# ervists In Action

## land Men On The bdis Make an Ex- ellent Record.

## an Revolutionists Are eported Marching n the Capital.

## That United States dent Arbitrate Has ched Washington.

, Nfld., Dec. 24.—Eighty the Newfoundland naval re- cluded among the crew of eruiser Charybdis, which re- arded the forts at to nezuela. It has ed here that e an exc and

has 3, 2,500 near had enrolled them- the foreigners have retired. tionists have planned to a aracas by three roads. The mos, Antonio, Gueyara, Ur- Penaloza, with 2,500 men, via Guatire; Antonio Fer- s and Crespo Torres, with have left Camanagua, and ando, with 2,500 troops, will ta Gracia. Ammunition is arrive every days near Tu-

tion for President Castro is to be again perilous. Attack- gners and his own country- n with difficulty resist the the Government resources ed. The President's depar- Victoria is for the purpose to check the near advance al of the revolutionists. Gen- will leave Curacoa shortly. Vene., Dec. 24.—The Dutch rinz Willem II., from New ed off Laguayra today, but fficulties with the blockading and to the refusal of her y the port charges, she left mmunicating with the shore. official attention thus far o the Venezuelan blockade is cement of the Post Office that mail boats leaving nd Marseilles will cease to aguayra, Porto Cabello and and that correspondence for will be carried to Fort De artinique, pending the block-

Dec. 24.—Preparations are ed so that the German cruis- r may sail from Kiel for about New Year's day. on, Dec. 24.—The President ary Hay were in conference ime today over the proposals t Britain and Germany that ent arbitrate the issues in- he Venezuelan claims contro- y went over the communica- thoroughly, considering the m every view point. The ac- r declination of the proposals sident is believed to hinge on of the restrictions the allies sed on the arbitration. If sion was reached at the con- ween the President and his f state, the fact was not ic. Inquiries at the White arding the Presidents inten- referred to Secretary Hay, tter sent word to newspaper ives, who called on him, that no news to be given out on tonight.

## AND BEAT ROWN PRINCESS

## inary Revelations of ppy Life of Saxony's Royal Family.

ec. 24.—The Crown Prince beat the Crown Princess, ac- an editorial statement in the eitung, one of the most care- apers published in Berlin, ls: "Their disagreements s crisis in June, after Prof. ne the children's tutor. The that time considered seek- rce and consulted her best Princess Theresa of Ba- dissuaded her. The Princess, fter returning to Dresden me martial relations." athy of the people of Dres- wholly with the Princess, a cheerful pleasure-seeking The Crown Prince loved to . Among the writers for- her were Tolstoi, Zola and One day the Crown Prince ling one of Nitzsche's works. he book from her hands and pieces. Prof. Giron is des- idealist of the extreme type. d that his family once con- question of confining him n because he refused a leg- nds of delicacy of feeling.

## STMAS AT PARIS.

### ther Assists Festivities in Gay Capital.

. 24.—The characteristic istmas fetes are being cel- ughout the day and night. il weather prevailing filled and stores with dense holi- and the boulevards were ooths from which novelties . At the Madeline and e churches midnight masses rated with orchestras, and s of the opera participating. nts and cafes will be open

oubet, wife of the Presi- en a prominent part in the ee festivities of the chil- lsace-Lorraine Society, and ly gave out the presents functionaries at the Presi- ce.

Brusk is nice looking. I ad- not much of a talker; never say the right thing in the fees—"Oh, I don't know. He thing last evening, although think it was in the right "Where was that?"—Jess r rings—"In our parlor."—ress.

## PRIMROSE DEAD.

ec. 29.—(Special.)—Senator at Pictou last night. rence Primrose was born nt came to Canada at an e was prominent in ship- and other industries, and the Senate in 1892. He l-Conservative.

# Hot Shot From Dr. McInnes

## The Former Lieut.-Governor Severely Scores the Laurier Government.

## Says the Federal Authorities Have Fooled With the Chinese Question.

Dr. T. R. McInnes, who is opposing the Liberal candidate in Vancouver for the vacancy in the Commons, has issued an address on which he severely scores the Laurier Government. His views on "The Chinese question," and "Revenue and Expenditure," will be read with particular interest by Victorians, many of whom have paid particular attention to these two phases of the relationship between this province and the Federal Government.

Doctor McInnes says:

Everyone knows that during and prior to the campaign of 1896 Sir Wilfrid Laurier pledged himself to exclude Chinese and to be guided by the wishes of the Western members in lessening the evils resulting from their presence here. That pledge he has absolutely, shamelessly and inexcusably broken.

The Hon. David Mills, while Minister of Justice, referring in the Senate to this question of prohibiting Chinese immigration, said that to do so would result in seriously curtailing the revenues of the C. P. R. steamships. That is to say, that the Laurier Government had reason to regard the revenues of the C. P. R. more than their own pledges—more than the welfare of British Columbia. Yet it is a fact—a fact fully confirmed by the abortive result of the recent Chinese commission—that so long as certain revenues are not curtailed this province may be marked yellow with Chinese from Atlin to the Boundary, for all the Laurier Government cares. And here I may quote a few more figures from the Dominion Year Book, showing what profit the Ottawa Government derives from this Chinese traffic. The total Chinese immigration into British Columbia during the last ten years has numbered 26,759, of which number 10,893 came in during the last five years of the Conservative regime, and 15,866 during the five years of the Liberal regime. The gross per capita tax paid by Chinese during the last ten years amounted to $1,393,277.00. Of this amount $546,289.00 was paid during the last five years of the Conservative regime and $846,988 during the first five years of the Liberal regime. During these ten years $340,523.00 was paid back to the province and the cost of administering the act for the same period was $29,824.00—leaving a net profit to the Dominion Government from the Chinese traffic of $1,022,930.00. This leads naturally to the question of general revenue and expenditure in British Columbia as compared with other provinces. The Hon. Smith Curtis, whose convictions have led him apparently from the Liberal to the Progressive Party, said recently that British Columbia only receives 40 per cent. of the revenue it pays into the Dominion treasury, and that the provinces of Quebec and Ontario are being built up at our expense. How true this is may be seen from consideration of the following statements, also taken from the Dominion Statistical Year Book. The total revenue contributed by British Columbia to the Dominion Government during the last ten years amounts to $25,303,851—of which sum $9,372,290 was contributed during the last five years of the Conservative regime and $15,931,561 during the first five years of the Liberal regime. The total expenditure in this province by the Dominion Government during the last ten years has been $12,900,232—of which amount $5,332,997 was spent during the last five years of the Conservative regime, and $7,567,235 during the first five years of the Liberal regime. That is a surplus of revenue over expenditure taken from this province of $12,403,619 during the last ten years—a surplus of $8,364,326 during the last five years, and at the present time a surplus of nearly two million dollars by the Laurier Government over and above every dollar than can be charged against us. It is spent in Eastern Canada on railways, bridges and doubtful constituencies, and is what the Right Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright called, when in opposition, "legalized robbery." Is it any wonder that under such a drain, prosperity which is smiling over the rest of Canada stops short at the boundaries of British Columbia? I know that it is an easy and popular thing to lay all the blame for the comparative stagnation of the province at the door of the various provincial governments, which we have done during the last five years—but I tell you that the chief fault lies not at Victoria, but at Ottawa. The Laurier Government is at present spending four millions to put a bridge across the St. Lawrence river at Quebec. But so far, they are unwilling to bear even a small share of the bridging of the Fraser. THAT MONEY SPENT IN QUEBEC BELONGS TO US.

### MIDNIGHT MASS.

The Great Ceremony of the Catholic Church Attracts Large Congregation.

The celebration of midnight mass at St. Andrew's cathedral last night, brought together a very large number of worshippers of the Roman Catholic faith besides numerous members of other denominations. The music was a special feature of the impressive service and was excellently rendered under the direction of Miss Marrick, who recently took charge of the choir.

### SCOUTS.

The new "scouts," of which four have been ordered for the British navy, are to be about 360 feet in length, with a displacement somewhat under 3,000 tons. They are not intended to be improvements on the "destroyer" class, says Engineering, but have a separate and distinct function, being primarily intended for use as the eyes of the fleet which they accompany. At the same time, they are sufficiently armed to put any "destroyer" which crosses their path hors de combat. The comparative great length of these vessels, when combined with the long forecastle, will make them excellent sea boats, whilst the machinery being very much more strongly built than in the "destroyer" type, will enable them to keep up the guaranteed speed of 25 knots in any ordinary sea. The scantlings of the hull have been arranged to bear far greater strains than could possibly exist in any sea likely to be encountered, and there is a complete protective deck, carried from end to end and sloped to below the water-line all fore-and-aft; this deck varies in thickness from ¾-inch to 1¼ inches. The coal carried in the normal condition is 165 tons, the full supply being about 380 tons, which at a speed of 10 to 12 knots will give a radius of action of about 3,000 miles. The boilers are of the small-tube "Express" type. The armament includes six 12-pounder quick-firing guns—two forward on the forecastle, two aft, and two amidships on the upper deck; eight 3-pounder quick-firing guns—four on each broadside on the upper deck; two 18-inch above-water torpedo tubes fitted on the upper deck, and training one on each broadside. Taken altogether, these vessels seem admirably adapted to the service intended, and in addition to acting as "scouts," will minimize to a very large extent the danger to a fleet from a flotilla of hostile "destroyers." The four vessels will be constructed—one each by Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim, Limited, Barrow-in-Furness; Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Limited, Elswick; Messrs. Laird Bros., Limited, Birkenhead; and the Fairfield Company, Limited, Glasgow.

### A HARD HIT.

Difficult for Mr. Hanbury to Answer.

From Canadian Gazette.

Sir John Leng has a pretty sarcastic way with him. The British board of agriculture dearly loves to hug the delusion that though a million Canadian cattle have been landed in England without showing a trace of disease, yet there might be danger to British herds were Canadian cattle freely admitted to British markets. Here Sir John Leng got his chance. He asked the Minister of Agriculture in the House of Commons last week whether his attention had been called to the fact that, whereas one in every seven or eight of the home cattle killed in Glasgow were found to be tuberculous, only one in four thousand trans-Atlantic cattle entering this country were similarly affected, and whether he would propose measures to raise the health of home cattle to the Canadian standard. There was nothing for poor Mr. Hanbury to do but to take the question quite seriously and hobble out of it as best he could.

# SHIPPING HORSES TO THE EAST

## Market That Can Be Found For British Columbia Stock.

The recent shipment of British Columbia horses to Ontario naturally suggests three important points, viz.: (1) What does the eastern market demand? (2) What can the West supply? (3) What steps should be taken by Western breeders to meet the demand?

The cessation of breeding operations in Ontario some nine or ten years ago caused a rise in prices, and the requirements of the army in South Africa increased the demand. General business prosperity has led to an active inquiry for drivers and farm horses in the country, and for all kinds of harness horses, heavy draughts, express horses, and ordinary streeters in the cities. The lumber business being exceptionally brisk, a large number of heavy horses are required in the numerous logging camps. Heavy draughts are easily worth $400 a team; these must be from 1,500 pounds up, and are wanted as heavy as possible. Express horses are generally used single, must be active and able to trot with a good load. They should weigh from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, and are worth about $150. Ordinary streeters for delivery wagons, hacks, etc., vary in size, style, action, weight and age. Drivers, carriage horses and saddle horses sell largely according to style, action and manners, and will run from $120 to $300.

In Manitoba and the farming sections of the Northwest Territories there has been and will be next spring a good demand for horses, medium and heavy, for farm work and railway construction, also drivers for liverymen and farmers. There has also been a good trade in Indian ponies, used for herding, driving or for children to ride to school. Of all the various classes, the West, viz., the Western portion of the Territories, and the interior of British Columbia, can supply comparatively few over the 1,000-pound limit, and few horses over that weight being not much more than will supply local demands. But of horses about that weight there are large numbers of useful, hardy horses with excellent bone, which at present prices it will pay to ship, but the market must not be overdone at any one time.

To Ontario and Manitoba a large number of Western ponies of a very poor class have been shipped. These shipments have injured the reputation of Western horses, and have led the Ontario man in particular to believe that there is nothing better in the West than the untamable broncho stock, and at the present time he will not bid on anything branded, beyond what he considers a bargain, because he thinks his purchase is bound to give him more trouble than local stock. Graded heavy horses are no more difficult to break than Eastern horses, and the brand is seldom conspicuous enough to be called a blemish. It is a matter of surprise to a Western man to hear it commented upon as a blemish and a mark of wickedness, and if the Eastern man would consider for a moment that a horse ranche could not be conducted without branding, he might look upon it with less disfavor. In regard to hardiness, endurance and bone, the Western horse is equal to the Eastern, and once broken he will be as gentle as any. In our recent shipment of Western horses to Toronto, people came to the stables and poked the horses with umbrellas, etc., and while not criticizing the reasonableness of such actions, the fact remains that the horses took the treatment with equanimity.

The question of whether or not the horses should be broken brings up a number of points. In Manitoba and the Territories, some people are suspicious of broken horses, as they know that the horse ranches as a rule breaks few horses, and they think there may be something wrong with anything broken that is offered for sale.

A fat horse will sell much better than one out of condition. If the horses are to be broken, it must be seen to that when they come to be shipped they are in good condition, as this may easily mean a difference of $30 per head. In handling a bunch of horses, it is necessary, in order to keep down expenses and to prevent loss of condition, to put them on the market as quickly as possible from the time they leave their pasture, as every extra day means loss of money.

The accommodation on the C. P. R. is none too good, the condition of some of the yards along the line being bad, and the service West of Calgary slow. East of Calgary stock trains make good time and are handled well and quickly as a rule. The C. P. R. authorities have always shown a disposition to assist the live stock men in every way, and suitable provision will no doubt be made immediately to handle this new line of trade. Creaper hay should be provided at most of the leading points. Eighteen to $20 per ton is too much to charge for hay, and in consequence the larger dealers purchase their own. There is every reason to expect that the trade in horses will continue to grow. The West can raise horses cheaper than the East, and of as good a quality. For this reason the West can look forward to the profitable export of horses, as well as beef, but it is probable that the Eastern dealer will do the breaking and educating, and he will find the profitable markets for the best of these horses when thoroughly broken, in the cities of the East and of the Old Country. This will leave to the rancher the business of raising horses, supplying his local market and making regular shipments to some reliable auctioneer in the East. In the West the aim should be to grow a better and heavier class of horses. The draught breeds are the safest, i.e., the Clydes and Shires, starting with a 1,500-pound sire and using a heavier animal as the herd is improved, in order to avoid too violent crosses. The foals should be weaned and fed the first winter, as this will improve their size and will make them quieter and easier to handle. It will also pay to halter break them the first winter.

In short, taking into consideration present prices, horse raising should justify the adoption of business methods. Good horses will always sell in preference to poor ones, and good ones cost but little more to raise, practically only the difference in the service fee of the sire.

F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say, and their husbands say so too!

# BESSIE'S LOCKET.

By Audrey Atkens, Age 14, Division VI., Victoria High School.

"Oh! how I wish we were not so poor, and that I could get a nice present for Bessie for Christmas."

He was a poor boy with bare feet, and his clothes all in rags as he spoke these words he was looking into the shop windows all gay with beautiful Christmas things.

The little Bessie of whom he spoke was his sister, who hardly knew what Christmas meant, except that the shop windows always looked gayer, and most people went along the streets with happy faces and arms full of parcels. She herself had never known what it was to receive a present, and was well pleased if she got more than a dry crust. The children lived in an old attic, in a squalid alley at the East End of London. They had never known what it was to have a father, for he had died when they were both very small. They had lived with their mother until the year before, when she, worn out with struggling for her children, and not having proper food, had died, leaving little Jack and Bessie to take care of themselves.

At the other end of the city was a beautiful house, in which there was everything that money could buy. In one of the rooms, before a fire, sat a little girl, who, instead of being pleased and happy that in a few days it would be Christmas, had a frown on her face, which made her look very disagreeable.

Just then her mother came into the room and seeing the frown on her little girl's face, asked what was the matter. "Oh!" she cried, "I am so tired of Christmas, every year it is the same. The same people come, and we always have a party and a Christmas tree. I have heaps of presents, which I soon get tired of. Then I get so many sweet things to eat I am sick all next day."

"How sad!" said her mother, almost laughing at the doleful little face before her. I think all little girls who have nice times as you should be pleased to think Christmas was so near, and they were going to have such a nice time."

"Yes," said Effie, "I have a nice time, but then every Christmas is so very much the same, I get so tired of it all, and I do wish we could have something new and different this year."

"Well," said her mother, "I will think about it, and see what we can do, and if I can think of something nice, I will come back and tell you," and with this she went out of the room, and Effie was again left to herself.

In an hour she came back, and said she had thought of a lovely plan. "What is it?" asked Effie eagerly. "Well," said her mother, I think as you are so tired of all your other Christmases, instead of having a pleasure yourself this year, we will get a few poor children who have never had a nice time, and see what we can do to make their Christmas pleasant for them." "You know," she added, "I have a friend, Miss Osmond, who has gone to the East End, and has a class of little boys and girls, in one of the mission schools there."

"Well, we will go to her, and ask her to get a few of the poorest children among them, and bring them here. Then we will see what we can do to make their Christmas pass pleasantly for them."

While she was speaking, Effie's face had been brightening, and when she had finished speaking, she said: "O, mother, I think this will be the best Christmas I have ever had; when can we go and tell Miss Osmond to ask the children to come?"

"We will go tomorrow afternoon early, and if Miss Osmond can get the children to come, we will go and get some things to put on a tree for them.

Early the next afternoon Effie and her mother started out, and soon arrived at Miss Osmond's home. When Mrs. Raymond explained why they had come, she said she knew some poor children who would be delighted to go to the tree.

Effie and her mother left very soon, and as they were walking down the street they saw such a forlorn-looking little boy and girl, that Effie begged her mother to ask them to come to her party. So Mrs. Raymond asked Jack and Bessie, for they it so happened to be, and they at once said they would come.

The day before Christmas great preparations were going on in the house where Effie lived. In a large spare room they had put a Christmas tree, which was loaded with gifts for each girl and boy.

At Jack and Bessie's home preparations were going on also, for Jack and Bessie had each given themselves an extra good wash, and brushed their hair with an old brush which they with an old brush which they which they had borrowed from a neighbor. Little Bessie had mended their ragged clothes as well as she could.

Just as they were ready to start, Bessie ran back, and going to a hole in the wall, drew out a little box, in which lay a locket on a piece of ribbon, and placed it round her neck.

"Where did you get that?" asked Jack. "Why, don't you remember," said Bessie, "that the day before mother died, she put this little box in my hands. I put it away then, not knowing what else to do with it, but I looked at it the other day and found it to be a photo of mother and father. I just remembered it as I was going out, and thought it would be nice to put on tonight."

When they arrived at Mrs. Raymond's they were warmly welcomed, and were taken into the room where stood the Christmas tree. After having a number of games in which they all enjoyed themselves. They were told to sit down quietly and Effie was to distribute presents to each.

The poor children were delighted to get the presents for they had never had such a nice time, nor so many presents in all their lives before. That night they all went home happy, having spent the most pleasant evening they had ever had.

When Effie was going to bed that night she told her mother it was the first Christmas night she had ever gone to bed truly happy, for while having pleasure herself she had given pleasure to others.

Next morning when the servants were cleaning out the rooms, one of them found a little locket tied with a ribbon. She took it to Mrs. Raymond, who said, upon seeing it, "Oh! where did you get it, for it is the photo of my only sister, who I have not seen or heard of for years."

It seemed that years ago, before Mrs. Raymond had married, she and her only sister Maggie had lived happily together with their old father. When Maggie had married against their father's wishes, he had disinherited her, she and her husband had gone away and had not been heard of since.

Maggie and her husband had got on well at first, and had two little children, Jack and Bessie. Soon after her husband had died and Maggie was left alone to struggle along with her two children. So now, after all these years Mrs. Raymond saw her sister's face once more.

Inquiries were made of all the children who had been to Effie's party, and it was at last found that the locket belonged to Bessie. Mrs. Raymond was much grieved to find that her sister was dead but wondered she had not recognized Bessie, because she looked so much like Maggie when she was Bessie's age.

Bessie and Jack were then taken to live with their aunt and cousin Effie. Every Christmas now Effie gives a party to poor children, because she says it was through her first party she found her cousins, Jack and Bessie.

### NAVAL EDUCATION.

New Scheme for Improving the Service.

London, Dec. 24.—Official papers have been issued which give full details of the new scheme for naval education under which the training of officers is to be unified and simplified by the adoption of a single system for the training of cadets for all three branches of the service: executive, engineers and marines. The scheme as now detailed, confirms the previous forecast. It will become operative next July. For the first seven years all cadets will receive identical training in every branch of the service with special attention to scientific study. Thence forward from the age of 20 cadets will be drafted into the different branches, and will begin to specialize. The scheme enables speedier promotion and provides for revised rates of pay, the disappearance of engineers' disabilities and promotion to the rank of commander by selection.

### AN AUSTRALIAN V. C. WINNER.

In the latest news from Melbourne there is an account of the presentation of the Victoria Cross to Lieutenant Mayger, recently returned member of the Fifth Victorian contingent, who rescued a wounded comrade under a heavy fire in the South-eastern Transvaal. There was a little satire in the situation, for the lieutenant had been rejected by the selectors of the first four contingents because he had a hollow tooth. If men had to fight like bull-dogs there might be some force in that objection, but as matters are, the connection between courage and an absolutely perfect set of grinders would be evident to those who—if we may parody the subject of a recent correspondence—have red-tape worm on the brain.

### EFFECT A LOAN.

Philadelphia, Dec. 24.—The directors of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company met here today, and after the meeting announced that their company had effected a loan of $3,000,000. Vice-President Search announced that arrangements had been made with Messrs. Speyer & Co., of New York, and the Associated Banks & Trust Co.

### GASOLINE EXPLOSION.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 24.—The Turf Exchange, a pool room, at Hot Springs, Ark., was blown up by a gas explosion late this afternoon. Several people are reported killed and at least 25 were injured. Over 100 men were in the room at the time. The building, which was located in the heart of the city, is a complete wreck.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 24.—It is now reported that 13 men were killed and 30 injured in the Hot Springs explosion. The explosion was caused by the blowing up of a gasoline tank in Chambers & Waller's pool room.

# DOMESTIC DISAGREEMENT

## Serious Trouble Between Couple Who Arrived by the Moana.

Among the passengers who arrived on the steamer Moana from Australia was a poor little woman whose Christmas will not be a merry one. This lady is Mrs. Hoeninghaus, who arrived with her husband from Sydney. The husband is a New Yorker, bound to that city, and registered at the Dominion hotel until Friday night when he intends to leave for San Francisco en route East.

The wife, who was deserted on the arrival of the steamer by her husband, to whom she was married shortly before the steamer sailed, is registered at the Queen's.

According to her story, which was common talk on board the steamer (and Hoenighans was ostracized in consequence), he would have been imprisoned at Sydney had she not furnished money to secure his release. He had boarded at a lodging house kept by her, and she had sold this and all her property, and married the New Yorker, who is now trying to desert her, after having sold her jewelry and taken all her money. She states that his passage money to San Francisco was paid by her, and that now he is endeavoring to sell her ticket to that city. She says he sold her bangles at Honolulu and pocketed the money and her watch and chain were also sold by the husband. She applied to the city police to take action against Hoenighans on her arrival here, and they were trying to locate him last night, but he was not to be found at the Dominion, where he had registered.

When asked regarding the matter, Hoeninghans refused to say anything beyond the fact that if he intended to desert his wife, it was nobody's business, anyhow.

When the boat arrived, the steamer Majestic was lying at the other side of the wharf, and the wife was anxious lest the husband should take passage on that boat, leaving her here without her effects, which she stated he intended to take with him, and she was most anxious to have the steamers officers prevent him from securing her trunks and baggage.

### TURKESTAN EARTHQUAKES.

At Least Four Thousand Lives Have Been Lost.

Ashkabad, Russian Turkestan, Dec. 23.—Even the worst of the earlier reports of the recent earthquake disaster at Andijan quite underestimates the appalling loss of life. A telegram from the scene of the catastrophe puts the number of victims in the native quarter of the town at 4,000. Already 800 corpses have been disinterred from the ruins, work of excavation progresses slowly.

The state treasury, containing 5,000,000 roubles, is in the ruins, and excavations to get the money are carried on under supervision of a strong cordon of police. The water in the wells has disappeared, and general subsidence of the site of the town is feared. Large numbers of laborers are being sent to excavate. Sappers have arrived and are expected to make more rapid progress.

The shocks continue with increasing violence. The area of seismic disturbance comprises 200 square versts.

The Russian population is camping at the railroad station, where 500 cars are placed at the disposal of the population. The Government officials are quartered in cars. Sheds for the destitute are being built as rapidly as possible. Free soup kitchens have been started, and officials are aiding the departure of the inhabitants by distributing food, money and free railroad tickets.

Andijan is a cotton centre, and exports 40,000,000 pounds of cotton annually. The population, numbering 56,000 souls, was growing rapidly. The people who are mainly Sarts, were engaged in cotton raising and ginning. Of twenty gins nineteen have been destroyed. The Sarts are now Russians. They are private owners of land, but live in cities and towns. The houses in Andijan are principally one-storey high and built of unburned brick. The War Department here informs the correspondent of the Associated Press that everything possible is being done to relieve the suffering. Barracks in which the people will be housed are being built. A letter is expected here within a week. The mail from Andijal ordinarily takes ten days to reach St. Petersburg.

### ILLEGAL FISHING.

Japanese Pursuing Destructive Methods at Departure Bay.

Nanaimo, B. C., Dec. 23.—(Special.)—Japanese some months ago established a fishing station at Departure Bay. Since then they have been using seines much to the detriment of fishermen. They took 50 tons one day recently and could use only ten tons, the rest being converted into fertilizer. Local fishermen are circulating an appeal to Inspector Sword to suppress the practice which is illegal.

A first class club is to be established in the old Bank of Commerce premises on Front street, purchased today for the purpose from the bank by the yacht club.

A young man under arrest on a bench warrant, this afternoon prized off a lock in the jailcorridor and escaped. He was traced to the suburbs by the police and captured after a sharp run.

The prosecution who are making charges against Constable Thompson, today pressed for his suspension, but the Mayor declined to interfere and the policeman is still on duty.

### TOBACCO TRUST.

Mexico May Prevent Foreigners Controlling Cigarettes.

Mexico City, Dec. 23.—It is now practically assured that the Anglo-American Syndicate, with headquarters in London and Chicago, will purchase three large cigarette factories in this city. A deposit of $60,000 gold to guarantee the trade has been made. The total amount of the deal is some $11,000,000 silver. Government action to prevent a total absorption of the industry by foreigners is rumored.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say, and their husbands say so too!

# Official Gazette Announcements

## New Appointments, Notices, Incorporations and Applications For Private Bills.

## List of Persons Entitled to Practice as Barristers and Solicitors.

Yesterday's British Columbia Gazette contains the following new matter:

To be justices of the peace for the province: Albert Edward Crosby McDonald, of Dalton Trail Post, N. W. M. P.; Robert Emmett Brett, of Victoria.

William Empey McLaughlin, of Revelstoke, mining recorder, to be deputy district registrar of the Supreme court, deputy registrar of the Kootenay County court, registrar under the Marriage Act, and deputy registrar of vital statistics for Revelstoke division of West Kootenay.

Notice is given that the following constitute the board of examiners for the Michel mine during the year 1903:

Appointed by the owners, (1) A. R. Wilson, (2) John Lee.

Alternates, (1) Wm. Powell, (2) Robt. Middleton.

Appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, Evan Evans.

Elected by the miners, (1) Edmund Simister, (2) Wm. Almond.

Alternates, (1) Chas. Orban, (2) Robt. G. Duggan.

For the Morrissey mine the examiners are the following:

Appointed by the owners, (1) H. F. Martin, (2) Chas. Simister.

Alternates, (1) Patrick Murray, (2) Wm. Johnson.

Appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, J. K. Miller.

Elected by the miners, (1) Philip Christopher, (2) J. E. Bollusky.

Alternates, (1) Alex. Hamilton, (2) J. T. Davis.

Note.—Alternates act as members of the board in the absence of those regularly appointed or elected to act thereon.

Malcolm Island is created a school district.

Certificates of incorporation have been issued to the following:

The Province Mines, Limited; capital $100,000, in 10 cent shares.

Union Power & Pulp Company, Limited; capital $25,000, in $1 shares.

The following notices of application for private bills are published:

R. B. McMicking, manager for the applicants, gives notice of application for an act to authorize the Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone Company, Limited, to amend its act of incorporation, and to increase its capital stock and borrowing powers.

D. G. Macdonell, solicitor for the applicants, will apply for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, operate and maintain telephone and telegraph lines within and through the mainland of the province of British Columbia; and to construct, erect and maintain poles and other works and devices necessary for making, completing, working and maintaining communication by telephone and telegraph within the mainland of the said province of British Columbia; and to open and break up any part of the highways or streets within the said mainland; and to purchase or lease or dispose of lands or buildings within the mainland of the said province, and to purchase or lease telephone or telegraph lines connected or to be connected with the line which the said company may construct; and amalgamate with or lease its line or lines, or any portion or portions thereof, to any other company; and with all other incidental rights as may be necessary to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them.

Douglas Creighton, secretary of the company, gives notice that application will be made by the Vernon and Nelson Telephone Company, for an act to amend its act of incorporation, authorizing the company, among other things, to decide company, among other things, to divide its share capital into ordinary and preferred shares; to increase its borrowing powers; to purchase, lease, take over or otherwise acquire the property, franchises, rights, and powers of any other company having similar objects to the said company, and to extend its operations to all parts of the province.

P. S. Lampman, secretary of the Law Society of British Columbia, publishes the following certified list of barristers and solicitors entitled to practise in the province of British Columbia:

J. L. G. Abbott, H. B. W. Aikman, H. O. Alexander, J. S. T. Alexander, E. F. Appelbe (solicitor), R. W. Armstrong, C. H. Barker, G. H. Barnard, H. J. Bayfield, A. L. Belyea, F. Billings, J. E. Bird, Edgar Bloomfield, H. W. C. Boak, E. V. Bodwell, Lambert Bond, W. J. Bowser, J. M. Bradburn, W. I. Briggs, J. R. Brown, W. C. Brown, A. E. Bull, J. F. Burne (solicitor), W. E. Burns, F. Calder, G. F. Cane, R. Cassidy, H. S. Cayley, F. M. Tie, H. M. Cleland, W. H. P. Clement, Chaldecott, J. B. Cherry, F. L. Christie, J. S. Clute, W. Cochrane (solicitor), G. E. Corbould, F. T. Cornwall, H. E. A. Courtney, G. H. Cowan, A. R. Crease, A. D. Crease, E. A. Crease, Lindley Crease, T. Mayne Daly, Arthur Davey, E. P. Davis, E. J. Deacon, W. S. Deacon, L. P. Duff, A. S. Dumbleton, H. J. Duncan, C. P. D. Dundas (solicitor), D. M. Eberts, H. L. Edmonds, Fred'k Elliott, John Elliott, R. T. Elliot, J. N. Fell, Thornton Fell, W. A. Galliher, A. C. Galt, A. E. Garrett, C. E. Gilan, J. J. Godfrey, W. P. Gooch, B. G. Goward, David Grant, J. R. Grant, W. P. Grant, J. P. M. Gray, W. Myers Gray, F. B. Gregory, W. M. Griffin, M. L. Grimmett, W. F. Gurd, H. G. Hall, I. H. Hallett, A. St. G. Hamersley, C. R. Hamilton, C. N. Haney, H. C. Hanington, R. W. Hanington, R. W. Harris, T. M. Harrison, J. A. Harvey, H. G. S. Heisterman, H. D. Helmcken, H. W. Herchmer, S. Herchmer, Frank Higgins, H. M. Hills, Robert Hodge, F. W. Howay, S. L. Hunt (solicitor), A. S. Innes, A. W. V. Innes, A. C. Brydone-Jack, Geo. Jay, A. M. Johnson, H. R. Jorand, A. J. Kempele, J. D. Kennedy, R. B. Kerr, Cecil Killam, H. de W. King, A. J. Kitto, P. S. Lampman, W. H. Langley, H. G. Lawson, J. H. Lawson, jr., C. J. Leggatt, W. de V. le Maistre, R. S. Lennie, Stuart Livingston, C. H. Lugrin, A. P. Luxton, Allan Macdonald, Hugh Macdonald, J. A. Macdonald, R. M. Macdonald, D. G. Macdonell, A. D. Macdonald, D. G. Macdonald, A. D. Macintyre (barrister), N. F. Mackay, A. Maclean, H. A. Maclean, A. H. MacNeill, C. B. Macneill, Farquhar Macrae, D. G. Marshall, A. F. R. Martin, G. E. Martin, Joseph Martin, C. Dubois Mason, T. M. Miller, S. Perry Mills, W. C. Moresby, H. L. Morley, S. F. Morley, G. A. Morphy (solicitor), Aulay Morrison, Denis Murphy, James Murphy, C. W. McAlin, R. McBride, G. S. Carter, Arthur McEvoy, F. McGowen, W. H. McHarg, W. W. B. McInnes, T. R. E. McInnes, J. C. McIntosh, F. M. McLeod, J. P. McLeod, A. E. McPhillips, L. G. McPhillips, W. G. E. McQuarrie, W. J. Nelson, Thomas O'Brien, W. E. Oliver, James O'Shea, Justinian Pelly, (Fred'k Peters, A. M. Pinkham (solicitor), O. Plunkett, C. E. Pooley, R. H. Pooley, A. B. Pottenger, C. H. B. Potts, G. E. Powell, C. J. Prior (solicitor), R. L. Reid, H. E. B. Robertson, D. M. Rogers, W. D. Ross, W. R. Ross, J. A. Russell, F. R. McD. Russell, C. W. Sawers, J. M. Scott, J. H. Senkler, H. C. Shaw, J. H. Simpson, A. F. W. Solomon (solicitor), J. D. Spence, O. L. Spencer, R. C. Spinks, H. A. Stewart, A. C. Sutton, J. D. Swanson, J. H. Sweet, A. D. Taylor, S. S. Taylor, W. J. Taylor, G. H. Thompson, F. W. Tiffin, Sir C. H. Tupper, D. S. Wallbridge, J. P. Walls, W. W. Walsh, J. W. Weart, A. Whealler, A. M. Whiteside, David Whiteside, W. J. Whiteside, W. H. Whittaker, A. Williams, Charles Wilson, C. E. Wilson, P. E. Wilson, B. P. Wintemute, E. E. Wootton, E. C. Wragge, E. M. Yarwood, J. S. Yates, F. McB. Young.

### DIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Ottawa, Dec. 24.—(Special)—Henry Evans, of Billings Bridge, received word yesterday of the death of his son William, in South Africa, who went out with the first Canadian Mounted Rifles.

The death of Senator Primrose gives the Liberals a majority of one in the Upper House.

Christmas trade in Ottawa has been the best for many years.

Judge Deacon, of Pembroke, has been appointed to investigate the alleged stuffing of a ballot box in the referendum vote here.

# HEAVY RAINS DO DAMAGE

## Koksilah Bridge Washed Away and E. and N. Train Service Interrupted.

The tremendously heavy rains of the past few days have been unprecedented in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," and considerable damage has been caused in various parts of the Island. Bridges and culverts innumerable have been washed away in many districts, causing an impediment to ordinary traffic on the highways; but the most serious damage thus far reported has been caused along the line of the E. & N. railway.

The Koksilah bridge, which spans the river of the same name at a point between Shawnigan and Duncans, was completely washed away by the raging torrents which poured in greatly increased volume down the mountain. Hundreds of small streams empty into the Koksilah, and, as a consequence, it rises very rapidly when there is anything in the nature of a freshet.

As soon as the damage became known it was believed that the repairing gang could rectify the damage so as to permit the running of trains with but little more than a day's delay; but a later investigation of the condition of affairs rendered it necessary for the company to make the announcement that train service would be cancelled until Wednesday next.

On Christmas night several men passed in safety over the bridge on a handcar, but on returning a few hours later, the entire section gang was precipitated into the water, the bridge having been shifted from its position by the force of the rising waters in the interim. No lives were lost, but one of the section gang is reported to have been quite seriously injured.

The railway company has frequently had trouble with its bridge and track at this point, and it is now intended to put up such a structure as will obviate all possibility of danger in the future.

### CHRISTMAS AT WINNIPEG.

Merchants Report Holiday Trade Very Heavy.

Winnipeg, Dec. 24.—(Special)—Winnipeg merchants report the holiday trade the heaviest on record. The demand for luxuries for Christmas has been enormous and payments good.

G. R. Perkins, a well known traveling representative of the Massey-Harris Company, is dead.

### CATCHING COLD.

Minneapolis, Dec. 24.—Despatches received here tell of a forty-mile wind and rapidly falling temperature in Minnesota and the Dakotas. The mercury in the Red River valley is 12 below and will reach 20 below or more before morning. Train service on lines in South Dakota is crippled.

### THE SECOND LINE.

San Francisco, Dec. 23.—All hope that the Silvertown will arrive at Honolulu on Christmas Day is dispelled by the following cablegram from the Associated Press correspondent on board the ship: "During the past 24 hours 197 knots of cable have been laid, making a total up to noon today of 1,677 knots. The weather is partly clear, a strong Southwesterly breeze has somewhat retarded progress; latitude 96 N. long. 148.24 W."

### THE HUMBERTS.

Paris, Dec. 24.—As a result of the conference between Premier Coombs and Minister of Justice Vallee, complete arrangements have been made for the reception of the members of the Humbert family, arrested in Madrid, December 20, but precaution has been taken not to disclose what prison the fugitives will occupy as a popular demonstration is feared. The authorities are showing great activity in preparing for the prosecution of the prisoners,