Licence Authorizing an Extra-Provincial Company to Carry on Business.

"COMPANIES ACT 1897."

Canada:
Province of British Columbia.

No. 21-'97.

This is to certify that the "Sunshine, Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at Nos. 1 and 2, Great Winchester Street, in the City of London, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £300,000, divided into 300,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, and Albert Edward McPhillips, Solicitor, whose address is Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, is the attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:—

(a.) To acquire the mines or claims known as the Silver Cup, Sunshine, and Towser, situate in Kootenay District, in the Province of British Columbia, in the Dominion of Canada, and any mineral claim or claims adjoining the same or in the vicinity thereof, as to the Company may from time to time appear expedient;

(b.) To adopt and carry into effect, either with or without modification, an agreement dated the 29th day of April, 1897, between the Lillooet, Fraser River and Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited, of the first part; William Farrell and Thomas Dunn of the second part; and Edgar Ashleton Bennett, as Trustee for the Company, of the third part;

(c.) To develop, open, raise ore metals and minerals from and generally work all or any of the mines, minerals, mining and mineral claims, lands and premises when acquired as aforesaid, and to crush, smelt, calcine, refine, manipulate and prepare for market ore, metal and mineral substances of all kinds obtained from all or any of the same premises, and to carry on any other metallurgical operations which may seem conducive to any of the objects of the Company;

(d.) To construct, maintain, improve, work and control any roads, ways, tramways, railways and other works and conveniences which may seem conducive to any of the objects of the Company;

(e.) To carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above objects or any of them, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value, or to render profitable any of the Company's property or rights;

(f.) To purchase, take over, and carry on the whole or any part of the business, property or liabilities of any person or company carring on any business which the Company is authorised to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the business of the Company;

(g.) To enter into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or be engaged in, any business or transaction, or in the execution or management of any work or undertaking whatsoever which may appear to the Company conducive to the attainment of its objects or any of them, or otherwise for its benefit, so as directly or indirectly to benefit the Company; and to lend money, to guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same;

(h.) To purchase, take on lease, hire, or exchange, or otherwise acquire any real and personal property, and any rights or privileges which the Company may think necessary or convenient for the purpose of its business;

(i.) To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company upon such securities, and in such manner, as may from time to time be determined, and in particular to lend interest or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to the objects of the Company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the Company;

(j.) To borrow, or raise, or secure, the payment of money in such manner as the Company may think, and in particular by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, perpetual or otherwise, charged upon all or any of the Company's property (both present and future), including its uncalled capital;

(k.) To draw, make, accept, indorse, discount, execute, and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, warrants, debentures, and other negotiable instruments;

(l.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of, or turn to account, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the propety and rights of the Company;

(m.) To do all or any of the above things, and all or in any part of the world, and either as principals, agents, trustees, contractors or otherwise, and by or through trustees, agents, sub-contractors or otherwise, either alone or in conjunction with others;

(n.) To procure the Company to be registered or recognized in British Columbia and elsewhere abroad, and to enter into arrangements with any governments or authorities that may seem conducive to the Company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any government or authority any rights, privileges or concessions which the Company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions;

(o.) To amalgamate with any other Company having objects altogether or in part similar to the objects of the Company;

(p.) To remunerate by annual payments, or otherwise, any Company or person for services rendered, or to be rendered, or services or conveniences placed, or to be placed, for any period or purpose at the disposal of the Company, or for the use of any period or purpose of such other company's or person's offices, officers or property;

(q.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate in Cassiar District, viz: Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of E. M. Sullivan's pre-emption claim at south end of Bennet lake; thence south forty (40) chains; thence west forty (40) chains; thence north eighty (80) chains; thence east twenty (20) chains, more or less, to the shore of Bennet lake; thence following the lake shore in a southeasterly direction to the point of commencement, and comprising about three hundred (300) acres, more or less.

H. A. MUNN.
Bennet Lake, B. C., Nov. 4th, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date the undersigned intends to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated on the South Arm of Teslin Lake and on the west side of the Arm or Slough thereof, commencing at the southeast corner post of C. E. Thomas' claim, thence south 40 chains along the west shore of the said Arm or Slough thereof, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains to C. E. Thomas' line, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

JOHN ALEXANDER HINTON.
Victoria, B.C., Oct. 16, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date we, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following unoccupied land situated on Sharp Point, Sidney Inlet, Clayoquot district, commencing at a post marked J. A. Drinkwater, Jas. B. Thompson, K. Peterson, J. W. Russell, S.E. corner post running forty chains north, thence forty chains west, thence forty chains south, thence forty chains east to point of commencement.

J. A. DRINKWATER.
JAS. B. THOMSON.
K. PETERSON.
J. W. RUSSELL.
Clayoquot, B. C., 20th Nov., 1897.

$1.50 PER ANNUM $1.50

Victoria Times.

Twice-a-Week.

VOL. 16. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 18 1898. NO. 40.

NEW CABINET FOR JAPAN

Marquis Ito Succeeds in His Task—The Distribution of Portfolios.

A Brief Career Predicted for the New Ministry—The Political Outlook.

London, Jan. 13.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Shanghai says that the new Japanese cabinet has been completed with the following distribution of portfolios: Premier, the Marquis Ito; minister of foreign affairs, Baron Nishi; minister of the interior, Viscount Koshiwaka; minister of war, Viscount Katsura; minister of marine, Marquis Saigo Tsumichi; minister of finance, Count Inouye; minister of commerce, Baron Itomiyji; minister of customs, Baron Euyematsu; minister of education, Marquis Saaonyi; minister of justice, M. Souno.

The ministry is regarded as a weak one, despite the insistence of the press for a strong cabinet in view of Chinese affairs.

A dispatch to the Times from Kobe says:

The endeavor to form an Ito-Okuma coalition ministry failed. The Marquis Ito, after great difficulty and the personal intervention of the Mikado, has constructed a ministry independent of these parties for which a brief career is predicted. The military party strongly approves Japan's asserting herself in the present crisis, and the activity of the dockyards is unabated. The press is constantly discussing an Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The East Asiatic Correspondence, a journal credited with intimate relations to the Chinese embassy, announces that after the failure of Li Hung Chang China places the loan negotiations in the hands of Sir Robert Hart, director of the Chinese imperial marine customs, whose efforts to place a loan in London secured by the salt monopoly offer every promise of being successful. The paper adds that fresh taxation is being planned in China, where the taxation rate is now only two shillings per head, as against three shillings per head in India, plenty of revenue thus being available.

With respect to the Anglo-Russian agreement as to Corea the East Asiatic Correspondence says:

"An agreement is probable on the basis of Russia controlling the customs, and Mr. McLevy Brown (for some time superintendent of customs at Seoul) succeeding Sir Robt. Hart."

It is said that the Emperor of China has ordered Li Hung Chang, with a large suite, to go to Tientsin to welcome Prince Henry of Prussia (now en route) and to escort him to Pekin.

In official circles it is believed the government will not adopt protective measures at Kiao Chau against foreign trade.

SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.

London is Agog Over the Case of Jay vs. Sykes.

London, Jan. 13.—The case of Jay vs. Sykes was opened before the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell of Killowen, in the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice to-day. Mr. Lawson Walton, Q.C., who appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Daniel Jay, a money lender, said the action was to recover the sum of £15,870 lent to Lady Sykes in 1896 on the security of a note supposed to be signed by her husband, Sir Tatton Sykes, who is a well known Yorkshire baronet, owning about 30,000 acres of land. The actual amount of cash lent, counsel continued, was about £10,000, the balance being interest. Lady Sykes admitted the liabilities, but Sir Tatton denied the signatures were his, and alleged they were forged by Lady Sykes. The latter would testify that her husband signed the notes.

Counsel then proceeded to describe the relations between husband and wife, the former encouraging his wife's extravagance, yet loth to pay the bills. The wife, consequently, became involved in debt, and borrowed money at sixty per cent. interest. At the same time, with her husband's knowledge, she speculated heavily on the stock exchange. When the "Kaffir circus" was "smashed" her husband had to pay £31,000 to her brokers.

Early in 1896 Mr. Jay pressed for payment, but agreed to wait if Sir Tatton wrote, asking him to do so. Subsequently Lady Sykes presented Mr. Jay with a letter, purporting to be signed by her husband, asking him to hold the notes, and agreeing to pay the amount in the March following. Sir Tatton now alleges that Lady Sykes, or some one she employed, forged these letters. The couple went to the West Indies in January, 1897, the husband going from there to New York. When he returned to England, Sir Tatton promised to pay off the whole of his wife's liabilities, but immediately afterwards disappeared and Lady Sykes was in great financial distress. Finally she was forced to take matrimonial proceedings, to obtain relief, to which her husband answered by the present criminal charge.

ACCIDENTS TO CHILDREN.

Children, in their play, are apt to get sprains, bruises or cuts, and the pain these little ones suffer before relief is brought to them should convince mothers that it is necessary to be always prepared for accidents. "Quickcure" is a healer, and acts quickly and removes pain at once.

BATTERED BY BIG SEAS.

Terrible Experience of a Bark's Crew in a Hurricane.

Queenstown, Jan. 9.—The Norwegian bark Hovding, Capt. Reynolds, which arrived here yesterday from Pensacola, was terribly battered by a hurricane on December 20th. She was submerged for a time and the wheelman drowned.

Afterward a huge sea washed off the captain. One of his legs caught in the spanker sheet and he was dragged into the boiling surf. A few minutes later another wave washed him on deck. The flesh was torn off his leg. The cabin was gutted and the charts and compasses were distroyed. Several of the crew were injured.

THE CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY.

London, January 10.—The Times this morning prints a letter from George F. Parker, United States consul at Birmingham, describing the proposed California University.

After some sarcastic editorial comment on the "smallness of the space which it is intended to devote to such a magnificent idea as compared with the English universities" the Times wishes the scheme well, and hopes it may turn out to be a "worthy embodiment of a lofty intellectual conception."

TO PAY THE SEALERS

McKinley Submits to Congress the Report of the Behring Sea Commissioners.

Recommends That the Sum Necessary to Satisfy the Awards Be at Once Appropriated.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The president to-day submitted to congress the awards and report of the sealing commission appointed under the terms of the treaty of 1896. In the letter transmitted the president says

"The report of the secretary of state presents a clear epitome of the award and renders unnecessary any extended observation on my part, further than to say I cordially coincide in the recommendation, and our treaty obligations demand prompt and favorable action by congress which I urgently hope may be taken to end these long pending questions so they may be finally and satisfactorily terminated. The total amount necessary to satisfy the awards and commissioners is $473,151.26, which I recommend to be appropriated."

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Midland Trust Co. Assigns—John Burnham's Estate.

Port Hope, Jan. 14.—The death of Stanley Patterson on Sunday last has caused the assignment of the Midland Trust Co., a private bank, run by the deceased and his brother. Deposits are probably $150,000 and affairs are supposed to be in a pretty satisfactory condition.

Peterboro, Jan. 14.—An investigation into the affairs of the late John Burnham, ex-M.P., shows a large deficit. It is not yet known how the large amount of trust funds held by the deceased will be affected. Burnham suffered from depression in real estate.

Kingston, Jan. 14.—A by-law granting $62,000 for a site and bonus for the location here of the Abbott Rolling Mills, of Montreal, carried by a vote of 278 against 195. The concern will employ from 200 to 300 men.

London, Jan. 14.—After many ballots, with Mayor Wilson's vote, the city council elected Mrs. H. A. Booler its representative on the high school board.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—Ham. McMickin, the well known agent of the Great Northern in Canada, left last night for England to represent the company there and on the continent.

St. Thomas, Jan. 14.—A deputation from Woodstock came here yesterday looking for pointers in the proposed movement to raise Woodstock to the rank of a city.

Lindsay, Jan. 13.—Wm. Calligan, arrested here for having an illicit still, was fined $100 and sentenced to one month with hard labor.

Renfrew, Jan. 13.—S. J. Dempsey was unanimously selected as candidate to contest the coming provincial election for South Renfrew in the interests of the Liberal Conservatives.

Toronto, Jan. 13.—Fire at six o'clock this evening gutted the premises of the Dominion Paper Box Company, on Adelaide street west. The 150 employees were just getting ready to leave the premises and the fire spread so rapidly that they had not time to get their coats. The building was gutted and damage done to the extent to $50,000. The Toronto Electrical Works also suffered $10,000 loss.

I had the rheumatism so badly that I could not get my hand to my head. I tried the doctor's medicine without the least benefit. At last I thought of Chamberlain's Pain Balm; the first bottle relieved all of the pain, and one-half of the second bottle effected a complete cure.—W. J. HOLLAND, Holland, Va. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is equally good for sprains, swellings and lameness, as well as burns, cuts and bruises. For sale at Langley & Henderson Bros., drug store. Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Ask your grocer for Windsor Salt For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

GAY PARIS IS IN AN UPROAR

Startling Charges by Emil Zola in an Open Letter to President Faure.

Military Leaders Accused of Perjury—All Over the Dreyfus Matter.

Paris, Jan. 13.—Count de Mun, the clerical leader, caused excitement in the chamber of deputies to-day when he asked to be allowed to question the government on the subject of Emil Zola's open letter to President Faure (published in the Aurore to-day), pointing out the alleged irregularities and illegalities in the Esterhazy court-martial, formally accusing the minister of war, General Billot, General Mercier, Major Ravary, and Major Patty de Clan, of perjury, and challenging the government to prosecute them.

The minister of finance, M. Couchery, replied that the absence of General Billot compelled him to postpone discussion of the matter. This caused an uproar and Count de Mun declared he had advised General Billot and Permier Meline of his intention to raise the debate, adding, "for the matter is not one which can be put off." This remark was greeted with applause. M. Couchery then said the government proposed to fix a day for the debate at the conclusion of the day's session. This aroused prolonged protests and the minister finally agreed to suspend the session until General Billot could be in attendance. When the session was resumed the premier made a statement saying in substance:

"We understand there is excitement in the chamber because of the attacks on the chiefs of the army. The government have decided to prosecute M. Zola although they are not blind to the fact that the prosecution is desired in order to prolong the agitation. It is to be hoped the chamber will have confidence in the energy and wisdom of the government."

Count de Mun said that the government owed it to the army that the latter be taken into its confidence, as it was impossible to allow the accumulation of insults and attacks.

General Billot said that this was the fourth time he had been called upon to defend a matter which had already had judgment passed upon it. The army, he added, treated the attacks with contempt, but it was painful to see it attacked from abroad. The army is composedly pursuing its mission and in the day of need will know how to do its duty. (Applause.)

M. Jaures, socialist leader, condemned the court martial proceedings behind closed doors, which he asserted, "left the mind of the nation groping in obscurity." The socialist deputy also asked the house not to repudiate the sobordination of military power to civil power. To this General Billot replied: "The army obeys its chief and as the faithful guardian of republican institutions pursues its sacred mission."

M. Cavaignac, republican, asked the government to bring to the house the secret document which had determined the condemnation of Dreyfus, which caused murmuring. M. Meline said it was impossible to re-open before the chamber a case already judged by a court-martial.

The house after hearing the statement of M. Meline and General Billot rejected a motion regretting the government's vacillating policy, and adopted by a vote of 312 to 122, the combined motion of M. Mayrr, republican, and Count de Mun, expressing confidence in the government and relying on the government to "take the necessary steps to stop the campaign against the army."

Paris, Jan. 14.—Effigies of M. Mathieu Dreyfus were burned in many quarters of the town yesterday by students.

It is not yet known exactly on what grounds Col. Picquart was arrested.

Count de Mons' interpellation fell suddenly upon the government. M. Zola was in the lobby of the chamber of deputies while the letter was being debated. He was cold-shouldered and snubbed in almost every direction. It is predicted that M. Zola will get a year's imprisonment, and it is declared that if he were not a Frenchman he would be expelled from the country.

At the same time his courage is acknowledged. He is working hard to utilize the five days left him to prepare his case and call witnesses. There is no doubt he has not reevaled all he knows. The line of his defence will be to show that Alfred Dreyfus did not write the Bordereau. This purpose meeting the opinion of foreign experts he has asked for the names of all handwriting experts known to British law courts.

Le Temps says Comte Esterhazy will be placed on the retired list. Other papers say he has asked to be retired in order to be free to prosecute his calumniators.

M. Mthieu and Leon Dreyfus are to be prosecuted for an attempt to bribe Col. Sandher, chief of the intelligence department of the war department in 1894.

Paris, Jan. 14.—A number of law students after leaving a lecture to-day marched to the office of the Aurore in procession, shouting denunciations of M. Zola, who recently wrote a letter to that paper alleging irregularities and illegalities in the Esterhazy court-martial, formally accusing the minister of war, General Billot and others of perjury, and challenging the government to prosecute himself. The students made disorderly demonstrations in front of the offices of the Aurore, and were eventually dispersed by the police.

Paris, Jan. 14.—M. Zola's letter to President Faure and the action of the government thereon resulting in its decision to prosecute him, have produced an amazing and alarming effect upon the public mind. The scandal has developed into a national crisis, with public excitement at a degree of intensity difficult to understand. It is no longer the Dreyfus scandal, but a great Jewish and anti-Jewish agitation with incredible intensity in the popular passion. To-day's newspapers display frenzied prejudices, which while genuinely French, are also dangerous.

HOORAY FOR HANNA!

Cleveland, Jan. 13.—Senator Hanna was received in this city upon his return from Columbus with enthusiasm far greater than that which has been accorded any public man in a decade. At noon the Tippecanoe club and the Republican club gathered in front of the Masonic building on Superior street and formed for parade. Headed by a brass band, they marched to the Union depot, where Senator Hanna was met by then. The senator was lustly cheered all along the line of march, many business houses especially suspending business for the time being.

A SWINDLER FOILED

Ottawa and Washington Authorities Almost Victimized by a Smooth Scamp.

Successor of Judge Jett Appointed—A Big Cut in the Estimates for Next Year.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—The name of Alexander McDonald, purporting to be connected with the United States coast survey, has been kept before the public by Ottawa correspondents all week. The latest published about him was that he was to leave the United States government service and get $25,000 a year to manage a Yukon company. Yesterday Mr. Ogilvie had suspicion that everything was not right in regard to McDonald, and mentioned the fact to Captain Deville, surveyor-general. Superintendent Deville at once telegraphed to Washington to ascertain the facts about McDonald and got the following reply:

"Washington, D.C.,
January 13th, 1898.

"E. Deville, Surveyor-General, Ottawa, Canada:

"Alex McDonald is not connected in any way with the United States survey department. He represented himself here as coming from William Ogilvie, and as having been on the Canadian survey of the 141st meridian. No letter accrediting him has been written. Wrote letter to you yesterday afternoon about his reliability on the strength of my suspicion as to the truthfulness of his representations.

HENRY. S. PRITCHETT,
"Supt. U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey."

About the time this telegram arrived here McDonald was on his way to Montreal. This morning Mr. Ogilvie received a telegram from E. C. Davis, of New York, who is a large broker there. The telegram said:

"New York, Jan. 13.—I have received the folowing telegram:

"McDonald entertained by governor-general. Leaves to-morrow. Secured everything. WM. OGILVIE."

"Is it genuine?" wired Mr. Davis. Mr. Ogilvie has replied to Mr. Davis, saying it is a fraud and a forgery. During his stay here McDonald called upon Lord Aberdeen and made the acquaintance of Sir James Grant. What he wanted to get from the interior department was photographs of Gold Commissioner Fawcett's signature and also Inspector Constantine's, as well as certificates of the locations of claims. These he did not obtain, although they were prepared for him.

Lord Aberdeen approved the order-in-council to-day appointing Francoise Langelier judge of the superior court in place of Judge Jette, who becomes lieut.-governor of the province of Quebec.

It is semi-officially announced that there will be a big cut in the estimates for next year.

The government will not permit the millmen along the Ottawa river an extension of time for depositing mill refuse in the river. Some of the small owners are already making preparations to consume the sawdust. Their limit is up to the 1st of May next.

Sir William Van Horne was in the city to-day, and had an interview with Mr. Blair in reference to athe proposed C.P.R. branch from Robson to Rossland. Mr. Blair so far has refused to approve the plans which will enable the C.P.R. to commence expropriating the right of way.

The militia list, corrected to Jan. 1st, was issued to-day.

Deposits in the government banks, exceeded withdrawals in December by $10,000.

The new mining regulations for the Yukon mining country are now nearly ready.

The new territory Quebec is likely to get as a settlement of its northern boundary question comprises 118,450 square miles of land and water. The claim of the province to this great slice of what is known as the Northeast territories of Canada was officially recognized by the late administration when it passed an order-in-council July 8th, 1898, agreeing to this extension of the provincial boundary. Quebec, with this addition, will have a territory 347,350 square miles larger than France and Great Britain combined.

THE "RELIEF" FARCE

Major Bucker Reports That There Is No Danger of Starvation in the Yukon Country.

Ridicules the Reindeer Scheme—There Is Absolutely No Need for Assistance.

Portland, Or., Jan. 15.—The report of Major J. H. Buckner, of the Fourth cavalry, who was sent to Dyea by the war department to ascertain the condition of affairs in the Yukon district, has been received by General Merriam, at the Vancouver barracks. From his interviews with those who came out from Dawson recently and from observations at Chilkoot and White passes, Major Buckner concludes that:

First—While there is a shortage of stores in the Yukon basin, starvation does not at present exist, nor is it likely to in the immediate future.

Second—A large expedition with quantities of supplies on sledges drawn by horses or reindeer could not proceed down the Yukon further than the foot of Lake Lebarge, 400 miles from Dawson.

Third—Reindeer on such an expedition are no more serviceable than mules or horses.

Fourth—If government assistance is conspicuously needed in the Yukon, it will be when the stores now in the hands of the people are exhausted, which is not likely, from all that can be learned, to be earlier than April or May.

HOT TIME IN KENTUCKY.

Eight Men Killed and Others Injured in a Free Fight at Middlesboro.

Middlesboro, Ky., Jan. 15.—A special from Hyden says that a fight at Sandy Forks, Leslie county, continued all day yesterday. Eight men are reported killed and four seriously wounded. Intense excitement prevails and further fighting is expected. The fight occurred over a game of cards in the "Blind Tiger."

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Lord Douglas Hawck Arrives to Look After His Canadian Interests.

New York, Jan. 15.—Lord Douglas Hawck, eldest son of the Marquis of Queensbury, was a passenger on the American line steamer St. Paul, which arrived to-day from Southampton. He is on the way to Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, where he will settle for six months at least with Lady Douglas and his two children, Dorothy and Francis. Lord Douglas has considerable interests there to whose development he will devote himself, principally gold and copper mines.

GENERAL BOOTH ARRIVES.

Head of the Salvation Army Arrives at New York To-Day.

New York, Jan. 15.—General William Booth, chief of the Salvation Army, arrived here to-day on the American line steamship St. Paul. He went to the Cosmopolitan Hotel, where he will make a formal statement. He excused himself from saying anything either on the ship or on the dock. The general was met down the bay by Commander Booth-Tucker, who had left early in the morning on the revenue cutter Chandler. On the pier a large delegation of Salvationists were awaiting the chief. General Booth was given a warm reception. On the way over he was accompanied by Commander A. M. Nicol, Col. John Lawley and Adjt. Deverall.

GERMAN PRESS EXCITED.

Over the Idea of a Joint Anglo-German Chinese Loan.

Berlin, Jan. 13.—The press is greatly excited in the discussion of the Chinese loan, over the idea of a joint Anglo-German loan. The suggestion is engerly welcomed and since it was mooted a distinctly friendly feeling towards England has been adopted, approaching open flattery.

Prince Bismarck's saying is recalled that it would be foolishness to regard the English as fools in business matters. The papers are beginning to recognize that official influence is far better than the occupation of a Chinese bay. While there is no more probability that hitherto that the government will be willing to guarantee a loan, the papers certainly encourage German houses to negotiate with English firms for a joint issue loan.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given, when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation, and disordered stomach.

INDIA'S FINANCES.

Sir James Westland on the Possibility of Introducing the Gold Standard.

Calcutta, Jan. 15.—Sir James Westland, finance minister of the Indian council, at yesterday's meeting of that body, made a speech during which he said he was unable to give a final reply to the question of the introduction of the gold standard. One thing was clear, he continued, a great advance had been made in the direction contemplated by the authors of the policy of 1893, namely, the gold standard had become possible. Many obscure points had been determined by actual experience. The disasters of 1897 had been followed by a bountiful harvest, and the renewal of trade discussions last autumn prepared public and official opinion in England for the possible necessity of a gold standard which might involve an actual diversion for India's purposes of a certain amount of gold from the general available stock. The speaker also said he was fully alive to the grave commercial bearing of the subject, adding that if the legislation of 1893 had not been introduced exchange might drop ninepence and the present situation might have been far worse.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

FROM THE CAPITAL

More Notices of Yukon Companies—Writ Issued for the Election in Quebec Centre.

Report That the Government Has Decided on a Royalty of 10 per Cent. on Yukon Claims.

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—The official gazette has got more notices of Yukon companies. The Dominion Land, Grazing & Cattle Company, with powers of a railway company, are asking for the right to build a railway from a point on the south bank of the Lewis river, below Rink Rapids up the valley and Chilkoot pass to a point on Chilkoot inlet, and to run steamers to Victoria and Vancouver.

The writ for the election in Quebec Centre in place of Langelier, who was made judge, was issued to-day. Nomination is on the 21st inst.; election on the 31st.

German, M.P.P., counsel for Mrs. Surmatsen, arrived here to-day and presented a petition to the minister of justice in favor of a commutation in her case.

It is said that the government has decided on a fixed royalty of 10 per cent. applicable to all mines in the Yukon.

The trade department has been notified that Great Britain has ratified the treaty with France respecting Tunisian trade. A peculiarity of the conditions is that British colonies are exempted from the operation of the favored nation clause.

A deputation from the Montreal board of trade saw the government this morning to ask for the passage of insolvency laws.

A CLOSE CONTEST.

Lord Charles Beresford Scores a Conservative Victory in York City.

London, Jan. 13.—A parliamentary bye election was held in York city to-day to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Liberal member, Sir Frank Lockwood, who had represented the constituency since 1885. It resulted in the election of Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative and Liberal Unionist, by a majority of eleven votes over his Liberal and Radical opponent, Sir Christopher Furness.

There was much excitement during the whole affair and it culminated in a remarkable scene. A tremendous crowd awaited the result outside the Mansion House from 7 o'clock this evening until the result of the poll was known. Lord Charles Beresford remarked: "It has been a deuced hard fight and both sides were equally confident of victory."

RAILROAD-BUILDING RACE.

Two Giant Corporations Scheming to Get First Into the Yukon Country.

Tacoma, Jan. 15.—A railroad-building race, involving an expenditure of $16,000,000, has been commenced by two wealthy corporations, each of which desires to own the first railroad into the Yukon country. Each road will be about 400 miles long, running from Pyramid harbor, near the head of Lynn canal, to points on the Lewis river below Five Finger rapids. The companies back of the project are the London Exploration Company and the Yukon Company, organized last summer by Andrew F. Burleigh, the principal stockholders in which are Philadelphia and New York men. Both corporations have engineers and surveyors at work between Pyramid harbor and Lewis river. The projectors of both roads figure on an average cost of over $20,000 a mile, requiring an outlay of over $8,000,000 on each road. The equipment of each will cost about $1,000,000 more. Both companies have secured rights of way from the Canadian government and are now working to secure from congress the necessary rights of way through the eighty miles of American territory.

CABLE NEWS.

London, Jan. 15.—Sir Polydore de Keyser, who was lord mayor of London during the year 1887-88, is dead. He was born in 1832.

Calcutta, Jan. 15.—Sergeant Walker, who was captured by the Afridis in December, has been released and has arrived at Malaka.