

The Hague, Jan. 22.—The Dutch press printed the news of the death of Queen Victoria with mourning borders. The court will go into mourning, but it is probable that there will be no change in the arrangements for the marriage of Queen Wilhelmina.

#### At Kingston.

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 22.—The news of the Queen's death created a profound impression here. Business is practically at a standstill everywhere.

#### French Chamber Adjourns.

Paris, Jan. 22.—As soon as definite information reached here of the Queen's death, the president of the chambers announced that the next session would be adjourned as a sign of mourning. The French government will be represented at the funeral by an extraordinary embassy.

#### At St. John's.

St. John's, N.F., Jan. 22.—The announcement of Queen Victoria's death has called forth expressions of the keenest regret in Newfoundland, the oldest colony of the British empire. The colonial cabinet met this evening and adopted resolutions of condolence which were cabled to London.

#### At Calcutta.

Calcutta, Jan. 22.—Queen Victoria's death caused the utmost distress here. All public functions have been abandoned.

#### At Barbadoes.

Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 22.—The death of Queen Victoria has plunged the ancient and loyal colony of Barbadoes into the greatest grief, and mourning is apparent everywhere.

#### At Rome.

Rome, Jan. 22.—A most painful impression was produced by the receipt of the news of Queen Victoria's death. King Victor Emmanuel, Queen Helena and the Pope, and members of the government immediately telegraphed condolences.

#### AT WASHINGTON.

The Senate and House of Representatives Adjourn.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 22.—Four days of anxiety had in a large measure prepared the officials of Washington for the

was announced that the consuls would be closed for all but most urgent business.

As the news of the death quickly spread flags over the city began to be lowered. This is particularly true with regard to the financial portion, where the business houses or buildings had each its bunting ready. Wall street and its adjacent thoroughfares were soon giving silent intimation that one of the world's notable personages had passed away.

In no part of the city was respect for the memory of Queen Victoria more quickly shown than in the waters of the port of New York. Steamers and sailing vessels flying the British flag were not alone in their manifestations of honor of the eulogy of the dead Queen. United States flag over ferry houses, schooners and tugs in the East and North rivers all brought the emblem down, and by this means the news was communicated to thousands who were on the lookout for this signal. The flags of Russia, Austria, Mexico, Germany, France, Italy and others were half-masted at the various foreign consulates and steamship offices on Bowling Green and lower Broadway.

#### At Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Superintendent William F. Fisher of the city and county hall this afternoon ordered the flags of the building placed at half-mast as a token of respect to the memory of Queen Victoria.

#### AT OTTAWA.

City Council Pass Resolutions of Condolence.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—At the meeting of the city council tonight a resolution of condolence with His Majesty, King Edward VII., and the royal family was passed, and the council afterwards waited upon his excellency, the governor general, and presented the same, which was expressive of their sorrow and sympathy. Lord Minto will cable the resolutions to Secretary Chamberlain. The mayor has announced that he would issue a proclamation for the closing down of business on the day of the funeral.

#### AT VANCOUVER.

Messages of Condolence from Children and Japanese.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 22.—The announcement of the death of Queen Victoria at 10:30 Pacific coast time this morn-

ingfares and highways of the city seemed to be deserted. The stock exchange adjourned the usual meeting. The Rosland club postponed taking any official act of recognition until such time as positive news of the proclamation of the Governor-General had reached the city.

The general feeling was that the empire had suffered a blow in the departure of one who had over its interests at heart and for that very reason had come into close touch with almost every inhabitant of the broad realm under the British flag. Even it was to be marked in Chinatown, where the gorgeous house flags of the Chinese merchants below the old C. P. R. depot were to be seen half-masted. But it was not alone among the subjects of Her Majesty that this marked concern at the arrival of the fateful news was displayed. Many living in this town, coming from the great republic to the south expressed their deep regret at the news and did that which lay within their power to show their sympathy with their fellow townsmen.

#### Rosland Sent a Message.

Mayor Lalonde at 1 p. m. yesterday called an informal meeting of the city council to take some action in regard to the death of Her Majesty, the Queen. The news had previously been announced by the cable despatch received by the Miner which was followed by the tolling of the church bells. Mayor Lalonde called the meeting to order and stated that the object was to send the condolence of the people of Rosland to the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal family. He dwelt with feeling on the great loss the empire had sustained through the demise of the Queen, whose influence had always been on the side of good. On motion Mayor Lalonde and Aldermen Clute and Rolt were appointed a committee to draft and send a telegram. After the meeting adjourned the following cable was prepared and sent:

Rosland, B. C., January 22.—The Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Office, London, Eng.: The citizens of Rosland have learned with deep sorrow of the death of their beloved sovereign and beg that you will convey the expressions of their sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the Prince of Wales and the members of the royal family.  
C. O. LALONDE, Mayor.  
The council met last evening and immediately adjourned out of respect to the memory of the departed queen.  
The Chapter Show Its Respect.

of a visit to Edinburgh a gentleman said to a Scotch employe: "Well, John, did you see the Queen?" "I did that, sir." "Well, what did you think of her?" "Troth, sir, I was terrible feart afore she came forrit—my heart was amaid in my mouth, sir; but when she did come forrit, od, I wassa feart at a'. I just looked at her, an' she lookit at me, an' she bowed her head to me, an' I bowed my head to her. Od, she's a real fine loddie, wi' sent a bit of pride about her at a'."

The Queen was ever fond of traveling about her country. Few are the cities of England and Scotland which she has not visited. Ireland, France, Belgium, Germany, and in later years Italy, have all enjoyed her visits.

#### Prince Consort's Death.

Balmoral in Scotland was ever the Queen's favorite residence. It was practically transfigured by the architectural skill of her husband, and it was for this reason that the Queen always clung to her Highland home. The married life of the Queen was very happy, and she may be truthfully said to have never recovered from the shock of the Prince Consort's death, nearly 40 years ago. She was with him to the last on his deathbed at Windsor Castle.

Tennyson wrote on this occasion, voicing the truest feelings of her people:  
Break not, O woman's heart, but still endure  
Break not, for thou art royal, but endure.

Remembering all the beauty of that star  
Which shone so close beside you that ye made  
One light together, but has past and left  
The Crown a lonely splendor.

May all love  
His love, unseen but felt, o'ershadowed thee.

The love of all thy sons encompass thee,  
The love of all thy daughters cherish thee,  
The love of all thy people comfort thee,  
Till God's love set thee at his side again.

It was from the prince that the Queen really began to have that comprehensive glance over foreign affairs that has ever distinguished her. For 21 years, while the husband of the Queen, the Prince Consort saw everything coming into or going out of the foreign office, and altered it if it were necessary. After his death the Queen always kept up the practice. A notable instance was at the time of the Trent affair, when Lord John Russell had written a particularly blunt letter to the United States, and the Queen, disapproving, rewrote the famous despatch herself. When Abraham Lincoln was assassinated she wrote an autograph letter of sympathy to Mrs. Lincoln.

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#### Introduction of Railways.

Railways were unknown. The Liverpool and Birmingham, a local line, was opened in 1825. The first London line was not opened till a year later. The first voyage across the Atlantic by unaided steam power was not accomplished until 1838. The electric telegraph was then making its first experimental efforts. Electric lighting was unknown for many a year afterwards. Gas was practically unknown. The familiar policeman, called in England the "peeler," from the name of the man, Sir Robert Peel, the Queen's second prime minister, who organized the constabulary. There crept around the streets a superannuated watchman, who, when not asleep in his curious wooden box at the corner of some street, would cry out the hour in some such fashion as "Two o'clock and a windy maa-rning." The penny post was unknown, and when introduced was said by the then postmaster-general to be the wildest and most extravagant scheme that he had ever heard of. Yet today for the same rate a letter is carried anywhere over the Empire instead of a couple of hundred miles or so out of London.

#### Chartism.

Chartism was the first thing that the Queen's ministry had to deal with. While it itself accomplished nothing and was finally laughed out of existence, yet it may be noted that almost all the measures in favor of the working classes have been passed since the date of the death of Chartism and practically out of its six planks, manhood, suffrage, annual parliaments, vote by ballot, property qualifications to be abolished for members, payment of members and equal electoral districts. Three have become law, and a fourth, the sixth on the list, is likely to become law in England as it is in other parts of the Empire.

Then came free trade. One of the causes of Chartism was the severe winter which

the treaty of Berlin, when it was with an eye of declaring war again with Russia. That country on the other hand was above board with its intentions and openly declared that its object was not war with England, but a peaceful division of the spoils. Such an alliance has been thought by many to be beneficial to the British Empire as it would thus get rid of a formidable enemy but, as far as these thinkers have proved to be in the minority.

#### The Mutiny.

The Indian mutiny has been assigned to various causes, but it is generally allowed that the outbreak was immediately due to an idea that the English were trying to break the caste of their native Indian soldiers. It was finally quelled, but the outbreak found England unprepared and there were many lives lost before the native army was put down. The mutiny was confined to the north-west provinces, the Punjab and that aggregation of small states known as Rajputana, most of whose semi-independent rulers, however, proving loyal. None of the feudatory princes joined the emeute.

Besides these wars, and not including the South African troubles, now coming to their finish there have been innumerable small wars in every part of the Empire. These have often happened on the outskirts of India as the progress of civilization has come into contact with predatory mountaineers or semi-civilized people such as the Afghans, who have suffered through the rivalries of Russia and Great Britain now only separated by this small state, but which at the commencement of the reign were divided by hundreds of miles of desert and mountain through Central Asia. One result of the Indian mutiny was the transference of power from the old East India company, which had existed since the days of Queen Elizabeth unto the houses of parliament.

#### United States.

There is a marked difference now and at the commencement of the Queen's long term of power between the relations of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. At one time there seemed to be likely to be trouble over the sympathy of the manufacturing classes of England with the South, in the great civil war, which was accentuated by the seizure of some envoys from the Southern States to England on board of a British ship, known as the Trent affair. This

Continued on Page 5.

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Broadview	.....
Great Northern	.....

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