of Capt. Rant's report, which had not been received yesterday, the government will not take any action.

AUSTRIA'S JUBILEE.

Emperor Francis Joseph Congratulated by All Crowned Heads of Europe.

Vienna, Dec. 2.—Reports from all the provincial towns of Austria show that the Emperor's jubilee has been faithfully observed. Such also is the case throughout Hungary, where the day was celebrated as a general holiday, with fetes, processions and illuminations this evening.

Emperor Francis Joseph has received congratulatory telegrams from most of the crowned heads, and at all the European capitals the jubilee has been celebrated by ambassadorial functions.

ANOTHER TOTAL LOSS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.—Information was received here to-day that the schooner Leander V. Beebe, from Philadelphia, has been totally wrecked off Black Rock, Mass., and that all the members of the crew were drowned.

MEETING IN ALBERNI.

Mr. M. A. Ward Chosen as Opposition Candidate and Very Cordially Received.

Electors Discover Their Mistake in Appearing to Support the Present Combination.

Alberni, Dec. 1.—(Special)—The prospective election for Alberni consequent on Mr. Neill's resignation, is already the general topic of the town, and much greater interest than usual is being taken in the event, because of the peculiar conditions. To hold the constituency is vitally important to the government, and all possible influences are being exerted with a view to retaining for their candidate, Mr. Neill, the support accorded him at the general elections.

Since that time, however, the aspect of affairs has entirely changed. Alberni made her choice very largely on personal grounds. It was not foreseen or contemplated that the district should for the sake of a change return a member placed in the awkward position of being by force of circumstances called upon to support a combination of ministers chosen without respect to the wishes of the legislature, and altogether lacking in sympathy with if not indeed actively hostile to the interests of this constituency. Now, therefore, that Mr. Neill's mistake has called for a new election, not a few of those who voted for him appear to feel that they will not stultify themselves in any way, or cast any reflection upon Mr. Neill, by giving an independent vote in favor of any candidate who will stand for the rights of the legislature as against the arbitrary ruling of any irresponsible individual, and have some prospect of securing justice for Alberni district and the portion of the province with which its interests are bound up.

The nominations will take place on Thursday next, the 8th inst., and the election on the 15th.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

A large political meeting was held in Huff's hall this evening. Mr. Fox opened the meeting and proposed that Dr. Watson take the chair, which was carried unanimously. In an eloquent address the chairman spoke of the work to be pursued in the coming campaign. He eulogized the conduct of Mr. Neill since his election as a member, though as yet he had not an opportunity of taking his seat in the house.

Mr. M. A. Ward was nominated and seconded, also Geo. A. Huff, but Mr. Huff in an earnest and able speech declined the nomination. Mr. Ward being called to the front for a speech stated that if elected he would do all he could for the district.

Mr. Ward was then balloted for and declared the choice of the meeting as the candidate.

Mr. McPhillips, of Victoria, was called upon to speak. His address was of a brilliant nature and was attentively listened to by the audience. Mr. McPhillips dwelt upon the point of the lowering of the wages of road men as a sample of the pettiness of the government. He also dealt with the question of passing over local talent and appointing outsiders to positions in the gift of the government. He dealt with the broken pledges of the government now in office, and the fact that the Island stands practically ignored in cabinet representation. He further and at length showed how unconstitutional the action of the Lieut.-Governor was, and that Mr. Semlin must justify the acts of the Lieut.-Governor or take the consequences of their condemnation. Finally he pointed out that to return Mr. Neill would be to endorse all these unconstitutional and unwarranted acts.

The government supporters were present in force, but excellent attention was given. The meeting was overwhelmingly in favor of Mr. Ward, the opposition candidate, cheers for whom were given at the close of the meeting.

STEAMSHIP LINES TO SIBERIA.

Agitation in Russia for One to Be Controlled in That Country.

A contributor to a Russian magazine has published an article setting forth the necessity of organizing a Russian steamship line on the Pacific ocean, in order to establish communication between Siberia and the United States, to connect with the Siberian railroad. The writer says:

"Foreigners have already established three new steamship lines, having Vladivostock as a terminal point. One of these—the American-Japanese—has for its western terminus San Diego, the most southern port of California, and will work in connection with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. The steamers will also call at Honolulu. The second, the English-Canadian, will work in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and sail from Vancouver and Victoria; two of its large steamers, about 5,000 tons each, will run regularly from these cities to Hakodate and Vladivostock. This line is controlled by the Canadian railroad and the Empress line. The reason for its establishment is said to be the rapid development of the Russian Pacific coast and the Siberian railroad, and the demand for American products, among others, wheat, flour, timber, and materials for railroads and factories. The third line belongs to the North German Lloyd of the Breman Steamship Company. It has not yet selected its terminus; its directors are hesitating between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

"The longer Russia remains inactive in this direction, the smaller are her prospects of occupying the place which is due her in the transcontinental and ocean traffic. This inactivity will greatly influence the future well-being of the great Siberian railroad."

Passengers and mails can reach Vladivostock via the Vancouver route in thirty days from St. Petersburg, while it requires thirty-five days via the trans-Siberian route, 1,151 miles of which is made in partially closed conveyances on rough roads, travelling night and day. By the usually travelled route, the trip requires forty-five days.

The trans-Siberian railroad will be about 3,644 miles in length when completed; 2,015 miles are completed from the St. Petersburg side and 478 from the Pacific coast, or Vladivostock end, leaving 1,151 miles yet to be built. The construction is going on at the rate of 331 miles per year.