USURPER IN SALVADOR

Artillery General Proclaims Himself the Chief Executive of the Republic.

The Bold Adventurer Disapproved of Proposed Union of Three States.

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—Gen. Tomas Regalado, head of the revolutionary movement in Salvador, has usurped the presidency and proclaimed himself chief executive of the republic. Such is the sensational information that has been received in this city. The news was conveyed in a private cipher telegram received by a prominent banker here, who has extensive business interests in Central America. The statement is added that Eugenio Aranjo has been appointed general minister, and the affairs of the government are now in the hands of the insurrectionists. The news is of the utmost importance for the reason that the success of the revolutionary forces prevents the formation of the Greater Republic of Central America. The coalition of three states had been attempted, Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras having agreed to unite under one government. Regalado, who had been a general in the artillery service of Guiterrez, president of Salvador, was dissatisfied with the plan and during Guiterrez's temporary absence from Salvador, Ragalado managed to gain control of the government.

Such in brief is the news conveyed by the cable despatch referred to above. Whether Regalado will be able to maintain his position should Guiterrez return to Salvador, is a matter that future events must determine.

THE PORTLAND'S DEAD.

An Incomplete List of the Passengers of the Lost Steamer.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 30.—Up to this morning, while the total loss of life cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy, it is known that more than 200 persons perished in Sunday's disaster. An attempt to estimate the financial losses sustained by the shipping interests is difficult, but it appears that the bulk of the damage was done between Cape Ann, where a score or more of vessels were lost, and Cutyhunk, where the steamer Warwick is on the rocks.

From present reports it is known that 56 vessels have been totally wrecked, while 49 are ashore with hardly a chance of being saved.

The following is as nearly complete a list of the passengers of the steamer Portland as it is possible to get at the present time: Fred Sherwood, Portland; Chas. H. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson and child, Woodsford, Me.; M. L. Sewell, Portland; W. B. Chase, Worcester; Master Philip Chase, Worcerter; Arthur F. Herson and Mrs. Herson, Portland; Miss Ella Swift, Portland; Harry Smith, East Boston; Mrs. C. N. Mitchell, North Boston; Mrs. J. A. Carroll, Lowell; Mrs. J. C. Edmonds, East Boston; Mrs. Ann Rounds, Portland; Geo. B. Kenniston, jr., Booth Bay Harbor, Me.; Percy Jackson, wife and child, and Geo. Cole, South Portland; Miss Ross, Portland; Miss Edna McCrillis, Boston; Mrs. Theo. Allen, Miss Allen, Isaiah Frye, Ruth Frye, Miss Maude Sykes, all of Portland; W. L. Bemis and wife, Auburn, Me.; Mrs. C. O. Chickering, Wrymouth; Mrs. Aug. Wheeler, South Wrymouth; Mrs. Hattie A. Lord, East Deering; Mrs. E. Dennis, Portland; Miss Morang, Portland; Wm. Mosher, German, Me.; Mrs. Houston, child and Mrs. Houston's sister, names not obtainable; Miss Cole, of Springfield, Mass.; C. F. Wilson, Bethel, Me.; Geo. Crosier, St. John, N. B.; Miss Edna Clark, Westbrook; Miss Eva Clark, Westbrook; Albert Clark, Somerville; John Doherty, Boston; Miss Kelly, Boston; Scott Proctor, South Portland; Mrs. David Rounds and daughter, Merton Small, Woodford; Miss Alice Tucker, Lowell; Miss Annie Tetrow, Manchester, N. H.; Mrs. Weyler, South Wrymouth; H. D. Young, Boston; Geo. Bolney, Portland; Jas. Buckminster, Providence; Wm. Hanson, Gotham, Me.; Miss R. N. Heald, Cumberland Mills; Miss Madge Ingraham, Woodford; H. Pratt, Miss May Pratt, Miss Jennie McMullen, Portland; Mrs. M. Kenny, South Portland; P. Sylvester, Portland; Fred Steven, Woodford; Mrs. Jas. Welsh, Mrs. Dukeshire, Louis P. Underwood, Miss Sophie R. Heath, Portland; Miss E. L. Plympton, Charles River, Mass.; Miss Burns, Chas. Wiggin, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. Julian A. Hogg, Samle; Mrs. E. L. Baker, Miss Emma Cobb, Fred Stevens, Miss Eva Totten, Portland; Wm. Beadsworth, Ligonia; Me.; Miss Balena Langthorne, Portland; Frank Wilson, St. John, N. B.; Orin Hopper and his son Carl, Portland; Jas. W. Flower, St. John, N. B.; Dudley Freeman, Portland; John J. Murphy and Timothy Kirby, Marlborough; B. Osborne Catchell, Boston; Mrs. M. Safford, Portland; Jerry Daly, W. J. Kohn, S. Kohn, Mrs. Horace Pratt, of Portland; Theo. Pavenal, Lowell; D. W. McGillivray, Roxbury, Mass. Total, 95.

Orleans, Mass., Nov. 30.—Five bodies have been recovered here from the Portland. The vessel was wrecked just north of Cape Cod. The wreckage and a great many bodies are drifting south, possibly as far as Nantucket.

Parrsboro, Nov. 30.—The schooner Burma, with a cargo of coal, sprung a leak and sank at the mouth of Apple river in Sunday's storm. The crew were saved.

The schooner E. Mayfield is ashore at Deer island, high and dry on the rocks.

CARLISTS WATCHED.

Rigorous Precautions Taken Throughout Spain—Organized Band Pursued.

Bordeaux, Nov. 30.—Advices received from Bilbao, Spain, refer to the rigorous anti-Carlist precautions taken in that district. The Carlists, it appears, are particularly well watched. Portraits of Don Carlos and Don Jaime, his son, have been widely distributed. A small band of Carlists have appeared near Alca, in the province of Cartellon de le Pana, and are being pursued by gendarmes.

MITCHELL TEMPTED.

Profits of Ring Faking in America Draw a Proposal from the English Pugilist.

London, Nov. 30.—Geo. W. ("Pony") Moore has deposited £200 sterling with the Sporting Life with the intention of arranging a match between his son-in-law, Charley Mitchell, and Tom Sharkey, the American pugilist, for £500 or £1,000 a side and the best purse offered.

A MEAN THIEF.

Trenton Man to Stand Trial for Stealing Wallet of Railway Wreck Victim.

Belleville, Nov. 30.—(Special)—Hugh Brown of Trenton, charged with stealing from the body of Wm. Lunnes, Toronto, a victim of the Murray Hill disaster, a purse containing about $1,100, was committed for trial.

SLAIN IN THE DESERT.

Caravan from the Soudan Attacked by Tribesmen and Twenty Killed.

London, Nov. 29.—A despatch from Tripoli says that a caravan from the Soudan has been attacked by a band of tribesmen near Chat, an oasis in the Sahara to the south of Tripoli and on the border of Gazzan. Twenty persons belonging to the caravan were killed, eighty camel loads of feathers, and 380 loads of Soudan skins lost.

MR. HAY'S SUCCESSOR.

Joseph Choate of New York May Be Next Ambassador to London.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Among the visitors at the White House to-day was Mr. Jos. Choate, of New York, who is in Washington on business before the United States supreme court.

His presence here, however, has revived the rumor that he will be appointed ambassador to London to succeed Mr. Hay the present secretary of state. Nothing conclusive, however, could be learned as to the President's intention with regard to the matter.

A BLUFFING BURGLAR.

Pinioned a Badly Scared Storekeeper and Made Him Open His Safe.

Wanstead, Ont., Nov. 30.—(Special)—A masked man entered A. Duncan & Co.'s store, and, going upstairs, awoke A. Duncan, the only occupant, demanding money and the keys of the safe. Duncan demurred, and the burglar fired a shot from a revolver, the ball passing near Duncan's head. Duncan's arms were then pinioned, and he was led downstairs to the safe, which the burglar opened under his directions, securing all the money it contained, which fortunately was not a large sum. The burglar then disappeared.

DROWNED IN KOOTENAY

Steamer Ainsworth Sinks in the Lake With the Loss of Nine Lives.

Three Passengers Among the Victims—The Vessel Was Not Considered Safe.

Nelson, Nov. 30.—The Ainsworth, a small steamer plying between Nelson and Bonner's Ferry, was wrecked last night during a storm on Kootenay lake, six of her crew and three passengers being drowned.

The Ainsworth left Nelson last evening on her regular trip, and when about six miles south of Pilot Bay, and about two and a half miles from shore, during a heavy sea, she was struck by a squall, and commenced taking in water.

The captain headed her for the shore, but she heeled over on her side, filling immediately.

The passengers drowned were Charles Campbell, a merchant of Kuskonook, and two Italians of Kuskonook.

Capt. Lean, First Engineer Kane and J. Donnelly, a deck-hand, reached shore in the life-boat. The balance of the crew, whose names are as follows, were drowned: Perry, mate; James McNeill, fireman; John Gurn, steward; Joseph Davis, deck-hand; C. Hume, cook, and the second engineer, whose name cannot be learned at present. The Ainsworth was owned by Braden Bros., of the Pilot Bay smelter.

Revelstoke, Nov. 30.—The Ainsworth had been tied up for some time, and was considered by many to be an unsafe craft. To them news of her loss does not come as a surprise. She was a stern-wheel steamer, built by Bremmer, Watson and Jervaus at Ainsworth in 1890. She was 100 feet long.

ATLIN A CATTLE COUNTRY.

Better Grazing to Be Had There Than Even in Montana—Hydraulicing Will Pay.

Two experienced miners, both in placer and quartz—Mr. T. J. Rhinehart and Mr. W. M. Eddys, of Cripple Creek, Colo.—returned from a summer's prospecting tour of the Atlin district on a recent steamer from Lynn Canal, and they bring out an interesting budget of news. They are both of the opinion that Atlin's fame will shine brightest when hydraulic working is commenced there. It will also prove interesting to know that the cost of living in the Atlin district is just about one half what it is in the Klondike diggings.

The climate is said by them to more clearly resemble the climate of Montana and Colorado than anywhere else they have been. Good grazing is found along the train in summer for stock, and they stated that in their opinion the country was destined to be a great cattle region in the nar future. Magnificent stretches of grazing can be be found in the summer, stretching back from the Yukon river and Lake Atlin. In summer the grass grows higher than a man's head and in winter the weather is milder than that met with in Montana.

They stated that they prospected over an area of thirty-five by ten miles and found gold everywhere, but in small quantities. They are of the opinion that when hydraulic mining is begun the yield of gold from these grounds will astonish the world.

They both denounce the methods of the Canadian Mounted Police at Atlin, and say that much dissatisfaction exists among the miners there. This will be a surprise to nearly everybody, as returning miners from this vicinity have very seldom spoken a word against the officials at Atlin. Mr. Rhinehart states that he knows of one case when a Mounted Policeman located twenty-six claims on Pine creek and afterwards sold them to newcomers at prices ranging from $1,500 to $5,000 apiece. Both of the men are now out for the purpose of securing hydraulic machinery for working their claims.—Seattle Times.

FILIPINOS' DISCONTENT

Open Threats of War Upon Americans in Face of Pending Sale by Spain.

Details of the Peace Treaty Upon Which Agreement Is Close at Hand.

By Associated Press.

Manila, Dec. 1.—The independent party of the Filipinos is not disposed to accept the result of the deliberations of the peace commissioners at Paris, judging from the tone of the native press.

The Independencia publishes a particularly bombastic leading article to the effect that the Filipinos will "decline to permit their homes to be bought and sold like merchandise." It then repeats the readiness of the Filipinos to fight in defence of their rights and asserts that the government and people are unanimous in claiming nothing less than independence.

The paper also declares that the Filipinos have incontestible claims upon the island of Luzon, part of the Viscayas islands, and the island of Mindanao, by right of conquest. It concedes that the Americans helped the insurgents "indirectly by blockading Manila," but the Independencia claims that even without help the revolutionists must have ultimately won. Finally, the Independencia holds that Spain cannot cede the Philippine archipelago, "because it was never hers."

Madrid, Dec. 1.—An official despatch from Gen. Rios, Spanish commander at Iloilo, island of Panay, Philippine islands, says the Spanish troops there have made a successful sortie against the enemy, inflicting heavy losses upon the insurgents. The insurrection, it is added, is spreading in the Viscayas and it is asserted that the movement is not directed against the Spaniards, but against the Americans.

The premier denies the report that Gen. Rios is negotiating with the insurgents for the surrender of Iloilo to them.

Further advices from the Philippine islands say the insurgents there have decided not to recognize the cession of the islands to the United States, and that they will resist to the last. It is also claimed that the United States will require 70,000 troops to put down the rebellion, and it is alleged that the insurgents hold 10,000 Spanish prisoners, whom they will force to serve against the Americans.

ARTICLES OF THE TREATY.

Paris, Nov. 30.—The United States peace commission held a session to-day for the purpose of discussing the draft of the treaty of the articles made yesterday by Secretaries Moore and Ojeda. Final preparation of these articles was concluded and a revised draft was then turned over to the typewriters. A joint session of the commissions then met and began the discussion of the formulated protocol agreements and subjects of negotiations, all of which were presented to the joint commission in the form acceptable to the Americans.

There were thirteen articles laid before the two commissions, covering the following subjects:

1. The relinquishment of sovereignty over and claim of title to Cuba.
2. The cession of Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions in the West Indies, together with Guam, in the Ladrones.
3. The cession of the Philippines.
4. The terms of the evacuation of the Philippines.
5. The pledge of the United States to preserve order in the Philippines, pending the ratification of the treaty.
6. Release of military prisoners mutually.
7. The cession, by Spain, of the island of Kuhae, or Strong Island, in the Carolines.
8. The mutual relinquishment of indemnity claims.
9. The religious freedom of the Carolines, assuring the rights of American missionaries there.
10. Cable landing rights at points within the Spanish jurisdiction.
11. The release by Spain of political prisoners for offenses in Cuba and the Philippines.
12. The pledge of the United States to inaugurate in the Philippines an "open door" policy, and to guarantee the same to Spain for at least twelve years.
13. A revival of the treaties broken by the war.

The first three articles were mutually agreed upon to-day, as were also the articles embodying the terms of the evacuation of the Philippines, which will be practically the same as the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico.

The mutual release of military prisoners was also agreed upon, Spain liberating the rebel prisoners and the United States liberating the Manila garrison and the Spaniards held by Aguinaldo. The political prisoners to be released by Spain are such as are now in exile in Ceuta, in Morocco, or other Spanish penal settlements.

Daily sessions will be held here, and it is now believed the work will be possibly concluded this week, although so early a termination is not probable.

The foregoing list of subjects under consideration does not show the precise order in which the articles were laid before the Spanish commissioners today, and in fact only eight of the thirteen articles were discussed. Four points arose about which the Spaniards desired to consult Madrid, and two upon which the Americans will consult Washington.

After the session and the departure of the Spaniards, the Americans remained in the conference chamber for an hour in executive session. Then adjournment was taken until three o'clock to-morrow.

Paris, Dec. 1.—Though anxious to conclude their work the United States and Spanish peace commisisoners did not hold a joint session to-day. Their next meeting will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow. This delay rose from the fact that the Spanish commisisoners at yesterday's session offered several urgent propositions which called for special deliberation upon the part of the Americans. Spain asks the United States to grant for a term of five years, to Spanish ships carrying Spanish goods or products of Porto Rico and Cuba the same privileges as American vessels engaged in the same trade may have; and she qualifies this request by a provision that trade privileges be extended to Cuba so long as the United States government is dominant over that island. In support of this request the Spanish commissioners assert that Spain cannot, without vital harm, immediately abandon or cut her business relations so long maintained between the mother country and the West Indian territories. She declares that family ties and social relations, added to affairs of trade maintained through centuries, require gradual dissolution. She invokes the terms of the treaty of 1819 by which the United States took over Florida and granted Spain for twelve years the right to send her goods and products to Florida in Spanish ships on the same terms as the ships carrying thither goods and products of the United States. The Spanish commissioners cite further the fact that the treaty of 1803 with France for the cession of Louisiana, granted French and Spanish goods and products the same terms as Americans in New Orleans and other ports in the ceded territory. Finally, Spain points to the American "open door" policy in the Philippines and asks a guarantee of the same advantages in her late West Indian colonies until trade relations can by degrees accustom themselves to the change of sovereignty. This proposition and the arguments by which it was supported are considered strongly stated; and the American commissioners desire time for deliberation. Thus, though busy until nearly two o'clock this afternoon they were not fully prepared, and Judge Day sent a message to Senor Montero Rios requesting that the joint session fixed for this afternoon be postponed until tomorrow.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Northern Pacific Extensions to Farming Settlements—A Contractor's Untimely Death.

Winnipeg, Nov. 30.—(Special)—The St. Andrew's Society of Winnipeg celebrated the festival of their patron saint to-night at a dinner at the Hotel Leland. Hon. Hugh John Macdonald president of the society, occupied the chair and there was a large attendance.

John Gurn, steward of the wrecked steamer Ainsworth, who was drowned in Kootenay lake last night, was for many years a resident of Winnipeg, having conducted the Bellevue hotel in the eighties.

Although not officially announced, it is understood that the Northern Pacific Railway Co. will further extend their system in Manitoba next season. Just what parts these extensions will be is not known, but some surprises are in store for the settlers. The matter will be brought up at the next session of the local legislature.

Thomas Osborne, well known in this city as a contractor and as the manager of the citizen's rink, died this morning after a very short illness, pneumonia being the cause. Particularly sad circumstances attend his demise, his wife having died yesterday and a nephew three weeks ago.

A LIFT FOR PONTON

Witness of Mathematical Bent Shows How Combination of Locks May Be Found.

Several Opened in Court Without Any Difficulty—Ponton in the Witness Box.

Special to the Colonist.

Napanees, Dec. 1.—Decidedly the most interesting part of Wednesday's evidence in the bank robbery case was that of Arthur Gravelle, proprietor of the Renfrew Journal, an amateur expert on safe combinations. He is a graduate of the Ottawa University, where he spent much time in the study of mathematics. He has devoted himself to the study of combinations for twenty-five years, but does not call himself an expert nor use his knowledge for the purpose of making money. He explained his system, which is peculiarly his own. It is based on the geometric relationship of numbers. He divides all possible combinations, say forty millions, into five classes, according to the difficulty of solving them, putting the easy ones in one class. In this he found 75 per cent. of the locks set. He would work through the combinations, exhausting one set before proceeding to another. The first class would be exhausted in about three hours; the others being increasingly difficult, it would take nine hundred hours to go through the entire list, but in that time any combination in the world would be opened. He expressed the conviction that there were several thousand numbers which would have opened the bank safe on the night of the robbery. Three and four wheel combinations were produced and set to certain numbers and he demonstrated that they could be opened by other numbers and opened them.

Judge Ferguson observed him looking at his notes and instructed a lock to be set to numbers the witness could not know. This was done and the witness was asked how long it would take him to open the lock. He said probably ten minutes. Intense excitement prevailed in court as he attempted the task. After two failures he opened the lock within the necessary time.

The court opened this morning with Gravelle still on the stand. He stated that a four-wheel combination lock could be opened with three numbers on the same principle that a three-wheel combination could be opened with two.

K. D. Myles, an expert from St. Paul, Minn., corroborated Gravelle's statement to a great degree.

W. H. Ponton, the accused, was next called as a witness for the defence. His voice was firm and his evidence given in a straightforward manner which left a good impression. He denied all knowledge of either Pare or Holden, and said that their evidence was false in every particular regarding himself. He denied ever making or having the key impression found in his room.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Nov. 23.—Remarkable results have been achieved at the government's poultry fattening establishment at Carleton Place. In two and a half weeks ordinary fowls taken from the run of the farm yards, on rations of fine ground oats and skimmed milk, increased their weight to an average of eight pounds each.

A report is current of the discovery of a valuable gold mine in Pontiac county. Mr. Poupre, M. P., and Dennis Ryan, the millionaire hotel man of St. Paul, are financially interested in the property.

The department of agriculture has published a valuable bulletin, prepared by Mr. John Craig, late horticulturist at the central experimental farm, which contains much information likely to prove useful to peach growers, bearing on the preparation of the soil, the treatment of the trees, the management of the crop, and the particular diseases and insect enemies which attack the trees and fruit. Reference is made to some of the varieties of peaches which have been found most profitable.

The Governor-General has received many St. Andrew's Day greetings.

SHIPPING AT 'FRISCO.

Comox Bark Sails In Without a Pilot and Incurs Heavy Bill for Salvage.

Seamen's Wages for Coastwise Shipping Reduced to the Lowest on Record.

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—The bark Hayden Brown, from Comox, had a narrow escape from being dashed to pieces on Point Diable, at the entrance of this harbor, to-day. Her commander attempted to sail into the harbor without the assistance of a tug or pilot, and would have been successful but for the sudden dropping of the wind. The strong tide drove the vessel towards the rocks, but the arrival of the tug Rescue saved her. The charges for the service will be settled in the courts.

ARRIVED LONG OVERDUE.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—The British ship Scottish Hills arrived to-day, 186 days from Hamburg. Thirty per cent. re-insurance had been paid on the vessel. She was delayed by storms and adverse winds.

THE SCARED SHENANDOAH.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—The four-masted ship Shenandoah arrived in port to-day, 131 days from Baltimore. It will be remembered that the Shenandoah was the subject of many sensational stories during the first part of of the Spanish-American war. News of her supposed capture was telegraphed from many places. But the vessel managed to elude the Spanish gunboats and reach England in safety in tow of a British tug, which took her in charge off the Irish coast. She afterwards sailed for Baltimore and loaded for this city. Her commander, Capt. Starkey, went far out of his course on the trip to this port, in order to avoid Spanish privateers and war vessels, and learned to-day for the first time of the outcome of the war and the signing of the peace protocol.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—The Ship-Owners' Association, which controls coastwise shipping, to-day ordered a reduction of $5 a month in wages for all classes of seamen. The new schedule is as follows: On coal ships, $25; on vessels to Honolulu, $25; to Mexican ports, $20; on lumber vessels, $20.

The presence of so many unemployed sailors in the port is given by seamen as the cause of the reduction, and it is anticipated that the sailors' union will take action in the matter. The present scale is the lowest ever paid seamen on the coast.

DESIGNS ON THE BOURSE.

Bomb With Terrible Power Placed There but the Fuse Was Defective.

Marseilles, Nov. 29.—A bomb containing 140 grammes of powder and nails, capable of doing terrible damage, was found in the bourse here this morning. The fuse had been lighted, but it had not burned.

HIGH PRICED FRIARS.

Madrid, Nov. 30.—The government has received an important despatch from the Philippines in which it is stated that Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, demands $1,500,000 for the release of the imprisoned friars.

AMERICANS MOVE QUICKLY.

Acquiring Territory So Rapidly That Other Nations Cannot Keep up With Their Operations.

Berlin, Dec. 1.—The Post, which is commonly known as the ambassador's organ, says that one good feature of the present foreign policy of the United States cannot be denied, namely, the marching forward careless of what other powers say. The framers of this policy are displaying such activity that the rulers of other countries cannot follow them. The most characteristic feature of American expansion is the effort to get command of the future commercial highways of the world. The acquisition of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and a coaling station at Chiriqui, is clear evidence of this. The latest step at Chiriqui has taken the world by surprise and further surprises in Central America are not impossible, especially in view of the breakdown of the projected federation of Central America states.

THE WESTMINSTER HORROR.

The Murderer a Morphine Fiend Who Had Preyed Uuon His Unfortunate Victim.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Dec. 1.—At the police court in New Westminster this morning Donald Perrier, who murdered Jennie Anderson in a house of ill-fame last night, came up for hearing. The prisoner had no lawyer to defend him. He wished to make a statement, but Magistrate Corbould, in the interest of British fair play, refused to hear him at this stage.

Dr. Fagan, who examined the murdered girl's body, states that there were nine wild slashes made with the murderer's knife, any one of five of them sufficient to cause death. A deep slash in the abdomen was no doubt the death blow.

Perrier is a physical wreck from the use of morphine and liquor. He had just returned from a sealing trip, he says, and "blew" all his earnings in Seattle. The refusal of Jennie Anderson to replenish his purse yesterday evening started the quarrel which ended in tragedy.

Jennie Anderson was from Melbourne, Australia, and was en route to Klondike, when Perrier became infatuated with her and she remained here to share his fortunes. Perrier behaved so badly, however, that Jennie threw him over. This preyed upon his mind until, crazed with drink, morphine and jealousy, he killed her.

MONTAGUE, OF DUNVILLE, CURED OF ULCERATED ITCHING PILES.

Mr. Robert Montague, of Dunnville, Ont., writes:—"Was troubled with itching piles for five years and was so badly ulcerated they were very painful, so much so that I could not sleep. I tried almost every medicine known when I was recommended to use Dr. Chase's Ointment. I purchased a box and from the first application got relief. Have used two boxes and am now completely cured."

DEAF WOMAN RUN OVER.

Crossing Railway Tracks at Brockville and Did Not Hear the Engine.

Brockville, Nov. 30.—(Special)—An old lady named Huddlestone was run over in the G.T.R. yards yesterday morning while crossing the track. Her legs were cut off below the knee and she died in a few minutes. The woman was aged 66 and was deaf.

Trenton, Nov. 30.—Miss Elizabeth Wright, sister of Professor Ramsay Wright, was knocked down by a runaway horse and sustained somewhat serious injuries.

CANADIANS ON THE PORTLAND.

Montreal Civic Official One of the Victims—Other Steamers in Trouble.

Montreal, Nov. 30.—(Special)—A. Gosselin, assistant city clerk, is believed to have gone down on the steamer Portland. He was to have sailed from Boston for New York on Saturday night on the Portland, and has not been heard from since. It is believed he took passage on the Portland. He was accompanied by another Montreal young man named P. Rich.

Halifax, Nov. 30.—The steamer City of Monticello, which ran on the Bay of Fundy, is overdue here from Port Daniels. Fears are entertained for her safety.

The schooner Messenger, from Arichat for Halifax with a cargo of fish, is ashore at Beaver harbor, and is likely to be a total wreck. The crew were saved.

The British steamer Scottish King, from Antwerp for Boston, is reported ashore at Cape Race, Newfoundland.

McCARTHY AND A LIBERAL.

Will Have the Field to Themselves in the Contest in North Simcoe.

Barrie, Nov. 30.—(Special)—The Conservatives of North Simcoe this afternoon decided not to put a candidate in the field for North Simcoe, leaving the contest for succession to Dalton McCarthy between his nephew, Leighton McCarthy, independent, and James Martin, Liberal.

FOR HYDRAULIC MINING

Government Takes Steps to Preserve Remaining Territory for Bona Fide Operators.

Extent of Claims Limited and Same Royalty as on Placers to Be Exacted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—New regulations to govern hydraulic mining in the Yukon have been adopted. The conditions upon which concessions of territory carrying alluvial gold will be granted are these:

Provided, first, that concessions shall be in extent from one to five miles along the valleys and beds of creeks or rivers, and shall not exceed one mile in length.

Concessions which may be hereafter granted under these regulations shall be allotted under certain set conditions and only after due advertisement and public tender. Exception is made, however, in the case of those parties who have already made application to the minister of the interior for territory which they have prospected and proved in Yukon. Concessions granted to such parties are exempted from the foregoing requirements, as well as from the regulations as to fees to be paid thereon to the government.

Fees which must be paid upon concessions hereafter granted are at the rate of $150 annually per mile frontage. A royalty upon the output is also to be contributed the same as is required of the ordinary placer miner (at present 10 per cent.), but the royalty is only assessable upon so much of the output as may be in excess of $25,000.

Holders of concessions will be required to do work upon their properties equivalent to an expenditure of $5,000 per year.

Another clause provides that upon issue of a grant the party to whom it is given must undertake to commence mining operations within one year.

An applicant for a hydraulic mining grant must establish that he has actually been upon the ground applied for; that he has prospected it, and that he is a bona fide miner. These facts are to be set forth in a certificate to that effect, signed by the administrator of the Yukon district. A further certificate is required stating that the area applied for has not already been taken up, and is of such a character that it cannot be profitably worked by the ordinary methods of placer mining.

Such in substance are the conditions upon which the government will make grants to capitalists of areas in the Yukon to be worked by hydraulic or similar process on a large scale. It is well known that there are large tracts in that country carrying gold in such quantities that it would not pay to work them except by costly machinery, but which will form profitable sources of investment when operated in that way. Such areas are valueless to the individual miner. Capital is required for their development and these new regulations, it will be observed, appear to give all the necessary encouragement for the investment of capital in the Yukon without imperilling the prospects of the ordinary miner. That is, with the exception of the absurdly high royalty of ten per cent., which, however, there is reason to believe will be reduced to a reasonable figure before long.

The conditions as to open and public competition, the restriction of grants to bona fide miners, requirements as to actual location and test of property as well as stipulation for working within a year, all look to the interest of the real investor and actual operator as against the speculator and claim grabber.

Mr. Sifton has not, however, forgotten to take care of his friends and has so framed the exemption clause that those who are already resident in Yukon and have applied for hydraulic rights will have very great advantage over new comers. These gentlemen are generally regarded as being Mr. Sifton's friends, and they are quite numerous. They will only be required to furnish proof of having resided in the Yukon and having been personally on the property. They will not have to compete; they will not be required to pay $150 per mile frontage, and they will not have to do any specified amount of work per annum. These are very material advantages and give Mr. Sifton ample opportunity to oblige his friends.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Lacrosse Match Awarded to Westminster—A Scared Chinaman Under Guard.

Did Westminster Conceal Lack of Water Supply Lest Insurance Should Be Raised.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Nov. 30.—The steamer Cutch brings news that the committee of the citizens of Skagway are taking steps to round up the Soapy Smith gang who they fear will destroy the city by fire if left at large.

El Jay Choo, a wealthy Rossland Chinaman, is flying for his life. He is a highbinder and it is alleged that the Che Kung Tong have marked him for death. Choo came from San Francisco to Rossland and being charmed with the pleasant, persuasive and eloquent pastor Gandier of the Presbyterian church, he became a convert and gave freely to church work. A month passed, and then like a bolt out of the clear sky he perceived the secret sign of fellow highbinders in Rossland: "You are accused of prostituting the secrets of the society and will be killed." Choo sought his pastor, and Mr. Gandier tried to induce him to stay in his house, but he declined, saying: "I must fly to some place where there are no Chinamen." He arrived in Vancouver to-day with a letter from Mr. Gandier to Rev. Mr. Maclaren, who secured a strong body guard of police for the trembling convert of Presbyterianism who was escorted to the C.P.R. station, surrounded by 100 Chinamen. The police kept close to Choo till he was on the train. He fears that he will be headed off and murdered before he reaches his haven of refuge in Eastern Canada.

The commission of inquiry into the cause of the New Westminster fire and the reason the firemen were helpless to stop the conflagration closed its labors to-day with most sensational evidence from foreman John Watson of the waterworks. He deposed: "I showed my report about low pressure of water to Mayor Ovens, who told me to say nothing about it as the insurance companies might hear about it." As the evidence to date shows that low water was evidently the cause of the destruction of the business portion of the city Mr. Watson's evidence was painfully listened to. Ald. Sinclair, the next witness, expressed surprise that the press did not publish or print the low water report. Mayor Ovens denied Mr. Watson's evidence. Many subsequent witnesses proves that the water was very low when the fire broke out. The insurance companies were contemplating raising the rates shortly before the fire.

Vancouver is to be made a separate postal district, taking in the coast and inland. Mr. Dorman, the present assistant post office inspector at Victoria, will act as superintendent. Vancouver Island and the northern Mainland will still be under the superintendence of Mr. Fletcher.

The street railway line is to be extended to English Bay beach, the Vancouver city council having granted the necessary franchises renewable every five years.

An attempt was made to burglarize Coulter & Berry's store at Langley—it was the auger thief again. The burglar was in the act of boring a hole near the lock of the store door when seen by a passer by and fired upon. The shot did not take effect and the burglar escaped.

Last summer while Col. McCook and J. Burke, consul and vice-consul at Dawson, were bathing at English Bay Joseph Fortes, or plain "Joe" as he is called in Vancouver, asved Vice-Consul Burke's life, diving after the drowning man when he could no longer keep above water. Col. McCook has written to Consul Dudley of Vancouver asking that an effort be made to secure the Royal Humane Society's medal for Mr. Forte, who is at present bar tender at the Alhambra. Fortes has saved some six lives at English Bay.

The police raided a gambling den at Chinatown last night and gathered in ten Chinamen.

D. Smith, referee at the Victoria-Westminster lacrosse game, has written to H. Ryall, secretary of the Westminster team as follows: "This is to certify that the match played at Victoria on the 24th inst. was won by your team. This decision carries with it the championship for 1898."

CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

Sealskins Take a Prominent Place in the Exports for Month Just Closed.

Victoria's exports during the month of November included several large shipments of sealskins, forwarded to London.

The revenue collected at this port for the month was very large, and included considerably over $7,000 taken as head tax on Chinese. The returns for the month are as follows:

Duties collected	$60,359 52
Other revenues	8,100 62
Total	$68,460 14
IMPORTS.	
Dutiable	$209,121
Free	26,649
Total	$235,770
EXPORTS.	
Produce of Canada	$106,328
Not produce of Canada	74,487
Total	$180,815

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