Victoria the Good Has Passed Away

(Continued from Page One.)

closed for the day. The public buildings were draped in black and flags half-masted. The big steamer American, leaving the harbor at noon, displayed bunting at half-mast, and also the Stars and Stripes was half-masted over the United States consulate. Schools and mines closed, and everywhere were heard expressions of profound sorrow and regret. Memorial services will be held in all the Anglican churches to-morrow.

Although Mayor Manson is absent in Vancouver, the merchants spontaneously closed for the day, without waiting for official intimation. A proposal is now on foot to erect a monument or other suitable memorial in a central place in the city, to commemorate the Queen and the affectionate loyalty of the citizens of Nanaimo towards her.

UNITED STATES SYMPATHY.

Condolences From the President—The House Adjourns Out of Respect.

Washington, Jan. 22.—President McKinley has sent the following message of condolence to King Edward VII.:

"His Majesty the King, Osborne House, Isle of Wight:

"I have received with profound sorrow the lamentable tidings of the death of Her Majesty the Queen. Allow me, sir, to offer my sincere sympathy and that of the American people in your personal bereavement, and in the loss Great Britain has suffered in the death of its venerable and illustrious sovereign, whose noble life and beneficent influences have promoted the peace and won the affection of the world.

"(Sd.) WILLIAM McKINLEY."

The house to-day adopted a resolution expressing profound regret and sympathy for the British people on account of the death of the Queen. The President was requested to communicate the expression to the British government, and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Queen, the house immediately adjourned. The action of the house was particularly impressive in that the resolution was adopted without a word of dissent or debate. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, offered the resolution, which is as follows:

"Resolved, that the House of Representatives of the United States of America has learned with profound sorrow of the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and sympathize with her people in the loss of their beloved sovereign; that the President be requested to communicate this expression of the sentiment of the house to the government of Great Britain; that as a further mark of respect to the memory of Queen Victoria, the house do now adjourn."

The reading of the resolution was listened to with impressive silence. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the house adjourned until noon to-morrow.

THE NEWS IN NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 22.—As the news of the Queen's death was received here, many flags on business buildings were placed at half-mast. The bell in the steeple of Trinity church was tolled for some time after the death was known. As soon as the news was confirmed, the flag of the British consulate was hauled to half-mast and it was announced that the consulate would be closed for all but most urgent business.

GERMAN COMMENT.

Berlin, Jan. 22.—The news of the death of the Queen had been hourly expected in Berlin, and on its arrival special editions of papers sold like wildfire. The fact that Empress Augusta Victoria started to-day for Hamburg to be near Dowager Empress Frederick, added to the sad circumstances of the occurrence. The German nation fully shares in the feeling of the British people towards the venerable and illustrious sovereign who has just breathed her last.

Semi-official paragraphs in the press this evening rebut the idea commonly held in Germany that the Prince of Wales as the new king will be inclined to be hostile toward Germany. On the contrary, they assert that he will act in the interests of Great Britain and the British people alone.

A Long and Glorious Reign

Sketch of the Queen Whose Loss the British Empire Is Mourning.

On May 24, 1819, a baby girl was born at Kensington Palace. She was the daughter of the Duke of Kent, and her father, as he kissed the unconscious mite of humanity for the first time, said: "Take good care of her, for she will be Queen of England some day." The little Princess was a fine, healthy child, with big blue eyes and golden hair, and was singularly free from the ills that wait upon infancy. Her baptism, as befitted a prospective heir to the throne, was a grand affair, Alexander of Russia being one of the sponsers, and from whom she was given the name Alexandrina. By that name, or its diminutive 'Drina, she was known for many years. Her early training was as careful and complete as the love of a devoted mother could suggest, and the lessons learned in those early days were never forgotten, but guided her all through life. It was not until her twelfth year that the young Princess was informed of her great destiny. She received the important news with equanimity. Her governess, Baroness Lehzen, tells the incident:

"'I see I am nearer the throne than I thought,' remarked the Princess.

"'So it is, madame,' I said.

"After some moments the Princess resumed: 'Now many a child would boast, but they don't know the difficulty. There is much splendor, but much responsibility.'

"The Princess having lifter up the forefinger of her little hand, said, 'I will be good, dear Lehzen; I will be good.'

"I then said, 'But your Aunt Adelaide is still young, and may have children; and if course they will ascend the throne after their father, William IV., and not you, Princess.'

"The Princess answered: 'And if that were so, I should never feel disappointed, for I know, by the love Aunt Adelaide bears me, how fond she is of children.'"

The early childhood of the little Princess 'Drina was passed in the seclusion of a country house, and her life and surroundings were of the simplest. Her father died in debt, and his widow, with the help of her brother Leopold (afterwards King of Belgium), struggled hard to pay his indebtedness; therefore during some years it was necessary for her and her little daughter to live very frugally, considering their high rank. Until Victoria was five years old the only money her mother received upon which to bring up and educate the child was that generously allowed by Uncle Leopold who donated her £3,000 a year. After that parliament voted a yearly allowance of £6,000, but even with the increased income the Princess was taught to exercise the most rigorous economy, after denying herself the pleasure of buying toys or sweets, which she invariably gave away to the children of the neighborhood. Her simple life at this period is thus descrobed.

The Princess was an early riser, getting up at seven, frequently earlier in the summer, and breakfasting at eight o'clock, on bread and milk and fruit. When breakfast was finished the little Princess went for a walk or drive, while her half-sister, Feodore, her almost constant companion, studied with her governess. From ten to twelve the Duchess, her mother, instructed 'Drina, after which she was at liberty to wander about the rooms or play with her toys. Two o'clock was the Princess' dinner hour and after dinner she studied till four, and then went for a walk or drive or rode a donkey in the gardens. At the regular late dinner the Princess joined the party at dessert and shortly after, at nine o'clock, she retired to bed. These rules of life were strictly enforced, and whether at home or abroad the nine-o'clock bed time was invariable. This regular study, regular exercise, simple food, plenty of fresh air, and long hours of sleep ensured to the future Queen a vigorous, healthy constitution, a blessing which she enjoyed up to a very recent time.

Queen Victoria Alexandrina succeeded her uncle William IV., on June 20th, 1837, as Victoria I., and her coronation was celebrated in Westminster Abbey on June 28th, 1838. Upon the decease of William IV., the lords in attendance at that event proceeded forthwith, though it was but two o'clock in the morning, to apprise his royal successor of her new position, having even to require her to be aroused from sleep on account of the urgency of the business. A meeting of the Privy Council was summoned in the morning at Kensington Palace, at which orders were given for the proclamation of the new Queen, who had but just turned the age of eighteen, thus obviating the appointment of a Regent. Those present were then re-sworn as members of the newly-constituted council. Several public announcements followed in the course of that day, the first signed by all the members of the Royal Family, the two English Archbishops, the Privy Councillors in attendance and the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and other leading citizens of London—making known the melancholy event of his late Majesty's decease, and pronouncing the sucetssion to have come to "the High and Mighty Princess Alexandrina Victoria, saving the right of any issue of his late Majesty King William the Fourth which may be born of his late Majesty's consort." The second paper recorded the Queen's declaration on ascending the throne, and the third announced her prompt subscription to the oath relating to the Church of Scotland. The House of Lords met in the morning and again in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. The House of Commons (which is not dissolved by the death of a sovereign as commonly supposed) assembled at noon for a like purpose.

The formal public proclaiming of the Queen took place on the following day, the 21st of June, when Her Majesty, attired in mourning, and accompanied by the Duchess of Kent and the great officers of state, appeared at a window of the Presence Chamber in St. James's Palace, and Sir William Woods, Clarenceux King of Arms, with whom was the Duke of Norfolk as Earl Marshal of England, then read the proclamation announcing the demise of King William the Fourth, and the accession of "our only lawful and rightful liege lady Alexandrina Victoria the First," as Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. The word "Alexandrina" was subsequently omitted on the discovery that the Queen had signed her name at the Privy Council as "Victoria" alone.

On February 10, 1840, Her Majesty married Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg Gotha, whose death on December 14, 1861, following that of the Queen's mother in March of the same year, was the sorrowful ending of a very happy married life. Since then the Queen lived in comparative seclusion, appearing rarely at court ceremonials. She never however, allowed anything to interfere with her important duties as a sovereign, and ever set an example to the people of all that was good and true.

By virtue of the power conferred by an act passed in the previous session, Her Majesty was, on January 1, 1877, proclaimed Empress of India, which gave great pleasure to the people of India, as no doubt did the fact that Her Majesty was generally accompanied in public by an Indian attendant of late years.

Her Majesty's children numbered nine:

Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louise, Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840; the present Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany.

Albert-Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841.

Alice-Maud-Mary, born April 25, 1843, who married the Grand Duke of Hesse, and died in 1892.

Alfred-Ernest-Albert, Duke of Edinburgh and afterwards Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, born Aug. 6, 1844, and died July 30, 1900.

Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married Prince Frederick-Christian-Charles-Augustus of Schleswig Holstein.

Louise-Caroline-Alberta, born March, 1846 and now Duchess of Argyll.

Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850.

Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850.

Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; died March 28, 1884.

Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodora; born April 14, 1857, and married Prince Henry of Battenberg in 1885.

In her long reign of more than 63 years Her Majesty has seen many ministries rise and fall and great men die. Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Derby, Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell, the Earl of Beaconsfield, Gladstone are among the advisers who have passed from the stage; the Empire has expanded enormously and the colonies from a source of weakness, have become Greater Britain.

The jubilee in honor of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign in 1887, was far eclipsed by the magnificence and fervor of the Diamond Jubilee of 1897, a national rejoicing that exceeded in real feeling and grandeur anything in the history of the world.

On that occasion the most exalted and notable of all nations assembled in London to do honor to Great Britain's greatness, personified in the figure of a little old lady in widow's weeds, whose appearance on the streets, surrounded by all the magnificence that a world could muster, evoked not only the cheers and plaudits of the multitude, but drew the more precious tribute of tears from eyes that had come only to enjoy the wonders of that most glorious of pageants. Those were not the ready tears of hysterical women, moved to emotion by a novel sensation, they were shed by seasoned men of the world, statesmen, warriors, poets, men of affairs. It would be difficult to analize the feeling which unmanned them, but weep they did and a greater tribute of respect and love was never offered to any mortal—all the rare gems that studded the uniforms of Indian Rajahs and decked the charms of the Princesses and ladies of the court were as the veriest dross compared with one of those tears, for it represented the heart-worship of a perfectly civilized gentleman for the embodiment of an ideal womanhood. The glories of that Jubilee are too fresh in the memories of Colonist readers to require lengthy description or comment, some of them took part in it and will remember to their dying day that splendid tribute of loyalty, devotion and love which the Empire offered to its Queen.

Of late, owing to family bereavement and the worries and cares of state, due partially to the Boer war, Her Majesty had begun to fail more rapidly and now in her eighty-second year she passes from her life's work revered by all and sorrowed for as no ruler ever was before. Her reign was the longest of any British sovereign and the achievements and progress of the Empire during that period form the brightest era in the nation's history.

BRITAIN'S NEW SOVEREIGN

The King Who Now Takes His Position as Head of the Empire.

His Royal Highness, Albert Edward Prince of Wales, who has acceded to the throne as heir to his revered mother, Queen Victoria, is the eldest son of he late Majesty and the late Prince Consort, Prince Albert. He was born at Buckingham Palace, November 9, 1841, and received his early education under the tutorship of Rev. Henry M. Birch, rector of Prestwich; Mr. Gibbs, barrister-at-law; Rev. C. F. Farrer, and Mr. H. W. Fisher, and having studied for a session at Tdinburgh, entered Christ church, Oxford, where he attended the public lectures for a year and afterwards resided for three or four terms at Cambridge for the same purpose.

In the summer of 1860 His Royal Highness visited Canada and the United States, being received everywhere with great cordiality and enthusiasm. In the following year he entered the army as colonel and served in camp at the Curragh of Kildare. In 1862 he visited the Holy Land.

On March 10, 1863, His Royal Highness married Princess Alexandra of Denmark, by whom he had five children: Albert Victor Christian Edward, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, borne January 8, 1864, died January, 1892; George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865, married Princess Mary of Teck, July, 1893; Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, Duchess of Fife, born February 20, 1867; Victoria Alexander Olga Marie, born July 6, 1868, and Maude Charlotte Marie Victoria, born November 26, 1869.

In 1891 the Prince had a serious attack of typhoid fever and hung for weeks betwen life and death, but, much to the joy of the people of the Empire, he was restored to health, his recovery being signalised by general thanksgiving services throughout the British possessions.

The new King is a Royal Arch Mason and was elected as First Principal at Freemason Hall on May 5, 1875. In 1875-6 His Royal Highness visited India and was greeted with loyal enthusiasm by the people of that empire. The Prince has always taken great interest in affairs pertaining to the progress and welfare of the British people and his invariable affability, and cheerfulness has endeared him to British subjects throughout the Empire. He is a patron of art and littrature and a keen sportsman, his horse, Persimmon, winning the Derby in 1896. His prowess in the hunting field and on the moors have won for him the admiration of lovers of sport, while his social qualities have rendered him, apart from his rank, the first gentleman in every assemblage which he has honored with his presence. He is also an enthusiastic yachtman, his craft, the Britannia, winning many events in the annual regattas off the coast of England.

In 1894 the Prince represented his august mother at the obsequies of the Czar of Russia and by his courteous attention to Russian etiquette and patient attendance at the prolonged funeral ceremonies, won the affection of the Russians in a marked degree. He is persona grata in every court and capital of Europe, possessing the esteem and loyal friendship of men of all nations.

He has always taken great interest and a prominent part in promoting industrial exhibitions and was executive president of the Colonial and Indian exhibition in 1886. It was due to his efforts that the Imperial Institute was founded, and he also originated the Royal College of Music.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

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Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

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Our first consignment of Fall Goods in the Upholstering, Drapery and Curtain line are now on sale, and we can only say that for coloring, artistic effect and value we have surpassed ourselves in these last purchasings.

Latest Novelties From

Paris, Berin, London.

WEILER BROS.'

ALEXANDRA QUEEN CONSORT

A Noble Woman Who Has Endeared Herself to the People.

Her Royal Highness Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julie, the King's Royal Consort, is the daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark. She was born at Copenhagen on December 1, 1844, and was married to His Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, at Windsor, on March 10, 1863. The Princess at the time of her marriage was of surpassing beauty and though many years have intervened since that auspicious event she is still, as a grandmother, held to be one of the most handsome and lovable women in Europe. The Princess devoted all her time unoccupied by the cares of motherhood to acts of benevolence and charity and the poor of London and other great cities of England revere her as a saint. 'Twas her tender heart that conceived the Jubilee dinner to the outcast poor of the great metropolis, an act of goodness never to be forgotten, and it was her personal effort which caused the establishment of the workingpeople's eating-houses which have brought comfort and health to thousands of the lowest strata of London's social life.

IN NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 22.—The news of the death of Queen Victoria was received in this city with the sorrow due to so momentous an event in the history of the British Empire. The buildings of J. P. Morgan & Co, bankers, and the two buildings of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. are being appropriately draped with mourning symbols. Owners of other buildings are following the example set by these leading institutions.

Bonding Coal Land

Gooderham-Blackstock Syndicate Secure a Large Tract in Nicola Valley.

An Immensely Rich Field With Many Tons of Fuel in Sight.

A Wonderful Country That the Railway From the Coast Will Tap.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 21.—C. F. Law returned to Vancouver to-day from the Nicola Valley, and had some interesting news to give of that part of the province.

Mr. Law said that the next city of British Columbia will undoubtedly be located in the Nicola Valley. He had just bonded, for the Gooderham-Blackstock company, 4,900 acres of coal lands in Nicola Valley for $100,000, and believes that he has 100,000,000 tons of coal in sight. These coal lands were reported upon very favorably by Dr. Dawson in 1868, and thirty years ago coal was hauled from the valley to 150-Mile House for blacksmithing purposes.

Before bonding the lands they secured the report of Mr. Burrell, the expert who gave his opinion on the Crow's Nest Pass fields, and who is the coal expert for the Amalgamated Copper Company of New York. Mr. Burrell told Mr. Law in conversation that the coal measures of Nicola Valley, as far as they had been developed, were the most promising he had ever seen in his wide experience. The coal extends for five miles square and has been tested successfully, where not outcropping, at a depth of 600 feet with diamond drills. The vein is about 5½ feet wide. Mr. Burrell reported that as soon as a rail way could be got in there, the mines would be capable of shipping from 1,000 to 2,000 tons a day.

Behind the coal fields is a mountain of iron, running from 55 to 65 per cent. pure metal, while there are vast quantities of lime in the country; and the ranges even now, without railway facilities, contain magnificent droves of cattle, the Douglas Cattle Company alone having 20,000 head. With 200 or 300 cars of coal running out of Coutlee daily, Mr. Law thought a city must spring into existence. The coal lands secured were as follows: Gilbert Blair's ranch of 300 acres, level land with coal outcropping and the river running alongside, bonded for $20,000; Green & Warnack, 3,000 acres, bonded for $75,000; and S. Tingley's 1,000 acres bonded for $9,000.

When the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate received Mr. Burrell's report, they decided that a railway should be built into the country at once. They offered the V. V. & E. people $100,000 for their charter, without restrictions—$65,000 for the British Columbia promoters and $35,000 for Mackenzie & Mann, who had a hold on the charter. The British Columbia promoters were willing; Mackenzie & Mann were not. They bought out the British Columbia holders themselves for $65,000, and Mackenzie & Mann are now virtually the V. V. & E.; the Great Northern simply offering to make connections over the road when built. Should a Dominion and Provincial bonus be secured, it is said the V. V. & E. railway will be built at once.

In the meantime the C. P. R. have suddenly decided to take advantage of an old charter and push their road through the country, and a line is now being surveyed by them. Mr. Law states that there cannot be two railways, for they would have to cross; but now that the C. P. R. and V. V. & E. are anxious to get into the country, his principals will step aside, believing that they will have one road in any event to enable them to open up the vast coal fields of the Nicola Valley, which contain enough high-class bituminous coal to last for one hundred years.

Boxers Are Active Again

Night Attack Made on Tien Tsin Coincident With Closing of Century.

French and Chinese Clash—Rebellion in Kansu Becomes Serious.

According to advices received from Tien Tsin to date of January 1, by the steamer Victoria, which arrived yesterday, on the last night of the old year a large number of Boxers appeared near the naval barracks and opened fire. The Japanese troops, who were on guard at the Administration Yamen, narrowly escaped being ambuscaded on their way back to headquarters. They advanced to a point about four hundred metres from the iron bridge, when they discovered a party of Boxers preparing to open fire on them from behind some temporary trenches. The Japanese fell back at once and retired to the Yamen. A party sent out soon afterwards succeeded in capturing 70 Boxers after a hard fight in the darkness. The German troops in the concession opened fire in the direction of the native town, and the French troops camped outside, also opened fire on the native city. The disturbances lasted throughout the night. The Boxers declare that they will surprise Tien Tsin again before a month is over.

The Fourth Brigade left Tien Tsin on January 1 for Yangtsun, the Boxers being reported to be in strength to the westward of that station. A Japanese correspondent at Tien Tsin, in wiring this information to his paper, adds that the general attitude of the Chinese is suddenly hostile. They are obviously, he says, awaiting a chance.

The N. C. Daily News says that there are four notorious Boxer leaders associated with Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching. They are reported to have been urging the leaders outside of Pekin to rise again.

On December 22, 2,500 Chinese troops ambushed a company of French soldiers at a place 20 kilometres west of Wochow. The Frenchmen soon rallied, and after a fierce fight the Chinese were defeated and fled towards Koanchen, leaving four guns, 30 boxes of ammunition and many rifles.

The rebellion of the Mohammedan troops in Kansu is becoming serious. The rebels have met the imperial troops of Kansu and Shansi several times, always inflicting heavy losses on the imperial forces. The transfer of the governor of Kansu to Anhui has been indefinitely postponed.

According to advices from Shanhaikwan to the end of December, printed by the N. C. Daily News, the allied forces have settled themselves as snugly as possible in the forts there, and are fairly well prepared for the rigors of the winter. Five of the forts are numbered; No. 5, outside the great wall, is in Russian hands; No. 4, in British, with a detachment of Japanese troops. Fort No. 3, built on higher gound than the rest, is occupied by the French exclusively. This is the finest of the lot. Fort No. 2 is in joint occupation of the Austrians, Germans and Italians, and fort No. 1 is occupied by a detachment from each of the allied forces, the command remaining in the hands of the British. British troops largely exceed those of any other power. The Russians have largely withdrawn to the northward, and do not seem to be in sufficient numbers to cope with the brigandage which is rife near Kiuchoufu.

There is a prospect of trouble as a result of the removal of the guns from the Peitang forts to Port Arthur by the Russians. The guns of the Shanhaikwan forts have been declared international, and no power can remove a gun without the consent of the rest. It is an open question, though, whether these guns have been fired since placed in position, for the blocks are rusted to the breeches and are unworkable. They are Krupps of the 1890 pattern.

NOT BRITISH SUBJECTS

And Therefore Uncle Sam Must Not Depend on John Bull For Protection.

Port of Spain, Jan. 21.—It is explained that the Venezuelan authorities are counting on the disinclination of strong nations to coerce weak ones. At the office here of the Orinoco Company, whose two steamers were seized by the Venezuelan authorities, the manager says the British minister at Caracas has informed the United States minister that the British government will not protect the company, because its shareholders are Americans. The company is losing through the seizure of the steamers.

The commander of the French cruiser Suchet, stationed at Carupano for the protection of the large French interests in that vicinity, reports that disturbances are increasing. The insurgents of Venezuela have gained a battle near Guiria.

EXHIBITION COMMISSIONER.

Wm. Hutcheson Appointed by Dominion for Buffalo Fair.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—(Special)—Wm. Hutcheson, ex-M.P. for Ottawa, has been appointed Canadian commissioner to the Pan-American exhibition at Buffalo.

FOR INFIRM NEGROES.

Dead Soldiers' Fund Will Be Used for That Purpose.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The house today, after devoting some time to district of Columbia business, passed a number of bills under suspension of the rules. They were to provide a home for aged and infirm colored people out of the fund now in the treasury to the credit of deceased colored soldiers, amounting to $230,000; to establish a branch soldiers' home at Johnston City, Washington county, Tennessee; and to increase the salary of the commissioner of education of Purto Rico from $3,000 to $4,000. A bill to give citizens of foreign countries the right to sue in the court of claims for indemnity for alleged injuries, which had been recommended by the state department, was disastrously beaten.

KING OSCAR'S BIRTHDAY.

It Was Celebrated Yesterday in Sweden-Norway.

Stockholm, Jan. 21.—His Majesty's health is now satisfactory. The King's birthday was widely celebrated to-day. No state ball was given, however.

GRAND FORKS SMELTER.

Treated Nearly Four Thousand Tons of Matte Last Week.

Grand Forks, Jan. 22.—The Granby smelter last week treated 3,800 tons of ore, which produced 130 tons of matte.

News of Her Majesty's death was received here with manifest deep sorrow. All places of business closed for the remainder of the day and are draped in mourning. The fire and church bells were tolled.

IMPORTANT ORE FIND.

Tunnel on I X L Strikes Ledge Which Averages High.

Rossland, Jan. 22.—An important find has been made in the tunnel below the lower tunnel in the IXL. The tunnel was driven 150 feet for the purpose of intersecting the ledge. The ledge was found in the breast of the tunnel, when it had been run the above distance, and is 30 inches in width. It has been drifted on for ten feet. The ore averages $100 to the ton, but there are rich streaks that glisten with free gold, which give assays of as high as $3,000 to the ton. An important fact about the find on this level is that it gives the position and trend of the ledge, so that there will be no trouble about locating it in the lower tunnel.

JAMAICA IS STORM-SWEPT

Hundreds of Acres of Fruit Destroyed and Many Lives Lost.

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 21.—Terrible weather has prevailed on the north side of the island since Friday night. A violent norther has been causing destruction of banana plantations on every side. In some of the parishes hundreds of acres of fruit have been swept away. The course of Bluff Bay river has been diverted, and the swollen stream has already carried away two houses, and is threatening to wreck a large, thriving fruit district. The seas are running mountains high, and have demolished the wharves. There have been many casualties among the small craft of the United Fruit Company, and other fruit interests are suffering severely. The stormy weather continues. The wind is moving to the northeast of the island with increased energy, causing destruction in its path.

HOSPITAL COMMISSION.

Report Advises Reform But Finds No Scandal in Medical Science.

London, Jan. 22.—The report of the South African hospital commission, published this afternoon, says: "The evils are serious and ought not to be minimized; but reviewing the campaign as a whole, it cannot be said that the medical and hospital arrangemenes have broken down. There has been nothing in the nature of a scandal in the care of the sick and wounded, nor any widespread neglect of patients nor indifference to suffering. In no other campaign have the sick and wounded been so well taken care of."

The commissioners recommend the appointment of a committee of experts to define steps necessary to secure qualified officers of the medical corps to undertake sanitary duties, to prevent orderlies pilfering stimulants and the comforts of patients, and to relax strict rules so as to give patients an additional feeling of ease.

RIVAL CANDIDATES.

George McHugh and Thomas Coffey Want a Senatorship.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—(Special)—George McHugh, ex-M.P., and Thomas Coffey, London, are rival aspirants for the vavant Ontario senatorship.

It is said that Strathcona's Horse will return to Canada by way of England. A cable to that effect was received from Col. Biggar, Capetown, to-day.

Venezuela And Uncle Sam

Troubles Over the Asphalt Companies Are Becoming More Serious.

United States Protests Have Been Ignored by Southern Republic.

Willemstadt, Island of Curacoa, Dutch West Indies, Jan. 19.—The United States auxillary cruiser Scorpion has just arrived here on her way to Guanico, Venezuela, the nearest port to the scene of the trouble between the rival asphalt companies. She recently left La Guayura, and brings the latest news of the Venezuelan troubles. The situation is described as being serious.

It is said that the emphatic protests of the government at Washington have been defied, and bloodshed at the lake of the Bermuda Asphalt Co. was feared. The most hot-headed of the foreigners in Venezuela say that if the Washington authorities do not take steps to protect United States citizens now, all foreigners may as well leave the country. The officers of the Scorpion are quoted as saying that the diplomatic corps at Caracas is unanimous on this point, as are all the foreigners. They admit, however, that the United States minister at Caracas, Mr. E. R. Loomis, is working vigorously in the effort to arrange matters.

The more recent developments in the trouble in Venezuela were the seizures by the authorities at Ciudad Bolivar of two steamers belonging to the Orinoco Company. This concern is an English corporation, but 90 per cent. of its capital is American. The manager of the company, Mr. Olcott, of New York, says the Orinoco Company has a large fleet of steamers used for navigating the Orinoco river. Two of these steamers were seized by the Venezuelan authorities during the last revolution, and it is said they were ruined.

The concessions of the Orinoco Company were recently annulled, on the ground that it was illegal, and the opinion prevails that it will be driven from business, and that all the money invested by the shareholders will be lost unless the British or United States governments intervene. Mr. Loomis is using his good offices to save the two steamers recently seized. The United States legation at Caracas, however, has been overwhelmed with work, and the company's business has been stopped. It is asserted that the company has unpaid claims against the government for $55,000. It is further asserted that hundreds of legitimately conducted foreign enterprises have been ruined in Latin-America during the last thirty years by looting and revolutions, and it is alleged that an attempt is now being made to "squeeze" the Bermuda Asphalt Company for $500,000; and according to reports which reached here to-day, if the company does not pay this amount to the Venezuelan authorities, its property, said to be worth several million dollars, will be taken unless the United States government intervenes.

If the most recent Venezuelan reports are to be believed, the anti-government disturbances there are confined to small revolutionary movements in the eastern part of Venezuela.

Secretary Hay said to-night that the United States government has not authorized Minister Loomis to present a formal note to the Venezuelan government, and certainly nothing in the shape of an ultimatum. The Secretary said that Minister Loomis' instructions so far have been telegraphed, and have directed him to protest to the Venezuelan authorities against the despoiling of any United States rights or property. Further than this, the state department has not sent forward any definite instructions as to the next step to be taken in the event that the minister's representations do not obtain satisfactory cognizance and compliance.

If your stomach is weak it should have help. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength to the stomach and cures dyspepsia and indigestion.

MODUS VIVENDI.

Newfoundland Will Renew It Out of Respect For the Queen.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 21.—It is feared that the impending demise of Queen Victoria may cause a postponement of the French shore conference in London and delay the departure of Mr. Bond, the Newfoundland premier. The colonial legislature may probably meet within a week or two to renew the modus operandi, and to adopt a series of resolutions of sympathy to the British royal family.

EVENING PAPER NOW.

Le Journal Changes From the Morning Field.

Montreal, Jan. 21. — Le Journal, French Conservative paper, has abandoned the morning field and become an evening paper. The Star, referring to the change, says Hugh Graham has resigned from the directorate of Le Journal, owing to his engagement.

It's a Short Road from a cough to consumption. Don't neglect a cough—take

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