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date hereof, to apply to
order for a certificate of
the purpose of obtaining
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notice that action, un-
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VOL. 34.

CANADIANS DO NOT REQUIRE A BRIBE

MINISTER RESENTS THE INSINUATION

Hon. Clifford Sifton Speaks at Ottawa on Question of Imperial Preferential Trade.

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, addressing the Canada Club here last night, dealt with Imperial preferential trade. He said that preference upon grain would mean stimulating its production and enhancing the price, but to what extent it was difficult to say. If Britain accepted the proposed colonial preference a bargain could be struck, but until such time as Britain said what she wanted in return it could not be decided. It was preposterous to suggest that Canada should refrain from controlling her own manufactures for the benefit of Britain. He protested against Canada being pictured as a squalling infant demanding preference, otherwise it would break up family peace and leave the Empire. The suggestion that Canada should be bribed, otherwise it would join the American union, was contemptible. Every self-respecting Canadian could manage his own affairs, and if necessary at times aid Britain. It would be more destructive to mainly self-reliance than the insinuation that Canadians required to be bribed in the performance of their duty as citizens of the British Empire. If Britain came to Canada with a trade treaty he was prepared to give as much as she got, but would not support anything that was not mutually advantageous. It was not in the interest of the Empire for the colonies to harass Britain with extra burdens. Canada would not give up any of its autonomy. The British navy was not necessary for the protection of Canada, but land protection was necessary. He suggested all school boys should be trained to use rifles. He approved of A. B. Ayresworth and Sir L. Jette not signing the Alaska award, and said that it would strengthen the ties between Britain and Canada in all cases in which Canada was interested. There should be three Canadian commissioners, Father Fulham Dead.

Rev. Father Fulham, a victim of the Ottawa university fire on Wednesday last, died at Water Street this morning from the effects of his injuries. From Dakota.

There entered the Canadian Northwest from Dakota during October and November 1,494 people and 189 cars of settlers' effects. The effects, not including cash, amounted to \$250,000.

HERBERT SPENCER DEAD.
Famous Author Passed Away After Illness Which Lasted Several Months.

London, Dec. 8.—Herbert Spencer, the famous author, died this morning at his home in Brighton.

His health had been failing for some months. The illness took a critical turn a few days ago, and he became unconscious last night, passing away without pain. By his own desire, the least possible information was given out during Mr. Spencer's illness. He was born in 1820.

MISSING PASSENGERS.
Failure to Locate Two Who Shipped on Queen—Did They Land Here?

Seattle, Dec. 8.—San Francisco special says the steamer Queen arrived from Seattle this morning with two passengers missing. When she left Seattle Mrs. Harry E. Oldt and a little child were seen aboard by Capt. Cousins and passengers. The Queen touched at Victoria, but passengers says Mrs. Oldt was seen on the steamer after leaving that port. A few hours later neither could be found.

Steamship officials and customs officers have no record of Mrs. Oldt and her child landing here, nor have they any recollection of having seen the lady. The Queen was in port on Saturday evening, arriving from Seattle at 4 o'clock and sailing for San Francisco at 8.30.

MAN SUFFOCATED.
Sydney Langridge was smothered to death on board his own boat at Vancouver on Sunday morning. He was smoking cigarettes in his bed in the cabin, and fell asleep with a lit cigarette in his hand. The lighted end came in contact with the bed clothes and started a slow fire, which filled the cabin with smoke and suffocated its occupant. The smoke was seen at 9.30 by Captain Gates, who burst open the door of the cabin, when the whole interior sprang into flame. Langridge's body was dragged out, however, and the fire extinguished.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

London Papers Do Not Devote Much Space to Criticism.

London, Dec. 8.—While President Roosevelt's message to congress is acknowledged to be of universal interest to the outside world, it evokes no very striking comment from the London press. Both sides in the fiscal controversy seize points in it which they contend favor their particular claims. Perhaps the part attracting the most serious attention is the President's reference to the necessity for creating a great mercantile marine.

The Standard refers to the entry of the United States upon a career of colonial dominion as "entailing heavy national expenditure, so that henceforth the problem for the government will likely be not how to get rid of its automatic surplus, but how to maintain its financial equilibrium."

The Daily Telegraph refers to the question in dealing with trusts as "sound common sense," and says his opinion to the settlement of the Alaska boundary difficulty is "in the best of taste." The Daily News views with some alarm the entrance of the United States into world politics, and says "America is fortunate in opening an aggressive diplomatic career with statesmen as able as President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay, but she will not always be so favorably situated, and must be prepared for heavy burdens such as Europe has to bear. American squadrons will soon be rapidly multiplying in number and strength; let us hope the world's powerful instincts will grow at the same pace."

CONSUL ASSAULTED.

United States Representative at Alexandria Attacked by the Local Police.

Constantinople, Dec. 8.—The United States flag over the consulate at Alexandria, Asiatic Turkey, has been hauled down, and Consul Davies has left his post for Beyrout in consequence of a serious diplomatic incident, during which Mr. Davies was insulted and assaulted by the local police. The affair grew out of the arrest of an Armenian, Ohanmes Attarian, a naturalized American citizen.

Official Dispatch.
Washington, Dec. 8.—The state department has received a brief cablegram from Consul Davies at Alexandria, saying that he had trouble with the local police at Alexandria, and had left for Beyrout in consequence. The state department promptly called Minister Leishman at Constantinople to institute a thorough investigation of the whole affair. It is said that Leishman will call at the foreign office to-day to inquire of the Turkish officials regarding the matter.

DANCER MURDERED.
Stabbed by a Jealous Lover Because She Looked Too Often at Another Man.

Berlin, Dec. 8.—It has now become known that the leading female dancer at the Metropolitan, Frieda Beck, was murdered at a hotel in Cologne on December 2nd, by Ferdinand Tessler, a manufacturer of machinery at Vichy, France, who had several times been a Nationalist candidate for member of the Chamber of Deputies. They were engaged to be married and had dined together at the hotel, and quarrelled in a private sitting room because the woman had looked too frequently, her lover thought, at another man in the dining room. He first tried to chloroform the girl, but she was a strong woman and pushed him away. Tessler then took a hatchet, which he had concealed about him, and struck the woman once ineffectually and then stabbed her fatally three times with a dagger.

ALL-RED CABLE.
Report That Press Messages May Be Handled Free Between Canada and New Zealand.

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—It is likely that an arrangement will soon be made between Canada and New Zealand for the handling of free press messages over the Pacific cable.

OPENS CAMPAIGN.
R. L. Borden, the Conservative Leader, De-livered Address at St. John, N. B.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 8.—R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, opened the campaign in New Brunswick here last night at a big gathering in the York theatre. He dealt at length on the new transatlantic railway bill and the fiscal policy of the Conservative party. He was frequently cheered in the course of his speech. Mr. Borden leaves for Moncton to-day.

MINERS' STRIKE OVER.
Halifax, Dec. 8.—The Springhill strike has been declared off, and the miners resumed work to-day. An agreement satisfactory to both parties was reached last night.

SUDDEN DEATH.
Ottawa, Dec. 8.—Rev. Father O'Brien, who was completing his studies in connection with the Scholastic school in connection with Ottawa University, dropped dead to-day. He was 24 years of age and came from the United States.

THE DOMINION AND NEW ZEALAND

PROPOSAL FOR A FREE PRESS SERVICE

Sir Sandford Fleming Says It Would Be of Mutual Benefit—Australia's Attitude.

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—The following letter written by Sir Sandford Fleming regarding the proposed free service of news between Canada and New Zealand, is given out for publication:

The Pacific cable was completed on October 31st, 1902, and on that date the globe was telegraphically encircled for the first time in the world's history. A few weeks later the state-owned trans-Pacific telegraph was in all respects ready for use, and was opened for general business on this day twelve months ago. Since then it has been continuously employed with singular success in the transmission of telegraph messages. Month by month the number of words sent by the cable has steadily increased, and the volume of traffic which it has attracted now exceeds the estimate of the Imperial cable committee of 1897, of which Lord Selbourn was chairman.

The Pacific cable has proved itself eminently fitted for the accomplishment of all that its most sanguine friends predicted. In one respect, however, the results have been disappointing. It was expected that Canada, New Zealand and Australia would become telegraphically neighbors, but only failure in this respect has resulted so far.

It is fitting on this, the first anniversary of the opening of the line of communication for public business, to enquire into the cause of failure and seek for the remedy.

The advocates of the Pacific cable indulged the hope that in the interests of trade and commerce, no less than of friendly feeling and political kinship, the newspapers would have frequent reports on all current affairs, and that the British people at the terminal of the cable would thus establish closer relations and deeper friendships. Strange to say such has not been the case. There is no evidence to show that, during the whole of this splendid means of communication, a single instantaneous communication, a single press message has passed from Australasia to Canada, or from Canada to Australasia.

In our Canadian papers every issue has more or less of English telegraphic news from all parts of the world, if we except Australasia and New Zealand. We only Pacific at wide intervals, and never by direct cable. It is a strange fact that news reports, when they reach us at all, are second-hand. They are but meagre dribbles copied from the English newspapers.

No Australian newspaper is without the material for the British proposal of the Canadian government of March last cannot be carried out in its entirety until the Australian government sees the way to co-operate with the other parties in the service. It is not clear why there any reason why a limited news service cannot be inaugurated between New Zealand and Canada?

The original proposal contemplated transmitting 500 words of press news daily. This would occupy half an hour of the more than 20 hours the cable would be idle or not engaged in the transmission of paying traffic. A Canadian-New Zealand service, simply commenced with a reduced number of words or less frequent transmissions. Even 500 words a week would be infinitely better than having, as at present, no news service whatever.

I am sure that a free news service occupying the cable and its staff no more than half an hour a week, in the exchange of information for the mutual benefit of the people of New Zealand and Canada, would be productive of much good in many ways. I feel satisfied that a limited service of this kind would prove to be the forerunner of a full daily press service in which the people of the Australian Commonwealth would be willing participants.

SANDFORD FLEMING.
Accident to Steering Gear Compelled Atlantic Line Ship to Return to Port.

Queenstown, Ireland, Dec. 9.—The Red Star steamer Koonland, which sailed from Antwerp for New York on December 7th, was compelled to return to her steering gear was disabled, and that she was returning here, arrived in the inner harbor of Queenstown to-day without assistance. Her steering gear was disabled yesterday morning, and she had little difficulty in steering by means of her twin screws. The Koonland has 900 passengers on board.

It is anticipated that the passengers of the Koonland will be transferred to the White Star line steamer Teutonic, which sails from Liverpool to-day for Queenstown, and to-morrow for New York.

H.M.S. FLORA WAS MOVED SIX FEET

THE CRUISER NOW NEARER DEEP WATER

Grafton's Hawser Parted Under Heavy Strain—Stranded Vessel to Be Further Lightened.

Nanaimo, Dec. 8.—A dense fog has obscured operations on the Flora from observation all day. Word has been received that the vessel is still fast on the reef, but the heavy guns were removed last night, and she is now on an even keel with fore and aft inclination. At high tide last night the Grafton, Egeria and two small tugs attempted to haul her off, but the vessel never stirred. By the removal of the contents the Flora is now almost a hulk. Again this morning an effort failed. It is now established that the present steam force is insufficient, and a fleet of tugs will be assembled. It is reported that at the time the vessel struck the weather was clear except for a fog bank which was lying on Denman Island, into which the Flora ran.

Pending the news of the success or non-success of operations on the Flora the contract for the repair of the steamer Moana in dry dock is being held, it not being known whether the dock will be required for the use of the cruiser within the next few days.

With the crews of all ships around her upwards of a thousand men are on the spot, and labor is therefore not wanting. The crew of the Flora are still camped ashore, their tents and shanties being plainly in view of passing vessels. Pilot Owens, of this city, saw the Flora on Sunday morning. He says that she is well sheltered from a southwest or southeast gale, and the wreck could only be effected by a northerly wind, which at this time of the year is not expected. Capt. Owens states that from what he heard of the error of the navigating officer was made through mistaking a spar buoy on Village Point, three miles distant from Union, on Denman Island, for that on Base Flat, five miles distant from Union and on Vancouver Island coast. The Grafton occupied a position at the stern of the Flora, and the Egeria stood off some distance. The flagship has a big nine-inch steel hawser from the naval yard at Esquimalt, on which to strain, and if the bow of the stranded cruiser can be raised sufficiently by means of huge hydraulic jacks some good results will be expected from to-morrow's work.

It has been planned here that in event of other signs failing, it might become necessary to brace up the ship and then blast out the rock now offering greatest resistance.

Nanaimo, Dec. 8.—Last night the sixth attempt to drag the Flora off the rocks on Village Point was marked with the first signs of success, when the cruiser was moved six feet from the reef nearer deep water.

In the middle of the tow the Grafton's hawser parted and the tow bits gave way under the tremendous strain exerted by the flagship. No one was injured by the accident, which made any further attempt to float the vessel at that tide impossible.

The continuous fog is greatly impeding the work of salving the ship. It has been learned that owing to the enormous difficulty experienced in getting coal out through the small ash lift, very little had been removed. It is now considered advisable to remove all this from the cruiser, and the Egeria leaves for Esquimalt as soon as the fog lifts for big scoops, which will be used for lighterage purposes.

No further attempt will be made to get the ship off until entirely free of cargo and fittings. The weather continues calm. Another Attempt To-Morrow.

Nanaimo, Dec. 9.—Admiral Bickford will make the next attempt to float the Flora to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Having moved the vessel six feet, he believes he can get her off. The fog continues to hinder the work, and the Egeria has been unable to leave.

FEAR ARMENIAN REVOLT.
Troops Being Hurried to the Caucasus Where Trouble Appears to Be Brewing.

London, Dec. 9.—The Moscow correspondent of the Times says: "The government is hurriedly preparing to meet the contingency of a general Armenian revolt in the Caucasus. Troops have been drafted and extraordinary precautions taken to safeguard the main railway line."

ITALIAN SHIP ASHORE.
Astoria, Ore., Dec. 9.—The Italian ship Cavour, lumber laden, dragged her anchors and went ashore on Republic Spit, not far from the point of Adams's saving station. The ship is breaking over her, and there is little hope of her being saved. The Point Adams life saving crew took off the master of the ship and 16 men.

COLOMBIA AND ISTHMUS.

Society Formed With Object For Recovering Panama—Nominations For Presidential Election.

New York, Dec. 9.—Under the date of December 6th, the Herald's Bogota correspondent cables: "The National electoral committee has proclaimed General Reyes as the unanimous choice for the presidency of Colombia, and General Gonzalez Valencia as the choice for the vice-presidency. "President Marroquin to-day called General Rafael Reyes at Washington that any negotiations proposed at Washington not based on the return of Panama will be useless and not acceptable to Colombia. A national integrity society on a large scale has been organized with three hundred thousand active members, with the object of recovering the Isthmus. The elections in Colombia were to have been held on December 2nd."

Concentrating Troops.
La Guasira, Venezuela, Dec. 9.—The French steamer Versailles, which has arrived here from Savannah, reports that Colombian steamers have landed 1,100 men from Cartagena, near the mouth of the Attrata river, to open a way through the mountains to Panama. Other troops from Cauca, Colombia, are said to be converging on Panama, and from all parts of Colombia troops are reported to be marching or awaiting the result of General Reyes's mission to Washington.

News to Them.
Washington, Dec. 9.—Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge, to-day said that if troops from Cartagena had landed, it is directly in opposition to the advice of both himself and General Reyes. General Reyes stated that the dispatch was the first information he had received of the reported movement of Colombian troops. He declared that if such a movement has taken place, it is without orders from him. Upon coming to Washington General Reyes temporarily relinquished the command of the Colombian army, the duties falling upon General Gaitan.

The general was told by the President that the United States had determined to maintain the independence of the new republic of Panama against all comers. It has been decided that sound military practice requires the extension of the protected zone outside the canal strip so as to include the entire territory of the republic of Panama. No Colombian troops will be allowed to cross the frontier into Panama, or, if they cross they will be ejected.

News has reached Washington of the reported movement of Colombian troops toward the Isthmus, but the reliability of the reports is doubted. The point where the Colombian troops are reported to have landed is believed to be on the dividing line between the territory of Panama and Colombia.

A report is current to the effect that Colombian naval vessels are participating in the movement towards the Isthmus, but it is said at the United States navy department that they are so insignificant in power and size that the smallest of the United States warships now on the east side of the Isthmus could speedily terminate their activity.

RUSSIA SENDS SQUADRON.
Report That Czar Will Oppose Opening of Yonampoh to Commerce of World.

Tokio, Japan, Dec. 9.—A strong Russian squadron, consisting of eight warships, including two battleships, has arrived at Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, capital of Korea, to support Russia's opposition to the proposed opening of Yonampoh to the commerce of the world. The Russians threaten to land their consular men and march on Seoul, should Korea disregard their warning.

Not Confirmed.
London, Dec. 8.—The Tokio dispatch announcing the arrival of a Russian fleet off Chemulpo was communicated to the foreign office here by the Associated Press, and was received with apprehension, though it was not confirmed by any foreign office dispatches from the Far East. It was said that if the information from Tokio was correct it would almost nullify any negotiation, however pacific, now proceeding between Russia and Japan.

The Japanese legation had no confirmation of the Tokio report, and Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, said to the Associated Press that he was inclined to discredit it.

SMUGGLING CHINESE.
Sloop With Two White Men and Five Orientals Aband Seized by Tug.

Port Townsend, Dec. 8.—The United States revenue tug Arcata, Capt. Harry Hamlett, to-day made one of the most important captures of the year when it overhauled a sloop with five contraband Chinese and two white men on board. One of the whites is Wildes, one of the most troublesome Chinese smugglers in the Northwest.

ASTORIA, ORE., DEC. 9.—The Italian ship Cavour, lumber laden, dragged her anchors and went ashore on Republic Spit, not far from the point of Adams's saving station. The ship is breaking over her, and there is little hope of her being saved. The Point Adams life saving crew took off the master of the ship and 16 men.

DOMINION ARCHIVIST.
Ottawa, Dec. 9.—A. G. Doughty, of Quebec, poet and essayist, has been appointed Dominion archivist and keeper of records. The archivist branch has been re-organized to include the branches in the secretary of state's department and that under the clerk of the privy council. All these will now come under one head under the supervision of the agricultural department.

In the district court of Cherokee county, Texas, A. W. Brown, a negro, convicted of attempted assault, was sentenced to one thousand years in the penitentiary. Under the law the jury could not impose the death sentence. At the time of his arrest Brown narrowly escaped being lynched.

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VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1903.
NO. 73.

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EXPEDITION TO PUNISH SOMALIS
FOR THE MURDER OF ITALIAN OFFICER
Italy Will Not Co-operate With Britain Against the Natives, But Watches Coast.

Rome, Dec. 9.—The Italian cruiser Lombardina, the gunboat Voltura and the dispatch vessel Gallio, have arrived at Aden. They will soon be joined there by the cruiser Cristoforo Colombo, the flag ship, and will proceed to Durbo to inflict punishment on the Somaliland tribe which on Sunday killed Lieut. Commander Garbura, after he had opened fire upon the fort there for refusing to hoist the Italian flag.

The news received here that the British cruiser Mohawk had landed a detachment of marines at Durbo and set the village on fire caused some surprise. Durbo being the Italian protectorate, it is contended that a British warship should not undertake belligerent operations there.

Answering interpellations in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Rusinatto said that Italy wished to keep her actions in Somaliland separate from those of Great Britain. In a sense, he said, Italy does not co-operate with Great Britain in the latter's campaign against the Mad Mullah, but merely watches the coast as prescribed by the Brussels convention to prevent the smuggling of arms and the commerce in slaves.

General Egerton, who succeeded Gen. Manning, is in command of the British expedition against the Mad Mullah. Abyssinian co-operation with the British will be an important feature of the operations. The British government has undertaken, with the consent of the Emperor Menelik, to reimburse the Abyssinian troops who are co-operating with our soldiers. The Emperor's troops have, moreover, been supplied with a quantity of cooking pots and other utensils.

The two British officers, Colonel Rochford and Major Cobbold, who accompanied the Abyssinians on their successful northward advance last spring, will again be with them. Further the war office has placed two doctors, Captain H. D. Dunn, of the Egyptian army, and Major J. Wiles-Jennings, B. A., M. C., both of whom have had Sudan experiences, at the disposal of our auxiliaries.

The British force, starting from Bohotie, will consist of between 1,200 and 1,400 fighting men, with eight Maxim and several guns. The Mullah's force is now estimated at 70,000 men, one-tenth of whom are armed with modern rifles. The enemy have also the three captured Maxims, which they know how to work.

The total of the troops at General Egerton's disposal is 7,000 men, with 6,000 animals.

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