HANDY

dging the curative effects of
nd I used your remedy and
o all who want a good tonic
A. HANDY.

Peruna their unqualified endorse-
oted to preserve them from catarrh
bane of public speakers, and gen-
ry life of the clergyman. Among
e curative virtues of Peruna is the
of Baltimore.

ther location. This is why Peruna
come so justly famous in the cure
tarrhal diseases. It cures catarrh
ever located. Its cures remain.
a does not palliate; it cures.

. Frederick Williams, President of
outh Side Ladies' Aid Society of
go, Ill., writes the following words
aise for Peruna from 973 Cuyler
e, Chicago, Ill.:

y home is never without Peruna,
have found during the past six
that there is no remedy that will
e alleviate suffering and actually
as Peruna does. Four bottles com-
y cured me of catarrh of the head
eral years' standing, and if my
nd feels badly, or either of us catch
we at once take Peruna, and in a
r two it has thrown the sickness
f the system."—Mrs. Frederick
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W. A. Allison, of 759 Sheffield
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."—Mrs. W. A. Allison.

Mrs. W. A. Allison

u do not derive prompt and satis-
results from the use of Peruna,
at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a
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Salvage Claims Are Awarded

Flottbek Must Pay $25,000 For Being Rescued From Flattery Rocks.

Part of the Award Made to Lost Sailors of the Matteawan.

The salvage claims filed against the German ship Flotbek, which was rescued from the rocks near Cape Flattery by the lost Matteawan and three tugs a year ago, to the amount of $25,000, have been awarded against the ship by Judge Harford at Tacoma. A pathetic feature of the award is that many of the lost crew of the missing Matteawan, which foundered hard by the scene of the rescue, just a year afterwards, have been awarded sums ranging in size, for services given to the Flottbek. The owners of the Matteawan were also given $6,000. In his opinion, Judge Hanford says:

"The number of persons and vessels participating in the saving of the Flottbek is a circumstance which I must take into account, for each man is entitled to an amount of money sufficient to make it a substantial recognition of courage and gallantry in helping to save an imperilled ship and the people on board of her."

The crew of the Matteawan receives $3,710, divided as follows: Capt. Crosscup, $500; First Officer Parker and Second Officer Harpman, each $300; quartermaster, name not given, $100; Quartermaster Ole Nilson, $200; Seamen Christian Hertz and George Lindall, each $200; first engineer, second and third engineers and carpenter, each $100; each of four other seamen, $80; each of three oilers, $80; each of six firemen, $80; each of four coal passers, $80; steward, $50; second cook, waiter and two mess boys, each $25.

The Puget Sound Tug Boat company receives $8,000. The crews of the tugs Tacoma and Wanderer receive awards as follows: Captains, each $500; first mates, each $300; chief engineers, each $500; to each of the other members of the crew of these tugs, $100.

The crew of the Holyoke fares as follows: Captain, $200; first mate, $100; each of the other members of the crew, $50.

Interest is allowed at 6 per cent. from February 1, 1901.

The claims allowed by the court will undoubtedly be paid, as the owners of the Flottbek had a bond up for $150,000.

The Flottbek herself is now undergoing repairs in New York. She was wrecked in a gale off New York in the latter part of November.

The award to the officers and members of the crew of the Mattewan will go to the heirs of all who were on board when she foundered last month, en route from Nanaimo to San Francisco with a coal cargo.

STORM-TOSSED.

Vessels Arrive at Honolulu Injured by the Gales.

The recent heavy gales were evidently felt over a wide area. A despatch from Honolulu on December 31, via San Francisco, says: Vessels arriving here report unusually rough weather, and Honolulu has been visited by a steady trade wind of more than ordinary velocity for some days. The ship Charles E. Moody arrived on the 27th after a voyage of 25 days from the Sound, during which she lost 11 sails. The ship Benjamin Sewall, bound for Australia from Puget Sound, has put in here for water, after a terrible experience of 54 days at sea. She had nine sails carried away, and her decks were so washed by seas that her water supply was partly spoiled. She has been found to be leaking slightly, and a board of survey has been appointed to examine her before she leaves Honolulu. The British ship Langdale arrived today after a voyage of 154 days from London. She lost a sailor named Tudor Anders during the rough weather off the Horn.

WERE PLEASED.

Released Rosalie Passengers Express Appreciation of Their Treatment.

The quarantined passengers at William Head are now free. The Majestic carried away 33 and the others will remain until Monday next. The patient is convalescent. Before the Americans left the station all the passengers passed the following resolution, a copy of which was given to Dr. A. T. Watt:

William Head Quarantine Station, Victoria, B.C., Jan. 6.

We, the undersigned passengers of the steamer Rosalie quarantined at William Head, hereby desire to place on record our hearty appreciation of the kind, courteous and able manner in which we have been treated by Dr. Watt and his assistants, and also the Alaska Steamship company.

Gen. J. D. McIntyre, W. A. Ward, R. M. Thompson, Henry Hewitt, Mrs. J. Seeley, J. J. Palmer, Mrs. Leitch, H. Lang, J. H. Seeley, W. L. Campbell, Harold B. Robertson, Mrs. Huntingdon, David Schang, F. Hollins, W. Gowen, E. W. Wedge, W. A. Martin, G. B. Norton, Mrs. Campbell, Capt. Smythe, Frank Walkeley, W. A. Tucker, C. Curtis, C. D. Ostin, Mrs. Webber, Mrs. Camile, Miss Neta H. Rose, J. F. Hicks.

A Port Townsend despatch says a new quarantine regulation has been made by the United States health officer: "Under instructions from Washington, Dr. M. H. Foster, United States quarantine officer for the Puget Sound district, will inspect all passengers sailing from Port Townsend and Victoria on Pacific Coast steamers for San Francisco, so that no delay will be caused on arrival at San Francisco after inspection hours. A quarantine officer will be sent to Victoria to inspect passengers boarding vessels at that port."

AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

Uncharted Rock in Penphrase Passage —Beacon Off Grassy Point.

Capt. J. T. Walbran, master of the D. G. S. Quadra, reports that Indians residing in the neighborhood of Penphrase passage, eastern entrance to Sutlej channel, British Columbia, have reported the existence of a small uncharted rock in Penphrase passage, which dries at low water. The rock is said to be 1½ cables off the southern shore of Wishart peninsula, and bears N.W.N. ¾ W from the centre of the three-fathom patch on the opposite side of the channel.

The beacon off Grassy point has been replaced in its old position, and now bears N. 47 deg. E., distant 3 1-10 cables from the northern extremity of the point, Baynes sound, eastern coast of Vancouver Island. The beacon consists of a single pile surmounted by a lattice work drum 6 feet in diameter by 6 feet high, the whole painted black and showing 12 feet above high water.

MARINE NOTES.

The steamer Rosalie is delayed at Seattle, having broken a valve of her high pressure cylinder on Sunday, and is obliged to remain in port for three days at least for repairs. The work will be hurried and the steamer will resume service as quickly as possible.

Three sealing schooners will be towed into James bay today. The Arietis, Penelope and Hatzie are all ready and will sail shortly for the West Coast, following the Umbrina, to pick up their Indian crews.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CHILDISH PETULANCE.

Sir,—The umbrige taken by the school trustees to the Mayor's remarks a few days ago, with reference to "increasing school expenses," would be laughable were not that the trustees have passed the age of childhood, and not old enough to have reached its second stage. They are supposed to be men of experience and mature judgment, having the interests of our citizens who supply the sinews of war, as much at heart, as that of our schools. But their conduct at their last meeting does not give the impression that they possess these requisite qualities, when they proceed in a childish petulant way to dispose of the money balance in their hands, and in the face of the very proper warning of the Mayor, increase salaries. When the election comes the voters should not vote for one single school trustee.

VICTORIAN.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Sir,—With your permission I would like to direct the attention of the school trustees in general and Supt. Eaton in particular, to the annoying fads many of the teachers have of making pupils discard books after being used a few weeks. When objection is taken by parents the only satisfaction that is forthcoming is a petulant toss of the head and a sneer, "Oh, it only means a few cents." Why cannot the same set of books be made to serve through several classes? There was a time in our city public schools that the same books were used throughout the entire school; for instance, those on geography, grammar and arithmetic, and the pupils as they advanced, were carried further and further through the same set of books, until, in the senior class, the entire book was supposed to be of use. At present each teacher seems to have a fad for some particular author, and the consequence is the unnecessary multiplication of books. Thoughtful taxpayers believe in ample allowance for educational purposes, and are only too glad that worthy members of the teaching staff should receive salaries commensurate with their talents, but this nonsensical changing of books is a sore point with very many of the long suffering class above referred to. And it is not only text books, but the hundred and one scribblers, drawing books, exercise books, "social forms," (etc. etc., ad infinitum) are constantly thrown away before a quarter of them are used; consequently the plea that it is "the department," won't hold water. Now that the salaries of the staff are being raised, can not Mr. Eaton, by simplifying the present system of waste of books, secure for those who pay the piper, a slight concession and a saving in the direction named.

PATER FAMILIAS.

MR. BELL'S REPLY.

Sir,—Replying to the letter signed B. C. in your issue of January 5th, 1902, I would say that the acreage as given by me, February 6th, 1901, was for the whole area of the province, exclusive of Vancouver island, 236,544,000. It was assumed in the first instance that a quarter part of this area was good for agricultural purposes, or about 59,000,000 acres. Since this controversy has arisen I have re-examined those figures. I begin upon the east side of the coast range, clear of the mountains, and avoiding the detached mountains of the interior country so far as known. I estimate the acreage of various blocks somewhat adjacent to others and some detached, many of which I know personally, and others by the reports, verbal and recorded, of others who have had like opportunities. I can count, when all these blocks are put together, an area equal to 42 blocks of one degree of latitude by one degree of longitude, an area of 77,056,000 acres, but to make assurance doubly sure, I will deduct a quarter part of the whole area, leaving a balance of 62,792,000 acres, or about the same result as arrived at a year ago by a different method. Over the whole area indigenous grasses of the province can be grown, having seen them growing luxuriantly as much as six feet in height, with a grand head of seed, at various points between the latitude of 52 and 58½ degrees. I have crossed this area for a distance of 340 miles on foot and horseback in one direction—for 200 miles in another—for 300 in another—for 230 in another—for 100 in another, and still another 80 in another, besides ramifications in other various directions. The bulk of the area referred to can fairly be called agricultural, I say, further, that north of the limits of the growth of bunch grass the native grasses are the most profitable crop that can be grown in British Columbia, and that when cultivated and saved as I have seen them, they will produce at a rough guess double the weight in moss per acre that we got out of good timothy hay. A perennial crop of this kind, which is not affected by frost, when properly saved, is that which is the most suitable for mixed farming; further, it has been proved all over the American continent, that mixed farming will pay in the long run as being that which returns to the soil the constituents which the constant growth of wheat and other crops exhaust.

I digress to say that men who write anonymous letters should not issue challenges based on dishonesty of purpose, when calling to make political points against an opponent. B. C. says "at the risk of bringing down upon myself the wrath, etc." Now, how can anyone bring down anything against an intangible personal vacuity? Absurd nonsense. B. C. impresses me as a man who considers any statement justifiable for the sake of making a political point. One who has no politics may yet be allowed to object to the reasons of the province being belittled for party purposes. I consider that the man who can so far forget his principles (if he ever had any) as to degrade the character of the resources of his own province to be one whose opinions are not likely to convince intelligent people of character.

I know of no survey of the province that was ever made for the express purpose of determining the area of its agricultural lands. The Northwest colonization made by the provincial government was perhaps the nearest approach, but yet a long way off.

Such a survey would be a work of great magnitude, take up much time and necessitate a very great amount of exploration. Much more than has been done to the present time by the Dominion Geological Survey and all others combined. It would be impossible from existing documents to form an accurate idea of the agricultural area of the province. The greatest authority in Canada referred to the difficulty 28 years ago. The information then got was considerable, but classified as being imperfect by those who obtained it. Important facts already referred to bearing upon the same subject, which were years after examined by the provincial government, were then unknown. For these and other reasons it is impossible to accept the figures of 28 years ago as capable of verification, much less the very absurd and untrue statements made by B. C. for political purposes. There is no opportunity of knowing the area of agricultural lands of the province except actual observation and estimation, and those who have best appreciated this fact while exploring the province in various directions are likely to have made the most reliable estimate—which, after all, is only the best possible approximation to the truth. Therefore, to go into a long argument about areas is a pastime that leads to nothing but senseless recrimination. It is beating the air with a flail.

The original statement made February 6th, 1901, that there was land enough in the province to defray the cost of building railways if prudently managed, was proved by a sufficient margin for practical purposes about one year ago. A few million acres more or less, so long as one does not descend to B. C.'s absurdities, do not affect the general principles involved, and is not pertinent to the matter in hand. According to the reasoning of B. C., we have so many other resources, gold, copper, silver, fisheries, lumber, etc., that we do not require much land in order to be successful and prosperous, but I would point out that the mineral wealth of the province cannot be exploited witout means of communication, that those again require money, and if these lands (which are, according to the statement of B. C., comparatively worthless upon the average) could be made to serve the purpose of procuring the construction of the railway lines referred to, it would appear to be a much better bargain to give them away (according to the reasoning of B. C.) than to keep them, that is, if any one could be found willing to take them in payment for works that would develop mineral wealth. I have further pointed out about a year ago that it makes no difference to the settler whether he pays the purchase money of his homestead to a company or to the government, provided that he does not pay too high a price, and further, that is better to settle alongside of a railway line than in a provincial wilderness. I find also upon inquiry, the settlers on the company's lands in the Kaslo-Slocan district were offered better terms of payment for company lands in that district than they could obtain from the province, and looking at the whole subject from a comprehensive point of view, without allowing unimportant detail to obscure general principles that it is better to try and colonize a wilderness according to the principles adopted in Canada and the United States, than to allow those lands to remain vacant for the purpose of conserving a state wilderness from generation to generation. In order that those who are now engaged in business should profit within the duration of their own lives, it is necessary that there should be a policy of progression, because otherwise the interests of the whole country are subjected to a useless sacrifice, whether the times be good or bad.

The recapitulation by B. C. of the fact that there are 60,000,000 of acres of farming lands occupied in all Canada is not at all discouraging to British Columbia, but rather an incentive to prove what may be done in a climate that is in certain parts of the country more severe than that of British Columbia, and further proves that there is nothing so good for the early development of a new country as plenty of railroads and steamboats.

I cannot help but remark the facility with which B. C. in the closing paragraph of his letter, lays down for Mr. Bodwell rules for the guidance of his political future. For a man endowed with the evident political animosity of B. C., to lay down rules for a man of the calibre of Mr. Bodwell is a better amusement for those who can appreciate the ridiculous than a box at the opera comique.

H. P. BELL.

Pyny-Balsam cures all coghs. It soothes, it heals, it cures quickly and certainly. Pyny-Balsam sells more widely every year. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

SOCIALIST MEETING.

Organization Being Perfected Throughout the Province.

R. P. Pettipiece, of the Lardeau Eagle, Ferguson, who has been spending a few days in the capital, gave an instructive address to a good audience in the Socialists' hall last evening. He dealt at length with the present-day concentration of wealth and effort on every hand, and the benefits of co-operation rather than competition, and explained the mission of the new Socialist movement now becoming so widespread in Canada, more especially in British Columbia. The British Columbia Socialist party have now some 20 leagues established with an organizer still in the field. A per capita tax is being levied upon members, which is furnishing ample funds to extend organization and circulate propaganda literature. It is not the immediate object of the British Columbia Socialist party to place candidates in the field, but rather to perfect organization and educate the people to recognize the necessity of preparing to take over the trusts which are today proving the practicability of the theories of Socialism. The ultimate aim of Socialists is, however, to secure the collective ownership and control of the means of production and distribution. With these objects in view Mr. Pettipiece has been asked by the members to establish an official newspaper for the party, at some convenient point in the province, a proposition which he is now investigating in this city.

At the close of last night's meeting several new members were enrolled. In fact the movement throughout the province promises to become a live issue in the near future.

Every housekeeper must often act as a family physician. Pain-Killer for all the little ills, cuts and sprains, as well as for all bowel complaints, is indispensable. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

NEW KENNEL CLUB.

Officers of the Victoria City Kennel Club Elected.

At a meeting of the Victoria City Kennel club, held in Pioneer hall last evening, it was decided by a majority vote to re-elect all officers of the club for the ensuing year, and the following officers were duly elected and installed: President, Hon. D. M. Eberts; vice-president, J. W. Creighton; secretary, T. P. McConnell; assistant secretary, T. Plimley; treasurer, T. Plimley; superintendent, F. Turner; assistant superintendent, Mr. Adam; board of directors, H. H. Jones, A. Davies, M. Stillwell, T. Plimley, R. R. Watson; bench show committee, W. H. Hall, T. Astle, E. P. Pferdner, A. C. Goodwin.

It was also decided to hold a three-days' bench show in April, dates to be asked for from P. K. L. The club is in splendid condition financially, having a paid-up membership of 48, with 12 yet to collect.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

The murder of Charles W. Vedder at Greenwood on December 29 is still a mystery. Vedder, who was an inoffensive man, was found sitting in a chair in his office, blood flowing from a bullet wound in his head. He was unconscious, and died the day after. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of murder.

The factory at Fair District was burned on Saturday and Rev. Mr. Christmas, the incumbent, who moved there from Saanich a few months ago, lost nearly all his effects. The fire originated from a defective flue.

The War Eagle and Centre Star mines are likely to resume shipments on or before February 1. The installation of the new crusher at the Trail smelter has caused the present inactivity in the shipping line, and as the improvements to the smelter are to be finished within 30 days at the outside, it is naturally expected that the mines will then commence sending out ore on the scale in force prior to July last.

The Tree Blue mine in the Kaslo camp, managed by J. C. Drewry, of Rossland, has started shipping the first consignment of high grade copper ore, having been rawhided down for shipment to the Hall smelter on the flat of the lake. Further consignments will follow as long as the rawhiding continues. The development of the property is being continued meantime with excellent results.

A Happy Deliverance From the Agonies of Rheumatism.

Paine's Celery Compound

Effects a Cure After Failures of Physicians, Patent Medicines and Medicinal Springs.

The Wonderful Victory Over a Terrible Disease Vouched for by One of our Prominent Druggists.

If you are a sufferer from rheumatism in any of its terrible forms—muscular, inflammatory or sciatic, be assured of the glorious truth that Paine's Celery Compound will work for you a permanent and happy cure. The thousands of letters received from people who have thrown off their burdens and agonies prove conclusively that Paine's Celery Compound is the one great specific for this awful disease. The following letter from Mr. J. Leverington, of Virden, Man., and indorsed by Mr. J. W. Higginbotham, Druggist, of the same town, should convince all sufferers that the immediate use of Paine's Celery Compound is their only hope. Mr. Leverington says:

"For more than a year I was suffering from the agonizing pains of sciatica, and after trying all that medical skill could devise, and using many remedies patent and otherwise, I concluded to try the Hot Springs at Banff, under the superintendence of a medical man. I took the treatment thoroughly and carefully for six weeks, and came home at the end of that time racked with pain and weighing 43 pounds less. At this juncture, when hope had almost fled, I heard of Paine's Celery Compound. It seemed suited to my case, and I sent to my druggist, Mr. J. W. Higginbotham, of this place, and asked about it. He recommended it to me, and I took a bottle. I soon began to feel better, and after taking the second bottle I was a cured man and threw away my crutches. I have always been a farmer, and am as able to do hard work now as ever I was."

Wily Empress Bides Her Time

Chinese Situation Not as Pleasant as it Appears on Surface.

How Russia Represents Herself as Only True Friend of China.

The principal topic of conversation in North China when the Empress of Japan sailed for Victoria was the return of the Chinese court to Pekin—an event which has since taken place—and incidentally there was unrest in some quarters because of published reports of warlike proceedings, of busy arsenals manufacturing war munitions, large importations of firearms by way of the Westriver, etc. And not only was there unrest because of the publication of these reports, but also because of the reports of the insurrection being fomented by Gen. Tung Fuhsiang and some Mongol princes in Mongolia and Kansu. The attitude of the Empress Dowager is also viewed with suspicion and many papers contend that the foreign powers have shown a leniency towards her which will have a bad result.

The North China Daily News says: "When the allied armies came marching into Pekin, in unchallenged possession of the nation's capital and all the highway to the sea, the natural supposition in the minds of many was that the Chinese, who had seen the folly of the imperial antagonism to the whole world, would disown such a sovereignty, and of themselves join in harmony with the family of enlightened nations. But not so. The Chinese, whether of the people or the mandarinate, evinced a high degree of non-revolutionism, as well as their usual fatalistic resignation, until now the 18 provinces of China do obedience to the woman ruler of the empire. Even the most ardent supporters of the rights of the Emperor have remained marvelously quiet, so much so that the Emperor again seems bereft of any true friend. The mandarins who set at nought the imperial command, known to have emanated from the Empress Dowager rather than the Emperor, have argued for the innocency and dignity of the Dowager, and have supplied her with troops for her defence, and silver, silks and every gift for her pleasure.

"The foreign powers have been equally surprising, complacent and respectful. Not a word has been addressed by the ministers to any plenipotentiary which could be construed as a rebuke to the Dowager Empress. Her satellites have been denounced; the Chinese government blamed; and the Emperor required by the protocol to make apology; but the one deserving denunciation, merited blame, was at first unnoticed, and now is comprehended by the expression "the court." She is taken for the real sovereign, the undisputed regent. It is feared that the gentleness of the allied conquerors will not be appreciated. Every writer and traveler from Pekin has laid the blame at her door for last year's calamity and outrage. She knew what was being planned; she commanded. The Emperor wept with regret and disapproved. But now those who suffered nothing have filled the places of the besieged; political motives prevail, and so she returns in safety, in honor, with banners flying, streets covered with yellow dust, the imperial gates repainted, the palace rooms cleaned and refurnished, and the son of Prince Tuan, the heir apparent, passing under the walls of the legation barracks and before the legation spectators, into the palace.

"The revenue, moreover, needed to meet an international indemnity, is turned into the Dowager's coffers, used for her glorification. Were the Emperor alone entering Pekin, there would be no such expenditure; he would forbid it, and his word is known to be sincere. Now he may still head the procession, but the power will be still with her, who has for 40 years had the dominating will in the Manchu court at Pekin. She has pulled the wires so well that now China and the world bend to her in the hour of peace; they bowed and fought her and plundered her, in the hour of conflict."

According to advices from Kaifengfu, Prince Ching held a conference with the Empress Dowager there while the court was bound for Pekin, and presented several suggestions from the ministers of Great Britain and the United States, who asked that Pu Chun, the heir apparent, be disinherited. Tung Fuhsiang be decapitated; Yung Lu be kept from the Chinese court, and the Empress Dowager resign the regency in favor of the Emperor. As can be imagined, she declined to consider the latter suggestion, but promised acquiescence to the others. The foreign element of Pekin does not place much trust in her promise, however.

Yung Lu is still grand councillor, and at last advices was furthering a settlement of the Manchurian question with M. Lessar, representing the Russian government. The Tung Wen Hu Pao, a native Chinese paper, has obtained the copy of a letter which M. Lessar wrote to Yung Lu immediately after the death of Li Hung Chang. This letter reads as follows: "As your Excellency is doubtless aware, the territories of our countries are in touch with each other, and among the foreign countrics Russia is the nearest neighbor of China from a geographical point of view. Everything that affects the interests of one equally affects those of the other. In consequence of this Russia has always looked forward to the day when China may be prosperous and powerful. Unfortunately the Boxer disturbances broke out last year and all the foreign powers took advantage of the occasion to send their hostile armies into China. Though we tried to refrain from participating in the expedition in vain, we tried most strenuously to persuade the allied forces to evacuate Pekin as soon as the legation had been relieved. Subsequently when the Japanese attempted to snatch the power of policing the city of Pekin from the hands of the Chinese authorities, we stood obstinately in their way, and so, their unreasonable attempt was frustrated. When all the allied powers joined together in dictating to China the punishments of those Chinese officials who were suspected of having countenanced the Boxers, we exerted our influence to get as many officials exempted from punishment as possible in order to protect the dignity of your country. It is needless to say that it was entirely due to our strong and persistent opposition that Your Excellency was not included in the list. We have tried and have done everything in our power to protect the interests of China, and it is for this that we have earned the implacable hatred of all the other powers. His Excellency the late Li Hung Chang was a very far-sighted and able statesman, who had always been on friendly terms with us, because he knew that Russia was the only true friend of China.

"With regard to Manchuria, it is the place where the present dynasty had its origin. How can the Chinese government permit a number of wolves and tigers to intrude into this important province of the Chinese empire? But we knew that unless we stepped forward, China would be powerless against these wolves and tigers. We therefore made haste in despatching a strong army southward to protect this province from being invaded by the other powers and our action in this matter has had its desired effect, for by our strenuous and prompt efforts peace and order has been gradually restored throughout Manchuria and no foreign power dared to touch the province. Thus the sovereignty of China in the province has been restored.

"As general peace has been restored and the court is about to return to Pekin, it appears reasonable that we should hand back Manchuria to its proper owner to quiet the minds of those who are inclined to suspect that Russia is aiming at absorbing and annexing this important territory. But after careful consideration we find that it is not at all opportune for us to do so now. And the reason is obvious; for as China is newly defeated and is saddled with the burden of an unprecedented indemnity, it is not within her power to raise sufficient funds to organize and maintain a strong army in Manchuria to defend it. But unless Manchuria is strongly garrisoned, it is impossible to prevent the foreign powers from casting a greedy eye on that province. It is for this reason that Russia insists on keeping this important territory under her control until China is strong enough to take it back. If we disregard the welfare of China and evacuate Manchuria at the present moment, I am sure that no sooner have our troops left the place than those of someone or other of the foreign powers will step in and make a permanent occupation. This statement, I hope, will be a sufficient explanation why we refuse to give up Manchuria now.

"With reference to the convention as agreed upon by the late Li Hung Chang and us, it is a satisfactory document in every respect. But unfortunately it has been frustrated by that plenipotentiary's death. And those who have been authorized to take up this important work left off by him are ignorant of the true political situation, and misunderstand our good intentions. Instead of consolidating the indispensible relations between China and her nearest neighbor, Russia, these men are seeking the friendship and alliance of such far distant neighbors as Japan and England. I need hardly say that Your Excellency will be at one with me in condemning their stupidity. I hope you will describe the true situation to Her Majesty the Empress Dowager and persuade her to put the Manchurian affair in your hands, so that I may negotiate with you alone. This, in my opinion, is the only way to prevent the province from falling into the hands of a foreign power."

The plenipotentiaries appointed to represent China in the conferences with M. Lessar are Prince Ching and Wang-Wen-shao. Although the settlement of the province has not been made between Russia and China, the former power has commenced exploiting the riches of Manchuria. Rich gold deposits have been found in the vicinity of Hun-chun, not far from Vladivostock, and a joint stock company has been formed at Vladivostock to develop the mines. The Chinese authorities of the place have leased the gold lands to Russians on condition that 15 per cent. of the total output be appropriated for the local Chinese administration, which agrees to maintain the hundred guards at the place.

From Vladivostock comes news that Chinese Eastern railway intends to place its two new steamers Manchuria and Nonni in service between Vladivostock and some port, not yet determined, on the Pacific coast.

In Japan the question of the state purchase of private railways and their hypothecation as security for a foreign loan is beginning to occupy a prominent place in public attention. The purchase price of the nine principal private roads in Japan would amount to 291,409,200 yen.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, January 1st to 6th, 1902.

No synopsis was issued for previous week, December 25 to 31, as owing to the great storm of Christmas night the telegraph cables were broken, and in consequence weather reports were not received at this office.

The week has been chiefly remarkable in the vicinity for its heavy rainfall and succession of storms from the Northwest, also, although the precipitation has been light. Strong winds and gales have accompanied the passage of low barometer areas.

Wednesday, January 1st, rainy weather conditions obtained in this section of the province, the pressure being low on the Vancouver Island coast, and high barometer areas covering the province and the Pacific coast states. Temperatures were mild west of the Rocky Mountains and moderate in the Northwest, where storm areas were central. On Thursday the low area on the coast had developed over the entire province, while the high had moved eastward and occupied the Territories, causing a decided fall in temperature. Rain was general west of the Cascades. On Friday the high area had centered in Manitoba and temperatures there had fallen to 20 degrees below zero. By evening a change took place in this vicinity; a storm area covered the province and a moderate gale prevailed with heavy rain on the Washington coast. On Saturday the barometer rose tempo[illegible]rarily and more moderate weather prevailed, but indications quickly appeared of another approaching storm, and by Sunday a southerly easterly gale set in, the wind attaining a velocity of 30 to 40 miles an hour. This storm rapidly passed to the east, and on Monday and Tuesday quieter weather prevailed in this vicinity, though accompanied with heavy rain. On the American coast, generally throughout Washington and Oregon, strong winds or gales and very heavy rainfall prevailed.

At Victoria only 5 hours of bright sunshine were recorded; the highest temperature 52.4, was on the 3rd; the lowest 42.2 on the 7th; rainfall 1.60 inches.

At New Westminster, highest temperature, 52 on the 7th; lowest, 28, on the 2nd; rainfall, .06 inch.

At Barkerville, highest temperature, 44, on the 4th; lowest, 2, on the 2nd; precipitation, .06 inch.

Summary of weather for December, 1901.

	Rainfall in Inches
Victoria, V. I.	3.46
Beaver Lake, V. I.	5.10
Duncans, V. I.	5.81
Goldstream, V. I.	10.01
French Creek, V. I.	3.64
Alberni, V. I.	3.73
Nanaimo, V. I.	4.71
Super Island	5.87
Saturna Island	4.08
Vancouver	8.10
Point Atkinson (Caulfeilds)	6.07
New Westminster	7.09
Garry Point	4.08
Coquitlam	10.08
Chilliwack	5.54
Kamloops	.46

At Victoria 47 hours and 12 minutes of bright sunshine were recorded, 15 days being completely clouded. Highest temperature 53.2, on 22nd; lowest, 29.5, on 12th; mean temperature for month, 42.97.

The total number of miles registered on the Anemograph was 9034 and the direction was as follows: North, 1279; northeast, 270; east, 478; southeast, 1150; south, 286; southwest, 1535; west, 880; northwest, 156.

Vancouver, highest, 52.9 on 2nd; lowest, 22.0 on 11th.

New Westminster, highest, 50.2 on 1st, lowest, 21.0 on 12th; mean, 37.05.

Garry Point, highest, 52.0 on 1st; lowest, 24.5 on 11th; mean, 38.35.

Kamloops, highest, 50.5 on 1st; lowest, 10.5 on 12th; mean, 31.0.

Alberni, highest, 55.1 on 3rd; lowest, 28.7 on 13th; mean, 38.54.

Duncans, highest, 52.0 on 1st; lowest, 21.0 on 20th.

Saturna Island, highest, 51.0 on 1st and 3rd; lowest, 30.0 on 20th.

French Creek, highest, 53.0 on 1st; lowest, 23.0 on 12th.

Chilliwack, highest, 53.0 on 1st; lowest, 20.0 on 13th.

Nanaimo, highest, 51.0 on 1st; lowest, 23.7 on 12th.

Nanaimo, bright sunshine, 59 hours and 42 minutes.

It is intended shortly to publish a statement of total annual precipitation of stations in British Columbia.

MORE MAYORS.

Additional Results of the Polling in Ontario.

Toronto, Jan. 7—(Special.)—Additional Ontario Mayors elected are: London, Adam Beck; Windsor, J. P. Scotche; St. Catharines, J. B. McIntyre; Goderich, T. Kennedy; St. Thomas, S. Grant; Bradford, D. R. Woods; Chatham, Mayor Suiman; Kingston, Mayor Shaw.

Full Court In Session

Arguments in the First Case Were Concluded Yesterday Afternoon.

Action Entered in Noble Five Against the Centre Star Company.

The Full court met yesterday morning, there being present their Lordships Justices Walkem, Irving and Martin.

The first business of the court was the presenting and swearing in of candidates who recently passed the legal examinations. Charles Wilson, K.C., of Vancouver, presented the applicants, W. H. Narraway for call to the bar and admission as a solicitor, and J. W. Weart and Lambert Bond for admission as solicitors. These gentlemen took the required oath and signed the rolls.

The list of appeals was then gone through, and in nearly every case counsel on both sides signified that they were prepared to proceed. The court complimented the counsel on this state of affairs.

McKelvey v. Le Roi Mining Co. was the first case taken up. This action was brought by plaintiff to recover damages for injuries sustained while in the shaft of the Le Roi mine at Rossland, by reason of the cage falling on him. At the trial the jury found that the cause of the injury was occasioned by the non-continuance of the guide rails, which, in the opinion of the jury, caused the safety clutches to fail in their action, and therefore allowed the cage to fall. The jury also found that the plaintiff was entitled to $3,000 damages. The Chief Justice did not see fit to enter judgment on the findings of the jury, but left the parties to move the Full court. Both parties moved the Full court for judgment and the motions were argued at Vancouver in November last and their Lordships found that the Full court is an appellate court, and has no jurisdiction to hear a motion on the findings of a jury referred to it by a trial judge. The case was therefore ferred back to the Chief Justice, who dismissed the plaintiff's action with costs. From this judgment the plaintiff now is appealing. Counsel completed their argument yesterday afternoon, and judgment was reserved. A. E. Wilson, K.C., appeared for the plaintiff, appellant, and C. R. Hamilton for respondent.

This was the only appeal heard yesterday and the court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

Chief Justice McColl will be present at today's session of the Full court.

The peremptory list of appeals for today is:

Brackman-Ker v. Oppenheimer—Application to settle minutes.

Re Winding-up Act and re Florida Mining Co.—Two appeals herein from the judgment of Mr. Justice Irving.

Marino v. Spronle—Appeal by defendant from judgment of Mr. Justice Irving.

It is likely that the case of Elder Brooks, which was reserved by Mr. Justice Drake at the trial, will be argued shortly before three judges sitting as a "court in banc." Criminal cases reserved are not argued before the Full court, and Deputy Attorney-General MacLean intimated to their Lordships yesterday morning that he would take advantage of the presence in Victoria of all the judges and bring the matter on at a convenient time.

IN CHAMBERS.

Mr. Justice Martin presided in chambers yesterday morning and disposed of the following applications:

Reay v. Reay—By consent of all parties an order was made herein that partition of the nine hundred acres of land in Saanich belonging to the late Charles H. and William Reay be made by enquiry in chambers instead of by commissioners. G. H. Barnard appeared for the plaintiff; J. H. Lawson, jr., R. H. Pooley and D. M. Rogers represented various defendants.

Hoffman v. Moe & Goldstein—J. H. Lawson, jr., applied for leave to set down an appeal in this action from the Yukon Territorial court. The application was ordered to stand for the consideration of the Full court. W. Griffin appeared for respondents.

Hitchcock v. Colgan—Motion by plaintiff for an order to sell certain lands of defendant. Stood over until today, motion day. C. R. Hamilton of Rossland for plaintiff, and W. J. Nelson for defendant.

Bartlett v. Tiarks—A number of applications were made in the matter of the Tiarks estate and were stood over by consent.

Chambers will be held during the session of the Full court at 10 o'clock instead of 10:30 as heretofore.

The County court will sit tomorrow. There are a number of cases, ten judgment summonses and a number of adjourned judgment summonses for hearing.

MINING ACTION.

Pooley, Lutxon & Pooley yesterday issued a writ in the Supreme Court of British Columbia at Victoria on behalf of the Noble Five Consolidated Mining company, limited, against the Last Chance Mining company, limited, claiming an injunction to restrain the defendants, their servants, agents and workmen from entering upon, working, mining or removing ore from the World's Fair mineral claim, lot 464, group 1, Kootenay district, or from other adjoining property of the plaintiff, or from under the surface thereof, respectively, and for damages. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants have a tunnel known as No. 3, which, by April 1 last, they had worked to the northeast end line of the Last Chance claim, adjoining the plaintiff's claim, known as the World's Fair. About the same date the plaintiffs, with the consent of the defendants, commenced from the defendants' said tunnel to work on the World's Fair claim and prosecuted such work and ran a tunnel from said end of No. 3 tunnel 196 feet into the World's Fair claim, and mined therefrom and left there a quantity of ore. About October 5 last the plaintiffs stopped work and left in the workings of the World's Fair claim about 20 tons of ore in sacks, valued at $2,000. At the time the plaintiffs stopped said work, they erected at the beginning of their tunnel and at the end of the defendants' tunnel No. 3, a wooden door, which shut up their workings, and which door was fastened by a lock. On December 29 the secretary of the plaintiff company interviewed the super