THE VICENBERT TARRANGE TARRANGE TARREST THE

become of the plank (in the Liberal Association platform) which stated that no candidate was to be supported by Liberwho would not sign the platform?" In was societed by the convention, and our on each side of said river, the first place that is not a plank, it is general election was to be run without A large number of applications for reference to Dominion affairs." nonsensical to speak of it as a plank reference to Dominion affairs."

No such plank was in the platform; no find the opposition placing itself clear and is such plank is there now. It was and is ly, stating the same thing. Compare the not prenared to support the platform; by taking our platform and refusing to but surely only a professional misrepre- run on party lines. If the Herald wishsenter of facts such as the Vancouver local grounds, it should not mix federal World has unfortunately proved itself and local issues. For years back, Conto be times out of number, or one to- servatives and Liberals have struggled tally ignorant of all the facts in the shoulder to shoulder for the same purcase could think of calling that view a pose without any reference to Dominion plank. The World talks about a "dark politics. Take the declaration of the opplank. The World talks about a "dark position and the expression of the Lib-lantern system," just as those ignorant eral convention against the introduction tentedly of the committee system, and expressions of approval from the electorwant to know why any party of men ate, irrespective of party, I feel assured should dare to go into a room to discuss public business, and not get upon the house-tops where everybody could see of whether they are of are not satisfact with the present administration of pubthem, and converse with one another lic affairs in this province. I beg to rethrough speaking trumpets that all the main yours very truly, "CHAS. A. SEMLIN." public could hear them. That, ludicrous as it may appear, is actually the World's idea of business. Better might be expected from a public newspaper, but we have no authority for looking beyond the facts. The manager of the World, in the same article in which he attempts thus clumsily to insert an extra plank in the platform, says that he did not agree to refrain from publishing the platform or the dehate thereon. All we can say to this astounding declaration is that an overwhelming mass of testimony to the contrary is available to prove that ne did; and more than that to prove that he coolly broke through the agreement in order to achieve the cheap triumph of "scooping" the other newspapers, which honorably kept their word. This is a painful subject and we are sorry for the World's bad plight. We have gone through the World's article most carefully, searching for one valid argument against the platform, but instead we have found what experience has taught us to expect-idle insolence, which we have no intention of meeting with more idle insolence; wilful distortion of plain facts; coarse personalities, to which we have no reply but a smile; reasoning which reveals the mind un- risk life, money and everything else in trained to calm, logical methods; astounding deductions from equally astounding premises. We have no desire to reply to the World after the manner of the World, for then we should be tary of the treasury to leave the port of unjust in blaming the World

MACHIAVELLIAN TACTICS. No very keen insight is required to

ernment in their attitude towards the opposition. Subtle strategy is scarcely one of the qualities we should expect to find exhibited by that party of not excremely for the Klondike much cheaper than in gent and orderly. One of their strong clever gentlemen in their endeavors to the States." This is satisfactory and traits of character is their intense atcheckmate their political opponents. Nor have we encountered, so far, anything in their various demonstrations towards the enemy's lines which could lead one to believe that these were the meditated, skilfully planned tactics of generals, but rather the spasmodic, aimless wheelings of raw, untrained levies. Some sort of embryonic notion seems to have late they will seize and make the utmost of little folks in the shape of toys, Indian passing, rushed up stairs and held him posite intellect of the government; some one of them has been reading up the history of Napoleon Bonaparte, and has been hugely impressed by his famous formula for demolishing an enemy-"Split him up and smash him in detail by attacks from different quarters." The provincial government has been trying to do this of late, with the aid of such craft as it has been blessed with. The comical thing is that the government seem to have imbibed the wild idea that their campaign has been carried on "all unbeknownst" to their opponents. The issue which the Turner ministry has attempted, clumsily enough, to turn to the destruction of the enemy is the alwoman's life is when she is leged attempt by the latter to introduce Dominion politics into provincial affairs. But their efforts to smash up or split up the opposition have failed already; the whole, pretty little thimble rig game joy has been uncovered and the public can judge for themselves into what a bog the government have got themselves in their dread of the efforts to discredit their opponents. The physical which Revelstoke Herald, until lately a con- ity insistent foe of the wasteful and ruinous policy of the Turner ministry has been miraculously converted and now sees all things through government spectacles. Like all turncoats, it is bitter towards its old friends; nothing too hard to hurl at those it the other day held in friendly hand-grips. The Kootenay Mail, has, however, manfully upheld the Liberal standard and repelled with signal ability the attacks of the unfaithful Herald. In the current issue of the Mail we find the following exposition of the case by Mr. Charles A. Semlin, and we would lit renders the ordeal of motherhood absorber. call attention to the express and emphatic statements therein regarding the no-party character of the Liberal Association's platform and the opposition

It says it has been reluctantly forced to believe that our election will be fought on Dominion party lines, the Dinierals of the province having determined it shall be so, and refers to the action of the Liberal convention to prove its assertion. I wish to say the Herald is sunnecessarily alarmed, for, if it will

compare it with the Liberal platform The Vancouver World asks "What has published months later, it must see that the Liberals adopted the same platform ed, but said nothing

es to oppose the present government on that the good sense of the people will decide the coming contest on the ground of whether they are or are not satisfied

AMERICAN ENDORSEMENT.

Over in the States several newspapers Klondike traffic highly honorable to themselves and eminently useful as a means of warning thousands who desire manly stand in warping its readers not a real service to the miners and prospectors, and we quote with pleasure its sensible remarks:

"The merchants of San Francisco and Alaska trade, are making an effort to have the secretary of the treasury close Dyea as a sub-port of entry for the reason that Victoria can outfit miners bound for the Klondike much cheaper than country will have to pay a heavy duty. Being as the people most interested in zens of the United States who intend to the bleak north, they should be allowed to outfit where they can get the goods band of sheep, to wolf-merchants. They should organize and petition the secre-Dyea just as it is. If John Doe makes up his mind to go to Alaska to hunt for gold, Richard Roe has no business to organize to fleece him before he leaves. In this great pow-wow the gold seeker is interested too."

follow the methods of the provincial gov-It will be noticed that the fact is reas it should be. That point recognized ing well for Victoria and Vancouver's

CASSIAR RESERVE.

Hon. George B. Martin, chief commiszette, published by authority, that the as "the home-builders." undermentioned tracts of land are reserved for government purposes until further notice:

extending back from the shore line of Point Ellice bridge ease. the whole of that portion of Bennett In the Queen's Bench Division of the Lake which lies within the province. 2. A belt of land, five miles in width.

The fondest anticipation in a

looking forward to the com-

der little bundle of humanity that will some day call her mother. It is a pity that this no need ive anxiety if vill avail health sustaining power of Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Prescription taken early during the expectant period. The special organs and erve-centers pertaining to ternity are directly fortified and reinforced by this wonder-ful "Prescription." It gives the mother genuine, perma-

policy generally:

"Editor Kootenay Mail: Dear Sir,—
My attention has been celled to an article in the Revelstoke Herald under the heading "A Liberal Buff." The object of such an article can be easily understood, if we take the Herald to be a supporter of the the present focal government, and auxious to do what it can to uploid its patrons.

Constitutional vigor.

For nearly thirty years Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician to the Invalida Hotel chief consulting physician to the Invalida Hotel man may consult under personally or by man may consult in man the personally or by man may consult in the personal to the Invalidation of charge, and with absolute assurance of receiving sound, practical advice from the interest professional attherity. By enclosing thirty-one, one-cent stamps to pay the cost of customs and matters only the cost of customs and matters of the cost of customs and cost of customs and cost of customs and cost of customs and custo

STUDIED MISREPRESENTATION. read the opposition party platform and extending back from the shore line of the whole of that portion of Teslin Lake which lies within the province. 3. A belt of land commencing at a with a few inconsequential planks add- point five miles below Glenora, on the ed, but said nothing whatever about run-ning our provincial elections on Domin-to a point five miles above Telegraph als in any constituency in the province ion party lines. In fact, such a proposal creek, and having a width of five miles

red to in the foregoing notice are now before the lands and works department the view of the party that no candidate two platforms, and you find the Liberal and we should like to enquire if these 4th. He pleaded guilty to the charge, should be supported by Liberals who is convention paid us a great compliment applications will be granted; and if they are not to be granted what reason the chief commissioner proposes to offer for such refusal. Of course, we would never, never be so rude as to attempt to hurry the government if its pets and cronies have not taken exactly their pick. We and the public can wait until the government's fondlings are served, and hope that they get real, nice, fat of parliamentary procedure talk discon- of party lines, and added to them the little slices of the best the reservation affords Then of course it will be time enough to consider the public and its confounded interest.

AN "ABOMINABLE SYSTEM."

The B. C. Mining Record, in an article referring to Mr. Begg's Stickeen-Teslin Lake railway charter, hits the nail squarely on the head. It says:

"Meanwhile, it would be uncommonly interesting if some one would endeavor have adopted a position in regard to the to explain why this abominable system of charter-mongering is tolerated in an enlightened age and more or less civilized country. Why should Mr. Begg or anyone else have the right to dictate terms. to know the truth about outfitting for and if he sees fit, prevent others from the diggings. Among those patriotic turning our mineral resources to profitjournals is the Dunsmuir, Siskiyou able account? Or why should a bona fide railway corporation be compelled to County, Cal., News, which takes a very pay through the nose to any impecunious lobbyist that can worry a private bill to be misled by the efforts of San Fran- through the house? That we have made cisco. Portland and Seattle people to a mess of our railway policy in British grasp all the trade. The News is doing Columbia is undeniable, but it is to be sincerely hoped the government will profit by past experiences in dealing with the many applications for charters that will be presented next session. The popular sentiment throughout the province is for Portland, in their efforts to catch the state ownership, but it must be admitted that any legislature attempting to prosecute such a policy would be called upon to face very serious problems. Nevertheless, if at the present juncture state ownership is impracticable, that is no here, because those who outfit in this reason why charters should be granted to irresponsible persons, nor, so far as we are aware, is there anything to prethis matter are the 100,000 or more citi- vent the government owning sufficient shares in projected railroad's to bring such enterprise under state supervision and control."

This is an honest expression of opinthe cheapest, and not be prey, like a liou, and it will apply to the majority of railway charters granted by the fegislature during the last ten years. Mr. Begg is not the only speculator in charters; there are others Col. Baker, for instance. The land of the land of the land

Among the best settlers Canadasnos sesses are the Scandinavians who have chosen Manitoba and the Northwest cognized by every merchant on the coast Territories as their home. They are fine, that "Victoria can outfit miners bound wholesome folk; thrifty, clean, intelliwe don't need to mind much what jeal- to make the trip home to Scandinavia ous competitors do. As for closing Dyea; to spend Christmas with kith and kin, let them do it; Victoria and Vancouver these Northland settlers save with unhave the winning ace securely in hand- wavering assiduity and patience. Over the all-Canadian route via the Stickeen- a hundred of them, men and women, Teslin Lake. Truly all things are shap- passed through Winnipeg a few days ago on their way to Norway, Sweden and benefit, and it is to be devoutly hoped Denmark. All carried presents for the as happy as children themselves at the prospect of seeing again those whom they had left in the old land. Canada sioner of lands and works, gives notice has any amount of room for such setin an extra of the British Columbia Ga- tlers, who have been happily described

The following, taken from the t London, Eng., Times, will be of interest to 1. A belt of land, five miles in width, litigants and others connected with the

> High Court, on Friday, before the Lord Chief Justice, a case was tried in which Thomas Tregellus, an estate agent, claimed damages from the London County Council for the loss of his left eye in consequence of a blow he receive ed from the branch of a tree in Victoria Park which overhung the highway, and struck him while he was travelling on the top of a tramear along Grove Road. The facts were not disputed, but it was contended for the defendants that fhe action would not lie against them. Victoria Park was a Royal Park and the trees ere the property of the Crown, and even assuming that it was the duty of the County Council to lop the trees, they would not be liable for non-feasance. In reply to his Lodrship the jury assessed the damaages, in case the defendants being liable, at £1.250; but His Lordship held, on the point of law, that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover, and gave judgment for the defendants.

EXPLODING A MYSTERY. To the Editor:—I am very sorry to be compelled to disturb the beautiful theory of identification you have established with such evident self-satisfaction, but as it is so obvious to whom your article is intend ed to refer, I may be permitted to state that the science of literary criticism and the higher critics have, in this instance, as in so many others, reached conclusions which are wholly incorrect. I have no knowledge whatsoever of the writer of the letter signed "B. B."; and neither saw it nor knew of its existence prior to its appearance in the Colonist. As to the interview with the Hon. J. H. Turner, it is not necessary for me to affirm or deny a responsibility for statements which attaches solely to the Premier and to the paper in which it was published. Were I to assume, which I do not, that the object of the article was to prejudice my position as a public official, I might be tempted further -nto remark on the questionable fairness of the method adopted. As it is, I only desire to correct an impression which is calculated to injure me if allowed to remain.

to his view that he is the official referred to; we do not doubt the truth of Mr. Gos-nell's denial, and assure him nothing was written or intended in our article to pre-udice his or any other official's position.— Ed. Times.)

Provincial News.

NEW WESTMINSTER. Adolph Strawmeyer, steward on the steamer Transfer, was charged in the an Indian of Chilliwack, on Dec \$194.500 or six months' hard labor. The

Pat a Nicomen Indian, was charged in the District court yesterday with aggravated assault upon another Inlian named Alec. The prisoner was remanded until Wednesday next. All efforts to recover the body of

Owens, the man who was drowned in Pitt Lake, have so far been futile. "On ing for the body discovered the gum boots belonging to the drowned man. The remains of the late Miss Grace Thornber arrived here by the C. P. R. train on Sunday, and the funeral took place at the time named. The bearers were Messrs. D. N. Shiles, Adams, J. J. Johnston, Thos. Have-lock, J. B. Jardine and Mr. Gulley, he last named being a resident of Greenwood City.

A case of considerable interest to the medical profession came up pesterday before His Honor Judge Bole, when before His Honor Judge Bole, when Dr. Fagan, acting on behalf of the B. C. Medical Society, brought suit against Dr. Clark to recover medical fees. Dr. Clark was here some short time ago as consulting physician to the California School of Medicine, and is now said to be residing in Vancouver. Some years ago he was duly registered as a medical practitioner in British Columbia, but has been away from the province for a considerablelength of time, and the present suit is to collect the fees due in the interval.

All the excitement over the civic elec-tions has passed off and things in the Royal City have resumed their normal

Mr. J. Roy, C.E., resident engineer, has a large gang of men at work on the mattrasses in the Fraser river. The late wet weather interfered considerably with the progress of the work.

Judgment in the case of Rushton vs. the city has been rendered, dismissing the plaintiff's action. This is the case in which the school board employed a teacher and requested the city council to pay him. The city solicitor advised the council that legally they could not do so. This judgment sustains that advice. Mr. W. Myers Gray appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Aulay Morrison, city olicitor, for defendants,

In the police court yesterday morning before Mr. G. E. Carbould, P.M., James Seery, who was on remand, was brought up for trial on a charge of attempting to murder a colored woman named Eva Bradshaw. The magistrate committed him for trial at the next assizes. In the case of Dr. Fagan vs. Dr. Clark

his honor Judge Bole has reserved his Mr. Justice McColl and Mr. A. Hender of the Columbia & Koetensy rai son left yesterday for Vernon.

VANCOUVER. Vancouver, Dec. 15 .- A man named dohrman, employed by the C.P.R. for the past nine years, and whose leg was broken or the Aorangi recently, became suddenly demented in Dr. McPhillips' oom to-day. After frightening Mrs. McPhillips with a hatchet he went to the front of the office and threw a bicycle, surgical instruments, books, office fixtures and all he could lay his hands on, through the windows to Granville beaded work and the like, and all, were until he was quiet and marched him to prevented a ragedy.

> SOUTH SAANICH. On Friday evening, Dec. 10, the South

Saanich Temperance Society gave a concert in aid of the building fund, and it resulted in such a success financially that the balance of the debt that reoff. The progremme was one of the best presented by the society, and was much enjoyed by those in attendance as evidenced by the hearty applause accorded. Songs were sung by Mrs. Roberts, Miss Thomson, Mr. St. Louis, Mr. H. Butler and Mr. S. W. Cutler; instrumental music by Mrs. Butler and Miss Brooks; recitations were rendered by Miss Graham, Mr. W. D. Michell and Mr. Trowsdale, of Strawberry Vale; readings by Mr. J. W. Martindale, and Mr. G. H. Sluggett; glees by the West Saanich Glee Club; and, finally, a temperance drama entitled "A Woman's Love" by Messrs. Tanner, the Misses and Messrs. Butler. The play was written by a local amateur dramatist, and indicated no mean ability in dramatic portraiture. The parts were well sustained throughout. The refreshments formed a pleasant and much appreciated feature of the programme. Mr. H. Gale, the president of the society, occupied the The meeting dispersed after singing the National Anthem.

COWICHAN.

Duncan, Dec. 13 .- A great future is being confidently predicted for the Mount Sicker mineral belt. All the experts, including Mr. Carlyle, the provincial mineralogist, who have seen the claims speak highly of the prospects. The mountain is full of veins of which crop out and can be easily traced on the surface for great distances. The ore assays from fairly selected pieces 19 per cent, in copper, with \$10 in gold and silver in about equal values, and the principal ledge runs to a width exceeding

A horse trail, now half completed, is being made to the Mount Sicker claims by public subscription. It connects with the Victoria and Nanaimo trunk road a short distance to the north of Somenos and Duncan Stations and gives an easy grade and direct route. A horse trail, now half completed, is

ALERT BAY, in wen At Christ Church, Alert Bay, on De-cember 6, the marriage took place be-tween Mr. William Clifford Smith, se-cond source Mr. Horace Smith, of Comox, and Miss Edener Jane Ce ook, and Miss Edener, Jane Cook of

The Rev. A. J. Hall, B. D., performed the ceremony, the church being well filled with Indians and whites. After

signing the register the happy pair, amidst a shower of rice, adjourned with amidst a shower of rice, anjourned with friends to the house of Rev. A. J. Hall, in the next election. A report states where breakfact was provided. They afterwards left for their future home at afterwards left for their future home at the charges are he wan't have recommended. Kingcomb nlet, by the steamer Evange-

CEAYOQUOT. of of bo District courts rester ay morning, be Clayoungt, Dec. S.—Development is before Capt. Pittendrigh, S. M., and Mr. log rapidly, pushed on the Iron Cap, a Frank Devlin, Indian agent, with supplying intoxicants to Commodore Dan, the Clayoungt Trading Company. It is situated on the salt water of Disappo ment Inlet in Clayoquot Sound. though a small ledge, the Iron Cap has attracted considerable notice in the imfine and costs were paid. Mr. W. H. mediate vicinity, on account of its rich-Bullock-Webster appeared for deren-it is a small ledge of quartz, about a foot wide, very heavily mineralized with iron pyrites, copper pyrites, quite a little bornite and a little sylvanite. Some samples from the surface have considerable free gold, due, no doubt, to the more or less perfect oxidizing of the other minerals in the quartz. Saturday last the men who are search- ment a shaft is being sunk on this prop-

Under Mr. Charles Benson's manageerty and the Tees takes a ton of rockthe first from this district-for the Tacoma smelter, Mr. Jacobson considering that a smelter test of a ton is better than a number of assays and more profitable. Considerable work is being done on the 'Grey Mare" and "Satonetta" claims on the Bear river with, it is said, good results.

Mr. Bledsoe of Alberni, has negotiated for some property on Trout river for a Vancouver company, and will, it is believed, commence work at once. There is a good deal of honest develop-

ment being done around Deer creek and Kennedy lake districts. There are a number of Celestials and some white men placer washing on Bear river, and a rumor proclaims that they are making fair wages. The gold is fairly coarse, but the boulders are large and plentiful, and it seems doubtful if washing will pay there.

Messrs. L. Jones and F. Miller are

jubilant over some late locations near Sidney Inlet. They speak of a ledge of solid copper nearly a hundred feet in width, and are about to commence work in order to find out whether their satisfaction is well founded or not. It is said that an offer has been made

by a Seattle party to build a customs stamp mill and concentrating and amalgamating plant in the vicinity, but no satisfactory arrangements have yet been made.

GREENWOOD.

Greenwood, Dec. 9-An address, pre pared by a committee appointed for the purpose at a public meeting which was held in Greenwood, which it was intended to present to Hewitt Bostock, M.P. for the Yale-Kootenay district upon his visiting Boundary Creek has been forwarded to that gentleman, he having found it impossible to at present carry out his intertion to visit the district. The address sets forth the most urgent needs of the district, these being railway communication and a daily mail this week were 17914 tons; total value, service.

NELSON

Nelson, Dec. 12.-The C.P.R. has commenced laying the track on the extension the use of the C.P.R.'s ferry service on ously until contracts have been made for Slocan Lake, eight carloads of coke a steady supply of lead ores. The comwere landed in Nelson without breeking pletion of the Slocan Lake branch of bulk. The coke was for the Hall Mine smelter.

A number of Nelson's young men and able lead properties it is probably that ladies went up to the Silver King dance contracts will be made that will be adlast Friday night, which was given by vantageous to both the mine owner an Mr. and Mrs. Davey, and the employees | the smelter. The capacity of the fur of the Silver King. The outside guests | nace when it is being operated with copleft for Nelson about three o'clock, and per ore was 100 tons per day, but this the rest of the evening was spent by those present in dancing, etc., until the ores work more readily in the furnace street below. J. A. Fullerton, who was morning. The dances have become feathe probabilties are that the amount will tures of the Silver King mine. be greatly increased. The lead ores nov on hand are being roasted and freed o

CHEMAINUS NEWS. Chemainus, Dec. 13.-The local minstrels held a very successful entertainment in the town hall on the 8th inst. Mr. H. Williams conducted the performance, much to his credit and the enjoyment of those who attended. After

the entertainment there was a supper and dance The bark Colusa, now loading lumber mained on the hall is now nearly wiped for Port Piric, Australia, will have completed her cargo the latter part of this week. Several other ships are expected in during the week. J. S. Gibson has a force of men at work constructing the hull of a steamer. The keel was laid the latter part of last week and is 124 feet in length. When

completed she will be used as a tug-

Rev. O. E. Kendell preached here on Sunday last to a good audience. Everyone spoke very highly of his address and expressed the wish that we could have him stationed here. Since Rev. A. J. Welch left here to complete his studies. the Baptist pulpit has been filled by the local preachers' association of Victoria in a very acceptable manner. Robert Allen, who has been visiting

his parents in Glasgaw, returned a few weeks ago, much benefited by his trip. A good many employees of the mill company have recorded their names as

HEAD A MASS OF SCABS

COULDN'T GO NEAR THE STOVE.

Treated by Different Doctors.

CURED BY DR. CHASE.

The most intractable and distressing skin diseases which defy all manner of treatment—even the best medical skill are readily cured by Dr. Chase's Oin MRS. JOS. QUERIN, hotels MRS. JOS. QUERIN, hotelkesper's wife, at Ethel, Ont. was troubled with Eczema of the Head and Face for about 9 years, and was so bad at times and could not go near the hot stove to do her cooking. Her head was one mass of snabs, and although she treated with doctors it kept getting worse. On hearing of Dr. Chase's Cintment, she got some, and was delighted to find the first application de dge \$200 for the good it has done

or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.

provincial voters; they are evidently ting ready for the government can the chances are he won't have much interest in us after the election.

Mr. Burnes, school anspector, visited the schools in the district last week. B. H. John visited us on Sunday. He was the guest of E. J. Palmer. The ship John A. Briggs, now at Port Angeles, will be here in a few days Captain Ewart, of the bark Colusa, left for San Francisco last week, Mr. P. J. Perrson left last week for the east to place some of his valuable r

ing propositions on the eastern market

On Sunday next the Methodist church of this city will celebrate its first an niversary in this city. The church in a prosperous condition, having a mer bership of 60 adult communicants. addition to this there is a Sundoy s with 100 children and young people There is also a prosperous E worth League, made up of the ac workers of the church. In the ment of the church there is a free ing room, which is well supplied ooks and reading matter, and i of the useful institutions of the to Rev. C. Ladner is the paster of church, and has worked in this since June, 1896. Before that time th

church was supplied by Rev. J. II bins, Rev. Thomas Gee and others. is a custom of the Methodist church chauge pastors every year or so. In cordance with that custom Rev. Ladner will soon go into a new field usefulness. Recently he was unanimou y invited by the official board of Kampops to take the pastorate of the Methodist church at Kamloops. He has ac cepted the invitation. He will go to th new pastorate some time in May. Th matter of his successor in the Rossland church has not yet been decided. Re-C. Ladner during his stay in Rossland has made many friends with his numer ous excellent qualities, and they will hear of his departure with regret.

A preliminary meeting with a view forming a Trades and Labor Council for Rossland was held Saturday, Dec. During last week the various unions and Knights of Labor appointed delegates to represent them in this Trades and Labor Council, and the first meeting was held last night at Beatty's Hall. ficers and committees were elected, and in a few days the council will be in ac tive operation. The Trades and Labor Council intends to take an active interest in all questions respecting labor, and will, no doubt, make its influence felt in the approaching civic and provincial elections.-Rossland Miner.

Nelson, Dec. 11 .- On January 1st the Reco mine will declare a dividend of 10 cents per share. This will be equivalent to \$100,000.

The matte shipments from Kootenay \$137,860.03. Total value of ore and matte exported for the week, \$236,990.03. The lead furnace of the Hall Mines smelter is nearly completed and will be ready for operation shortly before January 15. It may be blown in by that time C.P.R. opens that entire the smelter, and as there are innumer was often run up to 130 tons. As lead

their sulphur and made ready for the smelting furnace.

ROSLAND. The Board of Trade had an important meeting in Dominion Hall last evening. when the Companies Act, 1897, was vig orously assailed. The committee roads and trails recommended the con struction of a road from here to Cas cade City, in line with the Miner's sug-

John M. Smith, manager for the Ross land branch of the Merchants' Bank Halifax, says that his people intend start a similar institution in Nelson about two weeks. The work of structing the vault for the bank is now in progress. It has not yet been decided who will have charge at Nelson.

The appointment of Richard Plewman as liquidator of the O.K. Company ha been gazetted, and he will in a few enter into the custody of the comp assets, consisting of the mine and mill. It is understood that one or parties stand ready to nurchase the perty, and if an advantageous offer is r ceived, it is probably that Mr. Plewma will accept it. There is a large indebt ness, but the property is said valuable one, and it is thought that it will sell for more than enough to pay the obligations.-Rossland Miner.

FORT STEELE. During the past couple of weeks Engineer Burns and staff, of the Crow's Nest railway, have been at work locating line for the railway into Fort Steele Two lines have been run, each of then bringing the track up to the west ba

of the Kootenay river, near where bridge crosses. The line will be nearly seven miles long, and the gradient, we are informed, only a trifle over one pel It is not improbable that the depot when decided upon, will be placed within a hundred yards or so of the western end of the bridge. This location will

afford a good site for wharves on the river front. The line into Fort Steeele will be very easy of construction, no rock or heavy earth work being encountered. The line beyond Fort Steele and up the St. Mary's to be undertaken. Not unlikely the crossing will be made at the high bluff about mile and a half from the city. The route up the St. Mary's river, after the flat is crossed will afford yery easy gradients and comparatively light work of construction. For Steele Prospector.

SEALING SCHOONER PROSPER. San Francisco, Dec. 15.-The sealing schooner Prosper, Capt. Noye, arrived in port yesterday seventy-five days from Weuman Islands, with 224 sealskins,

For the Fourth Time His 1 Is Set-January 7 the Day.

All Objections Overruled by Bahrs The Prisoner Co and Careless.

aging or a

San Francisco, Dec. 15 .- W Durrant, the condemned mu Blanche Lamont, was senter morning by Superior Judge the fourth time to suffer the penalty of the law, the date of tion being set for January 7th n attornevs made a desperate effi cure further delay and pave th another appeal to the supreme Judge Bhars was inexorable ruled each and every objection the proceedings. Durrant was and carried himself with his coolness. An immense crowd the court room and filled the co the city hall. In a letter to the Examiner

May 16th last, the Rev. Dr. referring to Attorney Deupr this language "What do I know? Mr. Der not the genius to find out. made a friend of me instead

emy, he would have succeeded Dr. Gibson also added: "Indeed. I have always bee to oblige the gentleman. If he taken me into his confidence, a the other witnesses in the Mis different his case would have l The following letter was cal by the statements made by Dr It was sent from San Quentin that I, an accused prisoner, be to make an effort to enlist you thies and break or make an hor to close the gap of apparent of fween us? If I have been act wrong heretofore, may God for

for I am sincerely innocent. I have hitherto refrained proaching you to speak for m of the deep, painful wound ceived at the church's hand; because of the just pride I asking of them that which t have offered freely - sympat their support upon their for founded and oft-times express of my good character, etc. You have often asserted had sel treated you differently t have received from you th would have helped their clien Ah, sir, you cannot begin t the things said to me by repo others, presumably repetition pressions from you. Did you had little to wonder at why I aloof? However, be these they may, I now come to head of the church-many of hibited anything but the spiri in their manner and attitude me, both in action, look a

meant to show contempt and ask you to speak for me. I looked to you from the arrest to be aidful, but was disappointed. I am of an extr estive nature. Lam proud and ed little of man. I, however, you now as an honorable En a man who knows the cry and will not fail to do all he In the name of God, Mr.

and tell mother that which would have helped me. the terrible and unmerited fate ces me, would you hold back may yet save by your efforts name of all that men hold des other; in the name of honor tice. I implore you to tell he you hinted at that would help knows you cannot withhold an vorable, sir, and see me ex mere suspicion. I believe you could never ha

ed a belief in my guilt. I am sense of honor and justice wou any such unjust, sweeping What I have suffered because just actions of the church! true, many false and vindicti emanated from among the men managed to circulate them v help me to forget and forgive for with the terrible experience passed through I feel they derstand the awfulness of th sayings. Again do I implor shake off this passive state. the rabid expression of unjust based upon newspaper conec false stories for sensation's sa for me, a prisoner unjustly co

in your power. I might say interview after has appeared presumably from none have been authentic, save fore my lawyers under my the latter never bearing on ca and such-for I have been co to be personal in remarks as the reporters tried to make me. ers are not allowed near us. quoted interviews have been Perhaps you have had a simi ience. But aside from these believe you to possess a man' duty and a Christian's sens for a brother under suspici forth now with all your might an honest effort to save my crime of which God knows I cent, and me from an ignomin a punishment which I am enti serving. I beseech you to do

> Respectfully. POOR LITTLE HAY

The United States the latest for Damages.

New York, Dec. 15.-The Ha ernment has informed the sta ment at Washington, says respondent of the Herald, of ness to refer the claim of Campbell, an American citizen bitration. This action is the sult of the resolution of in duced in the senate, a few de Senator Kyle, of South Dak Campbell claim is for \$600 grew out of injuries he reco result of he'ng besten by me ms were Haytien claimant, made a contract in

provincial voters; they are evidently ting ready for the government candidate in the next election. A report states that Hon. Jas. Baker will be a candidate, as he has large interests here, but the chances are he won't have much interest in us after the election. Mr. Burnes, school anspector, visited

the schools in the district last week.

B. H. John visited us on Sunday. He was the guest of E. J. Palmer. was the guest of E. J. Painer.

The ship John A. Briggs, now at Port
Angeles, will be here in a few days.

Captain Ewart, of the bark Colusa, eft for San Francisco last week, Mr. P. J. Perrson left last week for the east to place some of his valuable ing propositions on the eastern market

ROSSLAND On Sunday next the Methodist church of this city will celebrate its first anniversary in this city. The church is in a prosperous condition, having a membership of 60 adult communicants, In addition to this there is a Sundoy school with 100 children and young people members. There is also a prosperous Ep-worth League, made up of the active workers of the church. In the basement of the church there is a free reading room, which is well supplied with books and reading matter, and is one of the useful institutions of the town. Rev. C. Ladner is the pastor of the church, and has worked in this field since June, 1896. Before that time the church was supplied by Rev. J. U. Robbins, Rev. Thomas Gee and others. It is a custom of the Methodist church to change pastors every year or so. In accordance with that custom Rev. Mr. Ladner will soon go into a new field of asefulness. Recently he was unanimous ly invited by the official board of Kamoops to take the pastorate of the Methedist church at Kamloops. He has ac cepted the invitation. He will go to the new pasterate some time in May. The matter of his successor in the Rossland

hear of his departure with regret. A preliminary meeting with a view to forming a Trades and Labor Council for Rossland was held Saturday, Dec. 4. During last week the various unions and Knights of Labor appointed delegates to represent them in this Trades and Labor Council, and the first meeting was held last night at Beatty's Hall. Officers and committees were elected, and a few days the council will be in active operation. The Trades and Labor Council intends to take an active interest in all questions respecting labor, and will, no doubt, make its influence felt in the approaching civic and provincial elections.-Rossland Miner.

church has not yet been decided. Rev

C. Ladner during his stay in Rossland

has made many friends with his numer-

ous excellent qualities, and they will

NELSON.

Nelson, Dec. 11.-On January 1st the Reco mine will declare a dividend of 10 cents per share. This will be equivalent to \$100,000. The matte shipments from Kootenay

this week were 17914 tons; total value, \$137,860.03. Total value of ore and natte exported for the week, \$236,990.03. The lead furnace of the Hall Mines melter is nearly completed and will be ready for operation shortly before January 15. It may be blown in by that time ously until contracts have been made for a steady supply of lead ores. The completion of the Slocan Lake branch of the C.P.R. opens that entire district to smelter, and as there are able lead properties it is probably that contracts will be made that will be advantageous to both the mine owner and the smelter. The capacity of the furnace when it is being operated with copper ore was 100 tons per day, but this was often run up to 130 tons. As lead ores work more readily in the furnace. the probabilties are that the amount will be greatly increased. The lead ores now on hand are being roasted and freed of their sulphur and made ready for the smelting furnace.

ROSLAND.

The Board of Trade had an important neeting in Dominion Hall last evening, when the Companies Act, 1897, was vig orously assailed. The committee on roads and trails recommended the con struction of a road from here to Cascade City, in line with the Miner's sug-

John M. Smith, manager for the Ross land branch of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, says that his people intend to start a similar institution in Nelson in about two weeks. The work of constructing the vault for the bank is now progress. It has not yet been decided who will have charge at Nelson

The appointment of Richard Plewman as liquidator of the O.K. Company has been gazetted, and he will in a few days enter into the custody of the company's assets, consisting of the mine and th mill. It is understood that one or two parties stand ready to purchase the property, and if an advantageous offer is reeived, it is probably that Mr. Plewman will accept it. There is a large in ness, but the property is said to be a valuable one, and it is thought that it will sell for more than enough to pay the obligations.-Rossland Miner.

FORT STEELE.

During the past couple of weeks En gineer Burns and staff, of the Crow's Nest railway, have been at work location line for the railway into Fort Steele I'wo lines have been run, each of the ringing the track up to the west bank of the Kootenay river, near where the bridge crosses. The line will be nearly seven miles long, and the gradient, we are informed, only a trifle over one per

It is not improbable that the depot, when decided upon, will be placed within a hundred yards or so of the western end of the bridge. This location will afford a good site for wharves on the

river front.

The line into Fort Steeele will be very easy, of construction, no rock or heavy earth work being encountered. The line beyond Fort Steele and up the St. Mary's river will be the next work of loca to be undertaken. Not unlikely the cros ing will be made at the high bluff about a mile and a half from the city. The route up the St. Mary's river, after the flat is crossed, will afford very easy gradients and comparatively light work of construction. Fort. Steele Prospector.

SEALING SCHOONER PROSPER. San Francisco, Dec. 15.-The sealing schooner Prosper, Capt. Noye, arrivin port yesterday seventy-five days from the Weuman Islands, with 224 sealskin

DURRANT TO

For the Fourth Time His Execution Is Set-January 7 Is the Day.

All Objections Overruled by Judge Bahrs The Prisoner Cool and Careless. The ship doby & Brigg

morning by Superior Judge Bahrs for the fourth time to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, the date of his execuattorneys made a desperate effort to se-cure further delay and pave the way for great difficulty, however, he succeeded another appeal to the supreme court, but in getting back to New York. Judge Bhars was inexorable and overruled each and every objection made to the proceedings. Durrant was in court and carried himself with his customary coolness. An immense crowd flocked to the court room and filled the corridors of the city hall.

referring to Attorney Deuprey, "What do I know? Mr. Deuprey has not the genius to find out. Had he made a friend of me instead of an en-

emy, he would have succeeded better." Dr. Gibson also added: Indeed. I have always been willing to oblige the gentleman. If he had only taken me into his confidence, as he did the other witnesses in the Mission, how different his ease would have been." The following letter was called forth

by the statements made by Dr. Gibson.

It was sent from San Quentin: Rev. J. H. Gibson, Sir,-Must it be that I an accused prisoner, be the first to make an effort to enlist your sympathies and break or make an honest effort to close the gap of apparent enmity be-tween us? If I have been acting in the wrong heretofore, may God forgive me,

for I am sincerely innocent. I have hitherto refrained from approaching you to speak for me, because of the deep, painful wound I have received at the church's hand; and again because of the just pride I felt in not asking of them that which they should have offered freely — sympathetically—their support upon their former wellfounded and oft-times expressed opinion of my good character, etc.
You have often asserted had my coun-

sel freated you differently they would have received from you that which would have helped their client much. Ah, sir, you cannot begin to think of the things said to me by reporters and others, presumably repetitions of expressions from you. Did you know, you

had little to wonder at why I have head aloof? However, be these things us they may, I now come to you as the head of the church-many of whom exhibited anything but the spirit of Christ in their manner and attitude towards me, both in action, look and words. meant to show contempt and scorn-to ask you to speak for me.

I looked to you from the mement of arrest, to be andful, but was grievously disappointed. I am of an extremely sent at 7 this moraing. Winnipeg and Calsalive nature. I am proud and bave, and the diltte of man. I, however, approach you now as an honorable Englishman, a man who knows the cry of innocence and will not feel to deal he can for it is six below.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 16.—The meritance is supposed to 10 below.

The High Commissioner has forwarded the letters of a leading agent for particular to the particular to the commissioner has forwarded the letters of a leading agent for particular to the commissioner has forwarded the letters of a leading agent for particular to the commissioner has forwarded the letters of a leading agent for particular to the commissioner has forwarded the letters of a leading agent for particular to the commissioner has forwarded the letters of a leading agent for particular to the commissioner has forwarded the letters of a leading agent for particular to the commissioner has forwarded the letters of a leading agent for particular to the commissioner has forwarded the letters of a leading agent for particular to the commissioner has forwarded the letters of a leading agent for particular to the commissioner has forwarded the letters of a leading agent for particular to the commissioner has forwarded to the letters of a leading agent for particular to the commissioner has forwarded to the letters of a leading agent for particular to the commissioner has forwarded to the letters of a leading agent for particular to the commissioner has forwarded to the letters of a leading agent for particular to the commissioner has forwarded to the letters of a leading agent for particular to the commissioner has forwarded to the letters of a leading agent for particular to the commissioner has forwarded to the letters of a leading agent for particular to the commissioner has forwarded to the letters of a leading agent for particular to the commissioner has forwarded to the letters of a lea and will not fail to do all he can for it. In the name of God, Mr. Gibson, go and tell mother that which you say would have helped me. In the face of the terrible and unmerited fate which faces me, would you hold back when you may yet save by your efforts? In the name of all that men hold dear to each other; in the name of honor and justice. I implore you to tell her the things you hinted at that would help me. God knows you cannot withhold anything favorable, sir, and see me executed on

mere suspicion. I believe you could never have expressed a belief in my guilt. I am sure your sense of honor and justice would prevent any such unjust, sweeping statement. What I have suffered because of the unjust actions of the church! Many un true, many false and vindictive stories emanated from among the members who managed to circulate them well. God help me to forget and forgive them all, for with the terrible experiences I have passed through I feel they cannot understand the awfulness of their reported sayings. Again do I implore you to shake off this passive state, put down the rabid expression of unjust sentiment based upon newspaper concoction of false stories for sensation's sake and do Portland on Nov. 30th, direct from Dawfor me, a prisoner unjustly confined, all

in your power. I might say interview after interview has appeared presumably from me, and none have been authentic, save those before my lawyers under my signature the latter never bearing on case matter and such-for I have been careful not to be personal in remarks as much as the reporters tried to make me. Reporters are not allowed near us. Hence the quoted interviews have been fictitious. Perhaps you have had a similar experence. But aside from these things, I. believe you to possess a man's sense of duty and a Christian's sense of love for a brother under suspicion to put forth now with all your might and main an honest effort to save my name of a crime of which God knows I am innocent, and me from an ignominious death, a punishment which I am entirely unde serving. I beseech you to do what you

Respectfully. W. H. T. DURRANT POOR LITTLE HAYTI.

The United States the latest Claimant for Damages.

New York, Dec. 15.—The Haytien goy ernment has informed the state department at Washington, says the correspondent of the Herald, of its willingness to refer the claim of Bernard Campbell, an American citizen, to arbitration. This action is the direct result of the resolution of inquiry introduced in the senate, a few days ago by Senator Kyle, of South Dakota. The Campbell claim is for \$600,000 and grew out of injuries he received as a result of tells better the whole of South Dakota. The Campbell claim is for \$600,000 and grew out of injuries he received as a result of tells better by men who he claims were Haytien soldiers. The Claimant made a contract in the city of Hall & Co.

waldse Oek

New York for service as an engineer aboard a steamer in the West Indies. He says he supposed his service was to be on board an American steamer. On arrival at Cape Haytien, on April 17, 1889, the steamer Clyde, upon which he and others under similar contracts had sailed from New York, was boarded by officers of the Haytien navy, who told Campbell that he was expected to serve on a Haytien man-of-war which was lying near by. This he positively refused to do. He was therefore informed by those officers that he had been engaged for that purpose and that he would not be allowed to remain or return on board the Clyde, that he was in San Francisco, Dec. 15.—W. H. T. their power and that if he refused to obey their orders it meant death to him. He still refused, however, to enter the tion being set for January 7th next. His he was assaulted by Haytien soldiers,

IRVING IS

In a letter to the Examiner, published An Order-in-Council to This Effect
May 16th last, the Rev. Dr. Gibson, in Passad Tais Afternoon. Passed Tais Afternoon.

> Ottawa, Dec. 16.—An order in council was passed this afternoon appointing P. AE. Irving of Victoria judge in place of Justice McCreight, resigned.

ANOTHER 'FRISCO MURDER. est Victim.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 16 .- A horrible murder was perpetrated here last night. Many features of the crime and of Canada in opening up customs ports, its accompanying incidents recalled the tragic deaths of Minnie Williams and Blanche Lamont. The victim is sup-Blanche Lamont. The victory of the following posed to be Mrs. Mary C. Clute, a to day passed a bill appropriating \$175, wealthy resident of Watsonville, to all to day passed a bill appropriating \$175, 000 for the relief of people in the Yukon. Blanchard. A noise of carpet laying was heard by people on the lower flat. All at once the tacking ceased. All was quiet for a time, then a terrible scream was heard. The occupants of the lower flat became alarmed and started to investigate. Going up stairs, her dead body was found. Joseph Foley, a carpet layer, has been arrested.

A BIG BLIZZARD. South Dakota and Minnesota Visited by the Storm King.

St. Paul. Minn., Dec. 16.-A blizzard prevailed in South Dakota and parts of Minnesota yesterday. Trains were badly delayed owing to the drifts of snow. Reports from St, Cloud, Minn., state that worth \$1,200. in the temperature set in there at night.

ADVICES FROM RIO JANEIRO.

definite time. other men high in public positions have eration in 1867. been arrested, accused of having attempt-

ment for the payment of 810 contos as cently killed by the Brazilians. syndicate has been formed of two million pounds to improve the harbor of Rio

Janeiro. The Amapa treaty will not be put into force until it has been voted on by the French chamber.

RELIEF FOR DAWSON Washington, Dec. 15.-Senator Mc Bride, of Oregon, has received the following from E. P. Ash, who arrived at

"I know that the supply of provisions in Dawson City cannot last longer than the middle of March. No supplies can reach the interior by ordinary conveyances until next June, and I believe will require the resources of the Unifer States government to equip an expedition strong enough to overcome the obstacles of a midwinter journey. This expedition should be authorized at once, as will take from forty to fifty days to reach Dawson City from Dyea or Skagway. I am certain that there will be intense suffering unless relief is at once provided for."

HON JAMES MITCHELL DEAD. St. Stephon, N. B., Dec. 16. Mitchell, solicitor general of the New Brunswick cabinet and formerly premier of the province, died at his home here to-day.

KIONEY SUFFERERS Be Consinced-There is Hope-There is

a Cure. Most Wonderful Testimony-Read-Be lieve - Live.

Clinton Cook, a well known farmer of Stouffville, P.O., Ont.: "For five years I suffered agonies from an acute form of kidney disease. Leading physicians treated meas They relieved me, but pro

The sold and analytical and analytical and analytical and analytical and analytical and analytical analytical

ernment at Ottawa Regarding Situation in Yukon.

Ottawa, Dec. 16.—Captain J. F. Pratt, of the United States and Coast Geodtic Blanche Lamont, was sentenced this service of the Haytien navy, and suc-Survey, who was chief of one of the ceeded in securing passage on board a small boat for Monte Christo on the following day, but while he was walk-two or three days, having interviews following day, but while he was walk-ing about the wharf, waiting for a boat, with the minister of the interior and members of the geological survey in connection with the condition of affairs at Dawson, as well as the prospects for the winter. There are so many stories in circulation in the United States as to famine and starvation in the Yukon that the American government has sent Capt. Pratt here to look into the matter and ascertain the views of the administration. He will be able to bring back the information to his government that Caninformation to his government that Can-ada can meet all emergencies for the winter, as far as the food supply in concerned. Capt. Pratt has also been instructed by his government to ascer-tals in what way the American govern-ment can co-operate with the Canadian convenience. government in regard to the convenience of those entering the country, as well as those who are now located in the interior. While there is an element in the United States, especially on the Pa-cific coast cities, clamoring for the whole Wealthy Lady of Watsonville the Lat- trade of the Yukon for themselves, there is no such feeling among the better class of Americans, and the United States gov-

> The senate also passed a joint resolution appropriating \$250,000 for the relief of Yukon miners

> ernment has from the very beginning

done all that it could to meet the views

report that Major Walsh and party had lost their provisions is not credited here. The story has been traced tv a miner on board the Alki, but Walsh was beyond the point at which it is said the accident happened—White Horse Rapids—on November 8th, and is, no doubt, now safe at Fprt Selkirk. The

n the report.

A warrant was issued here to-day for the arrest of R. Stevenson, president of the Granite Creek Mining Company, of Rossland, who is charged by Miss Christie, of this city, of giving her seven shares in his mine for a diamond ring

Sir Louis Davies resents the statea blizzard accompanied by a severe drop ments of certain newspapers that the At St. Paul the thermometer droped 16 the Canadian Pacific. He says that on government is bound hand and foot to At St. Fall the Thermoneter works at the Canadian Pacific. He says that on degrees in two hours. At nine o'clock it more than one ocasion Sir William Van registered 14 above zero. Huren, S. D., Horne "has quitted our conferences with reports four below; Bismarck, 10. At the statement that his company would poured into his ear, and Captain Gaudin men and that the story of the wreck had been poured into his ear, and Captain Gaudin men and the statement that his company would be statement that his company would be statement that his company would be says that on sideration the fact that Captain Gaudin wounds to the captain Gaudin wounds to the captain Gaudin below; bel never have anything to do with a gov-

The High Commissioner has forwarded the letters of a leading agent for particular power in Great Britain pointing out that a good trade in paper can be worked up between Canada and the mother countries and the mother countries. The strength of the strength of the strength of data are given to the bachelor convicts men whom for the most part they have never between Canada and the mother countries. The strength of the strength of data are given to the bachelor convicts men whom for the most part they have never between Canada and the mother countries. The strength of the strength of data are given to the bachelor convicts men whom for the most part they have never between Canada and the mother are strength of the strength of data are given to the strength of of paper every month

Captain Spain, commander of the fish-New York, Dec. 15.—Advices from the ery protective service, has just received Herald correspondent in Rio Janerio, Brazil, says that owing to the general unsettled conditions, the decree of martinesettled conditions are conditionally as a condition of the decree of martinesettled conditions. law has been extended for an inin a white circle on the red field. The
nite time. Senator Pinheiro Machado and several the four provinces which entered confed-

It is reported that the cabinet will ed the assassination of Presdent Moraes, consider an amendment to the criminal These arrests caused a sensation in Rio code prohibiting continuous bicycle racing in Canada. Several members The Brazilian and Italian governments the cabinet have expressed themselves as opposed to a repetition of such scenes audience. as occurred last week in New York. If ndemnity to the families of the Italians an amendment is introduced it will take tain amount of hypnotic force, the shape of an enactment requiring Word has reached Rio Janeiro that a that racing contests beyond one day be suspended for specified number of hours each day. ---

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE RING. McCoy and Creedon Fight To-Morrow New York, Dec. 16.—The most import ant middle-weight battle fought in this vicinity since the days of Dempsey, John Regan, George Lablanch and other ring notables who have struggled for cham-pionship honors, will be decided at Long Island City to-morrow night between Kid McCoy and Dan Creedon. The men will fight at eatch weights and neither will down to the strict middle-weight limit of 158 pounds. The contest means much to both men, because the middle-weight championship of the world and a purse of \$7,500 are involved. Each man appears supremely confident of the result; both are reported in the best physical condition, and a great battle is expected. McCoy is unquestionably the best middleweight in America, while Creedon is the best Australian fighting in the neighborhood of 158 pounds. McCoy leads the betting by a slight majority.

SUB-PORT OF DYEA

Washington City, Dec. 15.—Senator Perkins of California and Senator Wilson of Washington have had a consulta tion with Secretary Gage in which they recommended that the sub-port of entry of Dyea be abolished. Secretary Gage said he would investigate the whole matter and would also ask the commerc committee of the Senate to make a tho ough investigation.

WRECK ON THE MAIN COAST. Portland. Me., Dec. 15 .- Schooner Susan P. Thurlow, bound for Hillsboro, N. B., from New York, with a cargo of recovered this afternoon.

DURRANT'S BOAST. San Francisco, Dec. 16.-Theodor Durrant, in an interview says: I will never be hanged."

Senter of the sentence of the

"SWIFTWATER BILL" MARRIED. Klondike's "Beau Brummell" Weds a

Sister of Gussie La More San Francisco Examiner: "Swiftwater Bill" is married. He made the acquaintance of his wife

week ago yesterday, was engaged to her on Friday and married her on Saturday. Now the Baldwin Hotel register hears the entry, "Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Gates and maid." The wedding took place in the apart ment adjoining Justice Barry's court

room at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening The justice was the colebrant: The cerificate shows that W. C. Gates, 28 years old, and Miss Gracie Busch, 21 ears old, the former of Dawson City, the latter of San Francisco, had obtaind the necessary license. The bride is a sister of the Dawson City dancer, Mics Gussie La More, at

whose feet this same "Swiftwater Bill" placed a kerosene can containing \$50,-600 in dust and asked her to marry him. The dancer was coy. She promised to nswer the ardent miner in the spring. Now, while the dancer is preparing to ess her toes skyward before New York udiences, her sister, who never faced an audience from behind the footlights, igns herself Mrs. W. C. Gates. "Mr. Swiftwater, my husband, was

asked by my sister to call when he came down from the Klondike, and I saw him for the first time last Sunday," said Mrs. Gates last evening. "Gussie has gone on to New York. Of course, I knew who Mr. Swiftwater was, and I liked him as soon as I saw him. I suppose he liked me, too, just a little. gave Gussie \$50,000 in a kerosene can; but she could not make up her mind to marry him right off. I don't believe in long engagements, anyway-though I have had plenty of real swell offers, as everyone knows-I made up my mind 1 would marry him as soon as he wanted

"I think when a man makes up his mind to do a thing he should do it as soon as he can," said Mr. Gates. "I ever knew how much I loved Gussie La More until I met her sister, and I love her still more. There was nothing to prevent our getting married, and as were both of one mind we got mar-

A SCHEME THAT FAILED. Correspondent Wastes Hypnotic Force on the Cleveland's Purser.

The Examiner and Journal were going to have a great "scoop" on the Cleveat Russell's Station and met Purser Whitbeck. What passed is immaterial, sufficient that when Whitbeck reached Victoria he was dumb when approached ony, but which is eagerly borne. ing a posse down to Barclay Sound. Still further, the storekeeper at Uclulet and Sutton, the justice of the peace at News, Alberni, write pretty good letters, and finally, Purser Whitbeck is a pretty of good fellow, and likes to tell of his ex-

So the correspondent wasted a cer probably accounts for his action in placing the loss of life at 22 and then giving a list of 24 in his own paper, while the other correspondents got a good straight story through men who were able to explain things from a mariner's point of

THE ORPHANS' HOME.

A Donation of \$100 for Christmas and New Year's Gifts for the Children.

The managers of the British Columbia Protestant Orphans' Home met last evening, with the president, Mr. Charles Cridge, Rev. Dr. Campbell, and Messrs. E. C. Baker, Thornton Fell, Noah Shakespeare, A. C. Flumerfelt, John Jessop and A. J. McLellan. A vote of thanks was tendered to Messrs. Dier, Davidson & Russell, of Fairviey, for their donation of \$100, and it was refer red to the lady managers for expenditure, keeping in mind (1) the donors' wishes that it be expended on Christ mas and New Year's gifts for the childs ren; (2) the general usefulness of the gifts and (3) uniformity.

The following additional donations of the admiralty house tax refund have been received, for which the donors were thanked: W. G. Eden, 15e.; J. W. Walker. 95c; A. J. Dallain, \$1.38; Mrs. J. R. Thain, \$1.17; R. English, \$1.13; Mrs. K.M. Foster, \$3; Alex. Stewart, \$1.30; Herbert Kent, \$2.08; Mrs. A. McCounel, 70c.; C. Werger, 20c.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

Berlin, Dec. 15.-Emperor William re-

day and submit to them in the form of a general bill his recommendations re-cently made to congress.

CRITICAL SITUATION

The Populace in Hayti Said To Be Becoming More Excited Instead of Calmer.

Government to Take Drastic Measures -Much Discontent in the Interior.

New York, Dec. 16 .- A special to the Herald from Port au Prince says the population is becoming more excited in- in large numbers and the company is stead of calmer. The government is pre- just the fare and the work ahead." there is much discontent.

for fear of fever. to arrive on the 20th inst.

DRIVEN MAD BY TORTURE. Frighful Practices in Saghalien, Russia's

Penal Settlement. of various accounts of the treatment received by the prisoners in that island, and if the numerous stories are true Saghalien must be a veritable inferno. Eyewitnesses relate that a common sight is that of shackled human beings voked to a huge cart, whose weight tries the strength of their underfed bodies to the

uttermost. These men are demoralized by the brutality of their surroundings and the cruelty of the officials, who are ever being given to the construction and use ready to have recourse to the knout to of powerful ice-breakers. At present, by enforce submission. An attempt to escape is punished with ten years' extra ports of the Baltic and Vladivostock, in imprisonment, and it needs only one or imprisonment, and it needs only one or the Pacific, are kept open for shipping two failures to break away to bring all the year round, besides which an about an unfortunate prisoner's residence ice-breaker ferries the train across the in this "slough of despond." One form of treatment is the coupling of the shackles which ensheath a prisoner's an- the Baikal lake, in Siberia, and the port land story. The Victoria correspon- kles to a wheelbarrow. This the victim of Hango, in Finland. Admiral Makardent of the San Francisco and New must drag night and day for months York representatives of yellow journal- perhaps till the iron inflames the flesh department says there can be no truth | ism, boarded the E. & N. Railway train | and the legs mortify. His comrades may mercifully soak the feet and forcibly pull off the bands—a process which is attended with the most excruciating ag-

by other newspaper men. Of course it | The knowing of a man is a scene of was within the rights of the correspon- incredible barbarity. The victim is and kept open longer in September, when death to hypnotize Whitbeck and of mounted on a specially constructed the new ice is forming. For this purof this story is to tell of a scheme that scourge is applied with such violence failed. When the correspondent hypno-Whitbeck to be hypnotized; the object wooden horse and his back is bared. The When the correspondent hypno- that at each stroke pieces of flesh are woold be sufficient. But Admiral Maktized Whitbeck he did not take into con- torn away and the blood from the aroff carries his theory to the fullest

sidefation the fact that Captain Gaudin wounds bespatters the face of the executhat the story of the wreck had been Such is the horror of Saghalien that poured into his ear, and Captain Gaudin men and women go mad and lunatics are to be found hiding in quiet places. All the subject touches marine matters. And the women are more or less demented. break through twelve feet of solid polar England imports \$1,000,000 worth ports he wants all the facts. Again, the story of Mile Namofa. This lady has the make a full report to the fulfe to the rescue of children in this unhappy spot and for years has spread a light and ocmfort around her, but in a paroxysm of madness induced by the soul-stirring surroundings and this will be a hoom. wanted to know something before send- three other ladies; one of these shot erself, the second went raving mad and the third married a warden.-London

CANADIANS IN SLAVERY.

C.P.R. or Its Contractors Responsible-An Investigation Needed.

onstruction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, says the Toronto Globe, has that city says: been taken up by the Trades and Labor Council of Winnipeg, and the result of their investigation will awaken considare required to furnish their own bluokets. The first batch of French Canadians.

about 150 adults, to arrive at Maclood. came on the understanding that blankets would be given on their arrival and that free transportation would be furnished.

After being landed, they were sent to a contractor, and were accom the horse tent, with neither blankets nor hay to sleep on. This they had to en-dure for a week. On the first pay day they were surprised to find that transportation at the rate of one cent per mile from Ottawa had been deducted from their earnings. This they resent ceived in audience yesterday Herr Von ed. At the time they were in the moun-brandt, a former German minister to tains, about eighty or ninety miles from tains, about eighty or ninety miles from China. The volunteer corps, which is going to China, exceeds 1,200 men in number. Herr Eugene S. Wolff, the of their contract, and started to walk to plaster stock, went to pieces on Cushing Island, about three miles from this city, last night. The captain and five members of the crew were lost. One sailor managed to reach land. The bodies of the captain and one sailor were recovered this a forman.

Washington City, Dec. 15.—Secretary of the citizens.

Gage will appear before the House Committee on Banking and Currency. Thurs
Trades and Labor Council showed that Trades and Labor Council showed that excluded, the men to work for a period tory of jurisprudence.

of six months unless discharged. Wages were to be paid only for six days' work. the company was to have the power to discharge without any notice, the men were simply entitled to wages earned up to the time of discharge, less deductions for transportation and all other fares medical fees and other expenses which the campany might incur or be put to on their behalf, the company might at any time deduct the same from wages. The men were required to give fifteen days' notice before they could quit work. The Dominion Immigration Department is blamed by the Trades and Labor Council as being very lax in permitting, 'to say nothing of inducing, men to "Men are gotten out there;" says the report, "and as soon as their fares are worked out they are frequently 'sacked' paring to take active measures to pre- list of answers received showed that vent an outbreak. The situation is par- carpenters were better treated. They ticularly critical in the interior, where gor two dollars and a half per day, and only four dollars per week was charged for their board. Blankets of poor qual-All shore leave for the officers and ity were sold for three dollars and a half men of the United States cruiser each, and a pair was the least a man Marblehead has ben temporarily stopped could get along with. On an average Another German warship is expected this accommidation was considered dantwenty men slept in each box car, and gerous to health. Laboring men were News has reached here of a revolt in Jacmel. On Monday there was a determined attempt made to seize the days' imprisonment. Starvation teen days' imprisonment. Starvation government attempt made to the insurgents were government offices. The insurgents were wages and general ill-treatment was the cause of desertion. It was stated that wounded. home his condition was indeed pitiful. as his money would be gone before he had travelled many miles, and he had to pay full fare for transportation. The Trades and Labor Council is freely cir-The presence of a batch of convicts culating this surprising report, and the in Odessa, Russia, for deportation to condition of affairs on the construction Saghalien has occasioned the publication work should be investigated at once. work should be investigated at once.

ICE-BREAKERS.

Russian Admiral Thinks That By Their Aid the North Pole Can

Be Reached. Nearly all Russia's ports and waterways are frozen up in the winter, which places this country in an exceptionally disadvantageous position, and during recent years this has led to much attention means of boats of this description, the Volga, and Sir William Armstrong & Co. are building other large ice-breakers for

off, of the imperial Russian navy, now, proposes to extend the work of the icebreaker to the frozen ocean, in order to secure the passage of the Kara Sea as an actual certainty and to prolong the period of navigability beyond its present limit. earlier in June, when the old ice is weak, pose, in his opinion, a couple of boats of 10,000 indicated horse power respectively extent and believes that the North Pole might be reached in twelve days in this way. One ice-breaker of 52,000 horse power, or two 28,000 horse power supporting each other, would be able to other country with these two ports.

GLOBE CIRCLING CYCLISTS.

A Trio of Englishmen Who Are Biking Around the World.

The Empress of India brought news of Messrs. Fraser, Lunn and Loure, who left London on July 17, 1895 to cycle cround the world. They had arrived at The case of the men employed on the Chungking on October 29. A correspondent of the China Gazette writing from

They travelled via Harwich to Belgium, up the Rhine Valley, through Austria and Southern Russia, via Odessa, erable feeling throughout the Dominion. They met with their greatest hardships It is declared that the mode of procedure in Persia, where they lost their way. in the courts against dissatisfied men is Mr. Fraser, who looks the picture of the same as in cases of military de- good health claims to have had no sicksertion. They are thrown into jail and ness worth mentioning all the way, only given from ten to thirty days. The single admitting he had an attack of small-pox men are leaving in droves for the United in India. They found the roads in In-States, and go via Kalispell on the Great | dig the best in the world, but the tem-Northern railway, as the Canadian Paperature rose as high as 126 in the cific will not carry them one mile to-shade. The Indian earthquake overwards home. Married men can do noth- took them while sitting at tea on the ing but "take the bitter Canadian Pa- top of a house in Calcutta. They all Haxward in the chair, and the following members present: Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, Rev. Dr. Campbell, and Messrs.

The average amount of wages drawn from North-Eastern India to Bhamo, by each man after all deductions is but were persuaded by the Indian anabout five dollars. Applicants going in thorities not to attempt that lonely road, at present have to take station work at so they took steamer from Calcutta to prices fixed by contractors. Thirty per Rangoon, cycled from Rangoon to Mancent, of the men are English and the dalay and steamed up the Irrawaddy to rest French Canadians. The French Bhame; then crossed the Katchin Hills Canadians receive a dollar and a half to China, and after the usual difficulties, per day and are charged five dollars a got passports at Tengyueh, and passed week for board. In addition to that they along through Tiulifu and Yunnan to along through Tiulifu and Yunnan to the Yangtszekiang, which they joined at Sui-fu, and came down stream by boat to Chungking. They found 101 ds nacst unsuitable for eveling and often both themselves and machines had to be carried on men's shoulders. "Not one of them could speak a word of Chinese, but they made signs for what they wanted and in settling their inn bills, simply tabled the cash and ran off, not waiting to discuss the amount claimed." This method of settling inn bills should we imagine, be greatly relished by Chinese inn keepers, and is also likely to promote and enhance the comfort and convenience of the next foreigners who travel in Messrs. Fraser, Lunn and Lowe's tracks.

SEVEN YEAR OLD WONDER.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 15 .- Byron Gilbert, the 7 year old son of Judge Gilbert, of Atchison, was yesterday granted a constitutional license to practice law before the supreme court of Kansas. The license was to take effect when the lad shall become of lawful age, This lad is a wonder. He is well versed on all law points, and the examination which he passed would have been a creditable Trades and labor cours at the rate of one to any applicant. He is the young the men agreed to work at the rate of one to any applicant. He is the young the men agreed to work at the rate of one to any applicant. He is the young one to may applicant. He is the young-

The Ladies Discuss Many Resolutions Dealing Mainly with Reforms in the Chinese Quarters.

They Will Seek to Abolish Slavery in Chinatown-Sanitation for the Chinese.

The Abolishment of Indecent Pictures -The Reports of the Affiliated Societies.

The afternoon session of the third amnual meeting of the Local Council of Wo men was well attended and many subjects were discussed. The different matters were brought before the meeting in the form of resolutions prepared by the executive and by societies affiliated with the Council. More than one half of the subjects under discussion related to the Ohinese, the sanitation of their quarter and the treatment of their young women. The first resolution was that proposed the Women's Misionary Society of Metropolitan Methodist church. It was moved by Miss Bowes and seconded Heakson Siddall. It read as follows: In consideration of the health of the citizens of Victoria and other cities of the citizens of victoria and with the aims and work of that society, was pre-Women's Council urge the sanitary officer to enforce upon the Chinese and other foreigners the rules and regulations said, this had been the method of givregarding the inspection of their premi-

To the resolution Mrs. Andrews and ago.

Mrs. Grant on behalf of the Women's Mrs. Baker in her report had the follow-Resolved that the Women's Council urge Resolved that the Women's Course will offering.

the necessity of the sanitary officers will offering.

"Why is, it then that our practice of bringing to bear with great stringency upbringing to bear with great string from the English speaking race and foreignon the English speaking and inspections think we are doing our full share torelative to the houses, premises, streets, lanes and alleys thereor.

The amendment was adopted. The next resolution was proposed by Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Betts on behalf of the Women's Missionary Society of the Centennial Methodist church . It read: Whereas the British law forbids read: Whereas the British law formus why do we now need pressing appeals, the buving and selling of human beings the buving and selling of human beings sensational efforts and doubtful methods and the holding of the same in bondage after they land in Great Britain or any of her colonies, and whereas there is of her colonies, and whereas there is plan—the simple rule let everyone give are sometimes purchased in China and

nation—small though it was—was given for those starving ones far away in the

The scheme of the Victoria Order of Nurses was brought before our organiendorsed. A local committee was pointed with ex-Lient.-Governor Dewdnew as chairman, and Mr. Galletly as honorary secretary and treasurer. Quite a sum of money was raised towards the support of this undertaking although not as much as we would like to have seen. We are glad to report that there is a probability that four or five of these nomes will be established during the

oming year.
While we have been looking after these other questions we do not forget the practical home work, and are endeavoring to arrange for a series of lessons in cooking, to be given by Miss Livingston, that the youngest member of our homes may be skilled in the cul-inary art. We have been compelled to postpone these classes until the early spring, but hope by March or April to

have Miss Livingston with us. We have been compelled during the past year to give our valuable corresponding secretary, Mrs. Scaife, a leave of absence for a few months, but her place has been ably filled by Mrs. Angus. In closing our report we desire to express our gratitude to our Heavenly Father for His blessings on our efforts in the past year, and pray that we may be led by His hand during the coming year, Lord's Penth Confraternity.

The appended report of the Confraternity of the Lord's Tenth, showing the sented by Mrs. Baker, president of the For thousands of years, she ing to charity and it was none the less binding to-day than is was centuries

Mrs. Grant on benait of the Missionary Society of Calvary Baptist ing observations to make on the selfish-Missionary Society of Galaxies an engage of the age, which she said was masquerading under the name of free

wards the support of our churches and the various charities when we assist in some entertainment or festivity which will draw money from our own or other unwilling purses—a ball or bazaar, where pleasure poses under the garb of charity, one of the most unhealthy symptoms of one of the most unhealthy symptoms of the modern perversion of almsgiving? Why do we now need pressing appeals, sensational efforts and doubtful methods to encourage or stimulate us in this duty, while all the time we have God's own plan—the simple rule 'let everyone give as God hath prospered him.'

"I greatly fear that our degeneration waves of motherly example and influence may not reach. For women to have this great and beneficient power, her intellectual qualities must be developed as well as her heart. Can a woman worthy to be a mother, or fit to train sons and daughters to be good citizens, who in their turn are to become noble fathers and mothers of coming generations?

our sovereign is her transparent truthful-ness and her unresting and unfaltering de-votion to duty. This has been the main-spring of all her actions throughout her life and reign. Secondly, her great intel-lectual powers. These were developed by the most liberal education in interesting

votion to duty. This has been the mainspring of all her actions throughout her life and reign. Secondly, her great intellectual powers. These were developed by the most liberal education in languages, classics, art, history, literature and political economy, and her religious teaching was wide, practical and simple. Every part of her education was thorough. But did this broad and varied education make her less womanly? Everone knows that besides being a great stateswoman and queen she has been a most perfect daughter, wife, mother, friend and mistress. Therefore the Queen is a living contradiction to that assertion, so often made, that the higher education of women will unfit them for their womanly duties of wifehood and motherhood; those sacred words which mean the highest happiness attainable in this mortal life, and which mean, if only women would grasp this truth—the education of the world. Yes, the training of sons, and future husbands, and fathers, as well as the training of future wives and mothers. Can any education be too high for such vast duties? And yet women often yenture to say they have nothing to beyond their homes, and can do nothing to help associations like the National Council of Women. Therefore I take "Women's duties" as the key-note of those remarks which I have the honor of addressing to you to-day.

Prince Albert once said of the Duke of

you to-day.

Prince Albert once said of the Duke of Wellington that "He set the fulfilment of duty before all other considerations, and in fulfilling it to fear neither death nor the devil." Would that we men and women of the present day would imitate the Iron Duke!

Duke!

But to perceive our duty, and then unflinchingly to carry it out in one's life requires training and education, not only as
children, but all one's life long, and the
local councils are a help in our education
in this respect

Unidren are taught indirectly, but certainly, that the end and aim of their life is to get on, to outstrip their companions for their own advantage; the result is the developmen of the most appalling spirit of selfishness, which is the great curse of modern society. Instead of the great Christian precept of "Do unto others as you would be done by," it has become, "Do every one out of all you can."

It is in the education of children that women have such a tremendous duty to perform. To teach their sons and daughters from their infancy upwards, that true Christianity is to be unselfish, even to self-sacrifice. I do not mean that the young are not to try to succeed in all they put their hands to, but in straining to succeed they must not try to crush others in their race for life. Their first duty is to be true, and just, and honest in all their dealings, and, wherever it is possible, to do a good turn for others. True education does not mean cramming facts into children's heads, but in the formation of character, and in the discipline of the child's nature and personal example. Without example no teaching avails. Therefore I say it is the mothers who can influence for good the men who go forth to the utternost parts of the globe. It is as if you throw a stone into a lake, the ripples break and break in ever-widening circles, so that we cannot tell to what distant shore the waves of motherly example and influence may not reach.

as God hath prospered him.'

are sometimes purchased in Chima and are imported into British Columbia and are held as slaves in this province, even to the buying and selling of the same by the buying and selling the buying and selling

Inspect, thus combining healthful exercise and useful work. But if my sister spent hours a day in shopping or gossip, or if she went out night after night into society or spent all her afternoons in golf or tennis, she could not do other things. Not that she does not go in for these amusements in moderation. She has her fixed hours and days for everything, and teaches her children their music herself, being very musical.

hours and days for everything, and teaches her children their music herself, being very musical.

You will, I know, reply that all these duties are possible in England, where one has servants and governesses, but here it is a different matter. Quite so. I do not recommend many active public duties to women with no servant (though one Chinaman here seems to do as much as our servants, and costs more) or to mothers with little children. But I think there are many ladies in Victoria with spare means and spare time, and no small children to look after, and who, if they have young daughters might vary a round of amusements by interesting those young daughters in public questions and works. Why not get up cooking classes and sewing classes in your houses if more public works are beyond you?

From what I see the earnest, energetic and unselfish women are those of small means and but little spare time. I wish I could induce their less busy sisters to help them in initiating reforms and good works in Victoria.

I have visited the Jubilee hospital a good

could induce their less busy sisters to help them in initiating reforms and good works in Victoria.

I have visited the Jubilee hospital a good deal since I have been here, and I nave noticed that much might be done if only the hospital board was leavened with the presence and sympathetic methods of a few practical, motherly women. Lam sure the nurses and matron would welcome such an addition to the board of management. Women will confide things which need remedying to other women which they will not mention to men. But it is very necessary that the women should be on the board it self, not on a sub-committee. The one gives authority, the other hone, I have had a great deal to do with this kind of work in fingland and I feel so strongly the absolute necessity of women being on the boards of managements of every institution where women and children and sick persons are admitted, or where there are women nurses or attendants, that I always refuse to subscribe to any institution where there is no mixed board or committee of men and women.

Remember, in speaking of women's private duties. The sacred duties of home and children must always come first, and among home duties a great one is guarding the conversation; keeping it free from ill natured gossip. Francis Power Cobb will never allow a woman to be abused in her presence. Would we were all like her! How many a reputation might be saved. If only we would recollect that to stab a character is a kind of murder, and a marder we shall have to answer for. What is more unwomanly than a cruel tongue?

If only we would recollect that to stab a character is a kind of murder, and a murder we shall have to answer for. What is more unwomanly than a cruel tongue? Then another thing we ought to gnard the Canadian home from is the pollution of the minds of the girls and boys from the sensational, scurrious American papers. Patriotism and honesty seem dead in the United States, and no wonder, with such a reptile press. Witness the result of the late election of mayor in New York and the disgraceful fact that a prize fighter of the most degraded type could stand as candidate for Boston. Do we wish to introduce the mean and scandalous tactics of American public life into this Dominfon, no, a thousand times no, but if you allow the young people to study American papers the result will be that they will become accustomed to crave for, the horrible sensationalism of that style of literature. You cannot touch pitch and remain undefiled. You can see for yourself the result of this reading in America, therefore refuse to admit such polson into your home circle, and encourage purer and higher kinds of newspapers.

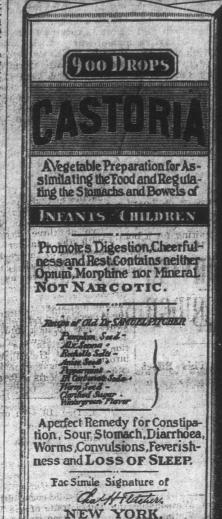
Another duty is to develop the sense of

and encourage purer and higher kinds of newspapers.

Another duty is to develop the sense of reverence for all things holy and beautiful, and for parents and old age.

I once saw a gentleman carry the apple basket of a poor old woman across a London street, and when he gave it back to her on the other side he lifted his hat to her. There was a true gentleman for you, and you can bring up your boys to be like him if you try. The best and noblest men I have known, and, thank God, I have known several, treat a kitchen maid with the same respect as a duchess. Bring up your boys with such a loving reverence for their mothers and sisters that they will respect all womanhood for their sakes. Another duty is to keep the home pure. Women ought to refuse to receive in their houses men of loose morals and intemperate hablis. Would that more men might be such as Tennyson wrote of:

a cost to the singletime reality of the cost from the cost of the singletime product in the cost of th



Ato months old

35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPEP

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE

SIGNATURE

--OF-IS ON THE WRAPPER

OF EVERY BOTTLE OF

is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to seli you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every pur pose." ** See that you get O-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

OLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. ENDERBY AND VERNO

Hungarian, Premier, ** ** Adapted for Klondike

R. P. RITHET & CO., Victoria, Agents.

thim if you try. The best and noblest men I have known, and, thank God. I have known several, treat a kitchen maid with the same respect as a duchess. Bring up your boys with such a loving reverence for their mothers and sisters that they will respect all womanhood for their sakes. Another duty is to keep the home pure. Women ought to refuse to receive in their houses men of loose morals and intemperate habits. Would that more men might be such as Tennyson wrote of:

An Ideal Knight.

"Who reverenced his conscience as his king: Whose glory was redressing human wrong: To a woman: "Go, tell my brethren." I look upon these local councils as a repetition of that command: "Go, tell my brethren."

Let your light shine. Ah, yes, to give light you must have the electricity of enthusiasm. Nothing can be done without that. Let the spark of your enthusiasm bring light into dark places. Use the powers you already have to bring to the surface the good, and the and the honest, and women, be loyal to each other. Don't let petty strife or jealousy, society piques, and littleness ride over and crush down all that is highest and best in your natures. down all that is highest and best in your natures. That indeed is the mire that can soil you. Not the mire of politics or public works which need not exist at all, if you are true to your own selves, as Shakespeare says, then "Can ye not be false to any man." Don't let us talk of Christianity, let us live it, by recognizing our sacred duties in our homes, and in the world, and by fearlessly performing those duties. Let me finish by quoting our Queen: "I have been taught to judge between right and wrong, but expediency is a word I neither wish to hear nor to understand."

is a word I neither wish to hear nor to understand."

Men and women, imitate our beloved sovereign. Let not expediency be any longer your watchword, but Christian duty. Do unto others as ye would be done by. We can all be queens. Ruskin says: "The woman's power is to rule, not for battle but for sweet ordering, arrangement and decision. Wise not with the narrowness of insolence and loveless pride, but with passionate gen-leness. She has the power in home and public life to heal, to redeem, to guide, and to guard. Her's the throne that is founded on the rock of justice, and descended from only by the steps of mercy. Will you not covet such power as this, and seek such throne as this, and be no more housewives but queens? Queens to your husbands and your sons. Queens of higher mystery to the world beyond. Holding your power from the Prince of Peace and the God of Love. Dare you leave misrule and violence to work their will among men any longer?"

from Mr. Turner and the government of British Columbia also the strongest assurance that there is nothing that the government can do, either itself or in conjunction with the Domniton governon being asked for further information fit by, and the government had accordingly determined to prevent it so far as possible. The reservation has nothing to do with any railway projects."

And from the above the following is 1st. That the administration of our

public lands is very lax when a very valuable tract of land may be had for ficant cost. 2nd. That an assurance (practically a

Charles Tupper infers exists proves that favoritism and class distinction of the curse to the country. 3rd. That in view of the above de clarations and the large area of land sl-

ready applied for (and no doubt allotted) ments must be taken "cum grano salis. And that it has probably never struck him that "it is too late to lock the stabl HONOR.

The natural loss of the hair, either b disease or the age of the hair itself may be replenished with a heavy growth by Hall's Hair Renewer.

BELLA COOLA MAIL SERVICE To the Editor:-Will you kindly give me few inches of space in your valuable a few inches of space in your valuable paper to make known certain non-postal arrangements which are certainly nothing less than an outrage. Usually the mail has been coming here about the sixth of each month, but this month the Boscowitz came in on the 4th without any previous warning whatever, lands the mail and freight and sails off as soon as the tide is favorable. Settlers who received mail one month ago after travelling from three to fifteen miles on foot have no chance of answering same until the January boat. answering same until the January boat. There must be here waiting at Bella Coola wharf more than 120 letters waiting to 20

We came to British Columbia and are doing our best to make homes. Sure something might be done to give us bett postal facilities. This is a large and gro nussands and your sons. Queens to your husbands and your sons. Queens to your husbands and your sons. Queens of higher mystery to the world beyond. Holding your power from the Prince of Peace and the God of Love. Dare you leave misrule and violence to work their will among men any longer?"

Rev. Raiph W. Trotter, Rev. D. Machae, Rae, Rt. Rev. Bishop Perrin and Hont. Col. Baker were introduced and made brief, speeches, complimenting the ladies on their work.

COMPANIES AND PUBLIC LANDS.
To the Editor: My attention has been drawn to the following extract from Sir Charles Tupper's speech at the statutory meeting of the Klondike Trading & Transport Co., London, vide Colonist, Dec. 11: "He (Mr. George Strickland) has had great experience in work of that kind and has spent a month in examining the Stickeen river route and the route by Telegraph creek, and has obtained not only a large amount of information, but has secured for our company a very valuable tract of land at an insignificant cost." And further in the same report: "And we have received from Mr. Turner and the government of British Columbia also the strongest as-

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from prace tice, having had pased into his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula ment that it will not be prepared to do of a simple vegetable remedy for the to carry out the objects we have in speedy and permanent cure of Consumpview and to render the investments tion, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and which you have made in this important all Throat and Lung Affections, also a enterprise thoroughly satisfactory. (Applause.)" And the following in the Colonist of Dec. 12th: "Hon. Mr. Martin, having tried its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his as to the reasons prompting the reserve, said that since the rush had comfellows. Actuated by this motive and a menced in the direction of the far north- desire to relieve human suffering, I will ern gold fields many speculative pro-jects were on foot, and not a few of this receipt, in German, French or Engthese were in the direction of land grabbing, not with a view to the development of latent resources. This was something the province would not benefit by, and the government had accord.

An Important Address D Toronto by Hon. W. Ross.

Dangers Attendant Upon With the United States ingly Set Forth.

There Should be No Haste forts to Negotiate a Re city Treaty.

Mr. Ross Confident That Gr is Likely to Grant Pr ential Trade.

Toronto, Dec. 7.-Before a me British Empire League in Toro urday evening last, the Hon. G minister of education for Ontar the following powerful argume of preferential trade with Br undoubtedly the most importan yet made by a prominent Libe

Hon. Geo. W. Ross' Addr The year 1897 has been one satisfaction to the British Empi Never before in the history of has there been such a comm nial representatives, and never I heard, wherever the British such hearty expressions of good subject and alien alike towards Empire and the Sovereign that it so long and so well. The "slation" which for many years le what pathetic interest to the B in their struggle for moral and supremacy has been supplan "splenddid Imperialism," whose glory have filled the world with of Britain's achievements in with a wholesome dread of should she be called upon to defin war. nial representatives, and never

in war.

To the British, colonies the globe, these tokens of have been accepted with the diality. If the idea prevs of colonial independence, evas fused and absorbed by of colonial independence, ev was fused and absorbed by of the larger one of unity, an who perhaps dreamed that of the Atlantic or under the of the Atlantic of under the states where might be a new nation, livery of a republic, has come to recognize the Sovereign of Kingdom as his Sovereign is destiny to which he can aspire the dadge of British citizenshiest distinction to which he country the members of the Britannia of the Britannia constitution of the Britannia constitu League the uppermost of How can the sentimental u How can the sentimental union accentuated during the present ther strengthened in a practica rial way? Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary, in a remarkable spe delivered at Glasgow, stated the of all patriotism is preference, this be true or not in an abstration that it is age of practical politics fairly assume that a relationst end by preference as well; ment is stronger and more liftinue than a relationship ristiment alone. Even although suc conveys but trifling advantage will which it represents gives culable value in cementing the friendship between peoples a No one expected that the pref to British goods in the Cana by the tariff of last session called forth such generous expood feeling from the press am of the mother country. It commercial advantages that mother than the avide well was the avide. ercial advantages tha ish heart so much as the dian loyalty to Britain which ed. Having taken this stey. gained by it, and what are it

British Preference and Its A

ture advantages.

In answer to this inquiry I that the following advantages a (1) We have quieted for the and I hope for ever, the restles prevailed in many quarters as to of Canada. Without questionin of a republican form of govern retically, it has been demonstrated peradventure that under a motopossible to obtain as large a freedom, both civil and religious a republic. It has also been dethat society is exposed to few commerce to fewer disturbance. bination of a monarchy and prevails under the British under the less restrained and gogic influences of a pure The survey which Canadiana The survey which Canadians w take of the British Empire and eral institutions which the p capable of establishing within have convinced every colonist clude in these our own Cana that the British constitution enough and elastic enough to mecessities of citizenship of every class, and strong enough to guright, moral and political, which a the ownership of property, the religious convictions or the libe cial organization. I think I ma as a fact that for these reasons as a whole are better satisfied form of government they now po they ever were before, and I m see no reason why they should (2) We have developed a great of confidence in ourselves, partly prominence given to Canada in clis of the empire and partly frespect paid to our wishes in Impers. I have no sympathy with mistic disposition of some Carbewall our pattry population, oness in men and money and growth as compared with our nethe south. A multitude of circ which I cannot wait to discuss of them political, some climatic geographical, have combined in a phenomenal growth of populcommerce in the United States. Its growth is regarded as a mena ada, but even if so regarded, fo see no reason, we can truly say dians have now a more buoyant to the future and that they are to gird up their loins with a never before so deeply felt in the stability of their institutions a commercial and political possither own country. enough and elastic enough to necessities of citizenship of ever commercial and political possitheir own country.

For nearly one hundred years been disturbed by the evil genius and religious jeniousy—a jealou at various periods in our historened us with the direst con When Canada was divided into vinces in 1791 it was supposed the statesmen that the separation of races would promote harmony a in the Canadian colonies. The 1 this course was shown in the re-

races would promote harmony a in the Canadian colonies. The fithis course was shown in the re 1837, both in Upper and Lower In 1841 a similar object was attended the union of the two Canadas, the being to train the two Canadas, the being to train the two races the cach other by placing them undecessity of jointly governing the Still there was dissension and tagonisms. Then came the union by which it was supposed that all of race and religion would be about the larger idea of Canadian and the course of the same than the decess of the House of since Confederation show that ethis larger union the dregs of and racial hate still remain, and optimist enough to believe that the entirely eliminated for years I think it is clear, however, that it is clear, however, the interest are steadily losing force this conviction grows those whose may prompt them to appeal to pare predicted will in the course of some more honorable way for distinction. Our growing streng way becomes a guarantee of interest of the strength of the strength of the strength of the course of the strength of the strengt ay becomes a guarantee of intend have only.

(3) We see paving the way, in the for the rapid development of ommerce. For over half a centure as been equipping herself at green

SEE THAT THE

FAC-SIMILE

SIGNATURE

IS ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY BOTTLE OF

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It not sold in bulk. Don's allow anyone to sellyou anything else on the plea or promise that is "just as good" and "will enswer every pur cose." Ar See that you get C-A-S-T-O-B-I-A.

G MILLS CO. ENDERBY AND VERNO

ier, *** Specially Klondike

ctoria, Agents.

government guarantee) such as Sir Charles Tupper infers exists proves that favoritism and class distinction of the worst kind are the order of the day, and curse to the country.

3rd. That in view of the above de clarations and the large area of land already applied for (and no doubt allotted) that the chief commissioner's state-ments must be taken "cum grano salis." And that it has probably never struck him that "it is too late to lock the stable loor when the horse has been stolen." HONOR

The natural loss of the hair, either by lisease or the age of the hair itself, may be replenished with a heavy growth by Hall's Hair Renewer.

BELLA COOLA MAIL SERVICE. To the Editor:-Will you kindly give me few inches of space in your valuable a few inches of space in your valuable paper to make known certain non-postal arrangements which are certainly nothing less than an outrage. Usually the mail has been coming here about the sixth of each month, but this month the Boscowitz came in on the 4th without any previous warning whatever, lands the mail and freight and sails off as soon as the tide is favorable. Settlers who received mail one favorable. Settlers who received mail one month ago after travelling from three to fifteen miles on foot have no chance of answering same until the January boat. There must be here waiting at Bella Coola wharf more than 120 letters waiting to go out.

We came to British Columbia and are

We came to British Columbia and are doing our best to make homes. Surely something might be done to give us better postal facilities. This is a large and growing colony, and from what can be seen at present likely to grow if a little encouragement is given, but the postal arrangements of late have been such as would kill any thriving settlement. Why give a few settlers along the coast at different points mail every two weeks and confine some two hundred (200) people at Bella Coola to a one mall a month system? People think in the east that they can get mall as quickly to the ice-frozen Klondike as they can to Bella Coola.

Now, we do not wish to grumble, but all we ask is to be treated a little more reasonably, which will add to both our spirits, pockets and population. It may be that the steamboat company is to blame. If so, why not ask them to run in on their next trip north and take out the many Christmas letters, which if still left here will make many sad hearts when in the old homesteads they are looking for the promised and accustomed Christmas greetings from afar. It was a great disappointment and will be even greater if this mall is not called for and taken away.

Surely, this is a case in which we might ask the help of the provincial government to stir up those to their duty 'whether O. P. N. company or postal inspector) and see that this part of the province is not neglected.

Bella Coola, Dec. 6th, 1897.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from prace tice, having had pased into his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula f a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption. Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and Nervous Complaints, after having tried its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his luty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with ful ldirections for preparing and using. Seat by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester,



FOR PREFERENTIAL

An Important Address Delivered in Toronto by Hon. Geo. W. Ross.

Dangers Attendant Upon Reciprocity With the United States Strikingly Set Forth.

There Should be No Haste in the Efforts to Negotiate a Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. Ross Confident That Great Britain is Likely to Grant Preferential Trade.

Hon. Geo. W. Ross' Address.

The year 1897 has been one of great satisfaction to the British Empire Reague. Never before in the history of the empire has there been such a commingling of colonial representatives, and never before were heard, wherever the British flag floats, such hearty expressions of good-will from subject and alien alike towards the British Empire and the Sovereign that has ruled it so long and so well. The "splendid isolation" which for many years lent a somewhat pathetic interest to the British Isles in their struggle for moral and commercial supremacy has been supplanted by a "splenddid Imperfalism," whose light and glory have filled the world with the fame of Britain's achievements in peace, and with a wholesome dread of her power should she be called upon to defend herself in war.

with a wholesome dread of her power should she be called upon to defend herself in war.

To the British, colonies scattered over the globe, these tokens of Imperial unity have been accepted with the greatest cordiality. If the idea prevailed anywhere of colonial independence, every such idea was fused and absorbed by the intensity of the larger one of unity, and the colonist who perhaps dreamed that on this side of the Atlantic or under the southern cross there might be a new nation, wearing the livery of a republic, has come to feel that to recognize the Sovereign of the United Kingdom as his Sovereign of the United Kingdom as his Sovereign of the United Kingdom as his Sovereign is the highest distinction to which he could attain.

To the members of the British Empires the dadge of British citizenship is the highest destinction to which he could attain.

To the members of the British Empire the dadge of British citizenship is the highest destinction to which he could attain.

To the members of the British Empire the dadge of British citizenship is the highest destinction to which he could attain.

To the members of the British Empire the dadge of British citizenship is the highest destinction to which he could attain.

To the members of the British Empire the dadge of British citizenship is the highest destinction to which he could attain.

To the members of the British Empire the dadge of British citizenship is the highest destinction to which he could attain.

To the members of the British Empire the dadge of British citizenship is the highest destinction to which he could attain.

To the members of the British Empire the dadge of British citizenship is the highest destinction to which he could attain.

To the members of the British Empire the dadge of British citizenship is the highest destinction to which he could attain.

To the members of the british Empire the dadge of British Empire.

To the members of the british Empire the dadge of practical politics we might he are allough such preference grow the p ish heart so much as the evidence of Canadian loyalty to Britain which it represented. Having taken this stey, it is but natural that we should consider what we have

gained by it, and what are its possible ture advantages. British Preference and Its Advantages. In answer to this inquiry I may state that the following advantages are evident:
(1) We have quieted for the time being, and I hope for ever, the restlessness which (1) We have quieted for the time being, and I hope for ever, the restlessness which prevailed in many quarters as to the future of Canada. Without questioning the value of a republican form of government theoretically, it has been demonstrated beyond a peradventure that under a monarchy it is possible to obtain as large a measure of freedom, both civil and religious, as under a republic. It has also been demonstrated that society is exposed to fewer dangers, commerce to fewer disturbances and capital to fewer risks by such a happy combination of a monarchy and democracy as prevails under the British system, than under the less restrained and more demonstrails under the British system, than under the British Empire and of the liberal institutions which the people were capable of establishing within its borders have convinced every colonist (and I include in these our own Canadian people) that the British constitution is liberal enough and elastic enough to meet all the necessities of citizenship of every rank and class, and strong enough to guard every right, moral and political, which arises from the ownership of property, the exercise of religious convictions or the liberty of soclass, and strong enough to guard every right, moral and political, which arises from the ownership of property, the exercise of religious convictions or the liberty of social organization. I think I may state it as a fact that for these reasons Canadians as a whole are better satisfied with the form of government they now possess than they ever were before, and I may add, I see no reason why they should not be.

(2) We have developed a greater feeling of confidence in ourselves, partly from the prominence given to Canada in the councils of the empire and partly from the respect paid to our wishes in Imperial matters. I have no sympathy with the pessimistic disposition of some Canadians to bewail our paltry population, our feebleness in men and money and our tardy growth as compared with our neighbors to the south. A multitude of circumstances which I cannot wait to discuss now, some of them political, some climatic and some geographical, have combined in producing a phenomenal growth of population and commerce in the United States. By some its growth is regarded as a menace to Canada, but even if so regarded, for which I see no reason, we can truly say that Ganadians have now a more buoyant feeling as to the future and that they are prepared to gird up their losins with a confidence never before so deeply felt in the inherent stability of their institutions and in the commercial and political possibilities of their own country.

for commercial ascendancy. On the construction and maintenance of our canals we have expended \$81,000,000, partly to meet the necessities of our own trade and partly to commend the trade of the western states. Such an expenditure is in itself pretty conclusive evidence that Canadians are not wanting in enterprise.

are not wanting in enterprise.

In railways we have invisted \$899,817,-900, of which \$212,655,000 have been contributed by the governments of the provinces and local municipalities—another evidence of Canadian enterprise. Besides large amounts of money have been spent for the improvement of harbors and for lighting our coasts, all of inestimable commercial value. Municipalitits have generously subsidized local enterprise of various kinds, and all the provinces give liberally for technical and agricultural education. Lands have been offered to the settler, free of charge, that he might grow food for hinself and a surplus for the markets of the world. Our prairies, our mines and our forests have been abundantly advertised, and we are in the position of a merchant with a heavy stock of goods on his hands in every line, looking out for customers with whom he can trade.

Our Two Great Markets.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—Before a meeting of the British Empire League in Toronto on Saturday evening last, the Hon. Geo. W. Ross, minister of education for Ontario, delivered the following powerful argument in favor of preferential trade with Britain. It is undoubtedly the most important utterance yet made by a prominent Liberal on this question:

Hon. Geo. W. Ross' Address.

The year 1897 has been one of great satisfaction to the British Empire league. Never before in the history of the empire league are generous loyalty to Britain will be pass there been such a commingfulge of cole-Our Two Great Markets.

a more generous loyalty to Britain will be politically.

Let us give a few reasons: Great Britain imported in 1896 for home consumption \$790,000,000 worth of food products, all of which, with the exception of tea and fruit and some minor articles amounting to \$100,000,000, can be produced in Canada. For instance, in 1896 she imported 130,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which Canada supplied only 10,000,000; she imported 12,000,000 bushels of four, of which Canada supplied only 90,000 barrels; she imported 5,500,000 bushels of peas, of which Canada supplied only 1,400,000 bushels; sht imported 53,500,000 bushels of oats, of which Canada supplied only 1500,000 bushels; she imported 52,500,000 bushels of barley, of which Canada supplied only 47,000; she imported 510,000,000 bushels of barley, of which Canada supplied only 47,000; she imported 510,000,000 bushels of barley, of which Canada supplied only 47,000; she imported 510,000,000 bushels of barley, of which Canada supplied only 47,000,000 pounds; she imported 163,000,000 pounds of hams, of which Canada supplied only 47,000,000 pounds; she imported 324,000,000 pounds of mutton, of which Canada supplied only 1,500,000 bushels of apples, of which Canada supplied only 1,500,000 bushels; she imported 251,000,000 pounds of cheese, of which Canada supplied only 164,000,000 pounds; The whole export of food stuffs of every description from Canada to Great Britain last year amounted to about \$48,000,000 or less than 7 per cent. of the food products imported by Great Britain for home consumption.

on the markets of Great Britain in Brst-class condition. Any prejudice that may exist with regard to the produce of Can-ada must be overcome, patiently and sure-ly, by submitting to the consumirs in Great Britain Canadian butter, chesse, fruit and every other article of home consumption equal in quality to similar articles imported from any other country. Granted these three conditions, and I am satisfied the markets of Great Britain will respond very readily to Canadian enterprise. readily to Canadian enterprise.

while this is one way, and I believe a sure way to promote the development of Canadian commerce, I see no reason why Canadians should hesitate to look to Great Britain for some encouragement and response on her part. Trut, she admits our products free of duty, but then she confers a similar favor upon foreign nations. Have we not a right to expect that her own subjects, though living abroad, will be treated more favorably than the Magyar or the Russian or the citizen of the United States? The personal and political privileges of her The personal and political privileges of her subjects, even under a foreign flag, are protected against encroachment. Why should not the commercial interests of her own subjects, under the same flag, though separattd by a few leagues of water, be equally the subject of her protection?

Reasons For a Preference.

In order to make my position clear, it might be worth while to give in detail a few of the considerations which might very properly influence Great Britain to give the products of Canada and of her other colonies a preference over the products of foreign nations. (1) The commercial advantages to the colonies with such a preference would greatly strengthen and increase their attachment to the empire. Commercial interchange means much more than simply buying and selling; it carries with it social and business relations and leads to a better knowledge of the political institutions of the countries concerned in suct commerce. Nothing would conduce more to a permanent union of her colonies than a better understanding in Great Britain of Canadian sentiment and feeling, and no better way could be found of increasing an acquaintance than by increasing trade.

(2) The greatness of England depends Reasons For a Preference.

Great Britain that a trifling increase, putting it at the very worst, of the cost of their food supplies had some compensating advantages. I have mistread very completely the remarks of several leaders of public opinion if I am wrong in believing that the manufacturers of longland are not fully satisfied with the admission of the products of other countries into the British market, whilst their products are shut out of the markets of such countries by tariffs almost prohibitory. A zollverein between the colonies and the empire, as was suggested by Mr. Chamberlain, Cotonial Secretary, would mean for some years at least a tax on many articles now admitted to the British market free. In his speech before the third Congress of the Chambers of Commerce on June 9, 1896, he said, speaking of a zollverein. "An essential condition of such a proposal would be that Britain shall consent to replace moderate duties upon certain articles which are of large production in the colonies. Now, if I have rightly understood it, these articles shall comprise corn, meat, wool and sugar, and perhaps other articles of enormous consumption in this country which are at present largely produced in the colonies. Further, after pointing out that such a zollverein existed in Germany and the United States, he stated: "I say that such a proposal as a zollverein between Britain and her colonies might commend itself even to the orthodox free trader"; and further on he says: "I want to impress upon you my personal conviction that if a proposal of this kind came to us from the colonies, backed by any considerable support on their part, it would not be met with a blank refusal by the people of this country."

port on their part, it would not be met with a blank refusal by the people of this country."

The London Times, quoted by Sir Donald Smith in a speech delivered at the same congress, said: "It is getting to be understood that free trade is made for man, not man for free trade. . . . The British Empire is so large and so completely self-supporting that it could very well afford to surround itself with a moderate fence." These two quotations are very suggestive.

Mr. Sidney Buxton, M.P., late under secretary of state for the colonies, after referring to Mr. Chamberlain's speech, just quoted, and the possibilities of commercial union between the colonies, said: "Though on the whole I am a free trader, I for one do not say it might not be requisite to reimpose certain duties which in the past were taken off British importations." A speech in a similar strain was made by Col. Howard Vincent, M.P., and by the president of the congress, Sir Albert Rollit, M.P. One observation of the president is worthy of special notice. He said: "I deliberately say that there may be circumstances in which an economic sacrifice may be more than justified for the greatness of the political, social and commercial ends which we have in view."

The Duke of Devonshire in his speech at Liverpool at the reception given to Sir

the political, social and commercial ends which we have in view."

The Duke of Devonshire in his speech at Liverpool at the reception given to Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke hopefully of a larger trade with the colonies on such a basis as would tend to the promotion of the unity of the empire. Perhaps, however, the most significant remark bearing upon the possibility of a modification of the trade policy of England was made by the Right Hon. A. J. balfour, leader of the government in the House of Commons, at Norwich, a few weeks ago, in reply to Lord Rosebery's speech on the commercial federation of the empire. Lord Rosebery took strong grounds against the commercial federation of the empire. Lord Rosebery took strong grounds against the commercial federation of the empire, involved a lax upon foreign goods, and such a tax would be a menace to the peace of the empire. Mr. Balfour said: "If the commercial federation of the the interest of the greate of the empire. Mr. Balfour said: "If the commercial federation of the interest of the great community, if it does that, I say it is no affair of any foreign nation what we do in the matter. They do not consult our convenience in the formation of their tariffs. I am not aware of any reason why we should consult their convenience in the formation of our tariffs." One cannot help but appreciate the true British ring of these few sentences from the speech of the leader of the House of Commons.

Reason For Confidence.

But there is, perhaps, more significant evidence still in the denunciation of the Belgian and German treaties of the desire of Great Britain to improve and further colonial trade, particularly with Canada. When it is remembered that her trade with Germany and Belgium amounted to \$600,000,000 and her trade with Ganada to only about \$100,000,000, it will be seen how large a commercial risk she was prepared to take for the sake of strengthening her relations with this country. Neither the fear of possible irritation on the part of Germany or Belgium nor the diversion of her immense trade with the German Empire was allowed to stand in the way of treaties that existed for over thirty years, when it was pointed out to her that in he interest of Canada such a course was desirable. Having done so much for one colony, why should we doubt her disposition to give a reasonable preference to colonial goods for the benefit of over 11,000,000 of her subjects in all her colonies? The question, I admit, is one which must be settled in Great Britain, and not in Canada. It may involve the reconsideration of trade theories which have become ingrained in the public opinion of her leading men. But commercial theories, like social customs, however universal, are not necessarily sanctified by usage. Economic conditions change with the process of the suns. British statesmen are eminently practical, and the economic conditions which have led to free trade may, in the course of years, so change or become so subordinated to larger conditions of a national character as to warrant their revision. This chance is, I believe, at this moment taking place at the great centres of British industry. Mr. J. S. Willison, editor of the Globe, in his excellent letters on English polos, recently published in his paper, has the following remark on the present condition of free trade on the one hand and the advocates of a great alliance of free English-speaking democracies on the other hand, and that few have any adequate conceptio Reason For Confidence.

masses of Englishmen.

If the question could only be made an Imperial issue and thus separated from all commercial complications the watchword would not be free trade or protection, but the unification and consolidation of the empire, and on this view of the question it is not hard to predict what the attitude of the British Empire League should be. The Question of Reciprocity.

spect path to our wholes in Imperial matters. I have no sympathy with the peak spect path to our wholes in Imperial matters. I have no sympathy with the peak that he can be a second to see that the candidate and the control of the Next in importance to preferential trade with Great Britain is the subject of a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States. In dealing with this question one is embarrassed by the twofold interest which seems to be involved in it the interest of the mother country and the interest of Canada. In the mother country the opinion very generally prevails that the unfriendly commercial relations existing between Canada and the United States are a menace to the peace of the empire. It has been the ambition of English statesmen for the last fifty years to remove this supposed irritation by treaties and concessions, many of which were none too favorable to Canada. The first attempt of this kind was the Ashburton treaty of 1846, by which it is universally admitted Canada was greatly the loser territorially on her eastern as well as on her western fronter. The Washington treaty of 1871 was less disastrous, although it involved concessions in the inland waters and canals of Canada for which no equivalent was granted in the inland waters of the United States. It is

Commercial Attacks Upon Canada.

In recent years the attack upon Canada was not of a military but of a compercial character, and was all the more insidious because disguised under the form of tariffs and duties alleged to be necessary for the maintenance of the revenues of the republic. The repeal of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, immediately after the close of the American war, was evidently an attack upon the commerce of this country, and, all apoligies to the contrary notwithstanding, the same remark will hold true of the majority of the tariff bills that have been submitted to congress since that date. The remarks made during the discussions, notably on the McKlinley bill, clearly indicated that the intention of American statesmen in taxing our barley, our coal and our lumber, as well as other products of the country, was to cripple the trade of Canada as much as possible. Still more significant are the alien labor laws and the invidious provisions of the Dingley bill with respect to the products of our Canadian forests. Is it not evident, therefore, to the most superficial observer that no concession on the part of Great Britain to the United States—not even the payment of claims under the Geneva award, well known to be greatly in excess of the damages inflicted—has had the desired effect of developing a spirit of international friendship such as we should naturally expect ought to exist between two countries of the same blood and speaking the same language? The conclusion is thus irrestibly forced upon us that, as far as Canada is concerned, it is utterly useless to entertain the idea of a reciprocity treaty with the United States for the purpose of removing either present or future irritation. Our experience in many cases bitter and humiliating, is against any expectation of that kind. I am, therefore, reluctantly I must admit, obliged to eliminate from the consideration of this question all speculation with regard to its effect upon international relations.

Commercial Aspects of Reciprocity. Commercial Attacks Upon Canada

Commercial Aspects of Reciprocity.

But, it will be said, even if reciprocity with the United States does not promote more rirendly relations with the American republic it may nevertheless be a source of profit commercially to the people of Canada. In proof of this proposition the treaty effected by Lord Elgin in 1854 is constantly cited. It is not for me to dispute the opinion of commercial authorities respecting the treaty of 1854. I would merely, in passing, point out that during the last five years of that treaty the conditions of trade in the United States were exceptional. The republic was involved in a civil war, the most gigantic of modern times. Over 1,000,000 men were withdrawn from the productive industries of the country. They had to be red and clothed at all hazards, and for several years Canada was liberally drawn upon for the supplies required by the American army as well as to make up the diminution in other departments of trade and commerce caused by the withdrawal of so many men from their usual avocations. Had the treaty of 1854 been continued for some years longer it is doubtful whether the advantages to Canada, great as they no doubt were, would not have abated substantially by the resuscitation of industries which the civil war had destroyed.

But it will be said again, even admitting Commercial Aspects of Reciprocity.

of industries which the civil war had destroyed.

But it will be said again, even admitting your argument with regard to the treaty of 1854, there is still room for the interchange of products which would be of mutual advantage to the two countries. Using the word advantage in a strictly commercial sense, that statement is possibly true; for instance, I think reciprocity in coal and lumber, and perhaps in a few other articles would be a benefit to both Canada and the United States. It would be folly to say that nations as well as individuals could not prontably exchange products. Laws of exchange all the world over are against any such assumption; but valuable Laws of exchange all the world over are against any such assumption; but valuable as the exchange of commodities may be to the development of a country when such exchange becomes a subject of treaty, questions of an international character arise which must not be lost sight of. Trade then becomes a political as well as a commercial question, and it is to its political aspect that I wish to call your attention.

mercial question, and it is to its political aspect that I wish to call your attention.

Dangers of Reciprocity.

1) A reciprocity treaty may be used as an admission that the weaker nation making such a treaty is dependent upon the stronger nation for a market, or such a treaty may foster a feeling of dependence in the weaker nation upon the markets of the stronger nation. In either case any such feeling would be prejudicial to Canada. Though weaker numerically than the United States, we must resist resolutely everything that would propagate a feeling of dependence upon her either for our commerce or our national existence. Such a feeling would utterly mar the true spirit of Canadian nationality.

(2) The repeal of a reciprocity treaty by which new channels of trade were opened up might be held by a stronger nation in terrorem over the weaker, as destructive to the trade so established and as a means of wresting concessions inimical to the prosperity of the weaker nation. Nay, more, the consequence of such repeal night be made suggestive of political union as the only way of averting the commercial disasters which such repeal involved.

(3) Having invested, as I have already pointed out, nearly \$1,000,000,000 of money for the transportation of our goods to the seaboard, would we not be doing an injustice to the Canadian and British capital so invested if we diverted the transportation of our goods to American railways and canais? A similar observation would apply to the capital and labor employed in transportation. A nation that cannot give employment to its own people very soon becomes depopulated.

(4) At best any market based upon a treaty is a temporary one. On what commercial principle can we justify any effort to set up a temporary one. On what commercial principle can we justify any effort to expend the come Great Britain will be dependent on the outside world for her food products. The United States can more than supply her own people. Everything points to the market of Great Britain as the only permane Dangers of Reciprocity.

for strengthening our relations with the empire our obvious policy is to develop trade witth Great Britain.

There Should Be No Haste.

For these reasons there should be no haste in the efforts to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States. We owe it to ourselves that we should not approach the Americans in any spirit of dependence or subserviency. It should be distinctly understood that we ask no favors in the American market for which we are unable to give an ample equivalent in the Canadian market, and no condition involving the sacrifice of any vested right or any consideration whatsoever as to the use of our waterways, our railroads or our fisheries should be put in the scale as a counterpolse to any privilege afforded us in the markets of the United States. A commercial treaty that cannot be made on a commercial basis pure and simple should not be made at all. On this point there should be neither parleying nor pandering. If we cannot pay in kind for what we get we must not take the risk of supplementing the transaction by any other consideration.

Anti-cenclusion I desire to say that while it is, the object of the Brittish Empire League to promote the unity of the empire, if understand its principles aright, it is equally solicitous in promoting the peace of the empire. In fact no better guarantee can be given for the peace of the world than the strengthening of the moral and commercial power of Great Britain and her colonies. Her army and her navy may suggest the terrible consequences to the nation which provokes her to a contest either by land or by sea, and powerful as that army and navy may be, her enemies might have the temerity to believe it could be successfuly overcome, were it not for the reflection that her subjects in every one constitute a grand reserve, if need be, for any national emergency.

"For the sire lives in his sons, And they pay their father's debt— And the lion has leff a whelp Wherever his claw was set." After a speech by Mr. J. Van Sommer, a vote of thanks was proposed by Lieut. Col. Denison and seconded by Dr. G. R. Parkin in two highly laudatory speeches, which was enthusiastically carried.



My Mamma



Uses Dixi's cleaned Currants, Velencia Raisins, English Peel, to make her Plum Pudding. They are sweet, fat and juicy.

Cleaned Currants, 3 lbs. for 25c. Muscatel Raisins, 4 lbs. for 25c. Muscatel Raisins, 3 lbs. for 25c. English Mixed Peel, 20c. Table Raisins, 15c. Mixed Nuts. 20c. Mince Meat, 2 lbs. for 25c. Boiled Cider, 25c.

Bring the little ones out Friday evening to 8. We will amuse them.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

BOON FOR KLONDIKE.

Canadian Invention For Expediting

Work in the Gold Mines. Ottawa, Dec. 9.-The difficulty of getting down to bed rock where the pay dirt is found in the Yukon gold fields is one of the great drawbacks to placer mining in that country and an invention to apply steam to the thawing out of the ground will shortly be submitted to the nspection of the government and of Mr. Ogilvie by Messrs. S. H. and E. B. Hay-cock, of this city. They have construct-ed a small model of "the Haycock-Klondike thawer and excavator," by which it is proposed to do in twenty-four hours what the method at present in vogue takes from fifteen to twenty days to do. They place the thawer on the surface of the ground and convey steam into it until they obtain a heat of between three and four hundred degrees of temperature. As the earth is penetrated by the steam and loosened it is brought up by a pump and the thawer continues to sink down through the hole it makes until it has reached a depth of about twenty feet, where pay dirt is found. The inventors have a large apparatus including a system of washing which can be operated all the year round and save labor, fuel, time and cost and requiring only two skilled hands. The apparatus is portable, no one piece of machinery weighing over two hundred and fifty pounds, the whole weighing between two and three tons. The small plant, which does not include a system of washing all the year round, and which requires

no skilled hands, is very simple in con struction and can be made in sizes to suit small operations. The cost is estimated to be not more than \$1.500. The large plant will cost about four thousand dollars laid down in the Yuken. If 'he invention stands the test it will work a revolution in placer mining in that country and make the production of gold something enormous compared with what is possible by the present primitive methods.

D-O-D-D-S

THE PECULIARITIES OF THIS WORD.

No Name on Earth So Famous --- No Name More Widely Imitated.

No name on earth, perhaps, is so well known, more peculiarly constructed or nore widely imitated than the word DODD. It possesses a peculiarity that makes it stand out prominently and fast-ens it in the memory. It contains four letters, but only two letters of the alphabet. Everyone knows that the first kidney remedy ever patented or sold in pill form was named DODD'S. Their discovery startled the medical profes-

sion the world over, and revolutionized the treatment of kidney diseases. No imitator has ever succeeded in constructing a name possessing the peculiarity of DODD, though they nearly all adopt names as similar as possible in sound and construction to this. Their foolishness prevents them realizing that attempts to imitate increase the fame of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Why is the name "Dodd's Kidney Pills" imitated? As well ask why are diamonds and gold imitated. Because diamonds are the most precious gold the most precious metal. Dodd's Kidney Pills are imitated because they are the most valuable medicine the

world has ever known. No medicine was ever named kidney pills tall years of medical research gave Dodd's Kidney Pills to the world. medicine ever cured Bright's disease except Dodd's Kidney Pills. No other edicine has cured as many cases of Rheumatism, Diabetes, Heart Disease, Lumbago Dropsy. Female Weakness, and other kidney diseases as Dodd's Kilney Pills have. It is universally known that they have never failed to cure these diseases, hence they are so widely and shamelessly imitated.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

the an interesting and the same of the

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) of land situated on the northeastern shore of Alice Arm, Coast district, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked R. C., being the southwest corner; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to post marked N. W.; thence south fellowing shore line to point of com-Dated this 10th day of October, 1897.

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM. Alice Arm, B. C.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) of land on the northeastern bank of Alice Arm, Coast district, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked G. C., being the southwest corner; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to post marked N. W.; thence south following the windings of shore line to point of commencement.

point of commencement.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1897

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM. NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate in Cassiar district, viz: Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of E. M. Sullivan's pre-emption claim at south end of Bennet lake; thence south forty (40) chains; thence north eighty (80) chains; thence east twenty (20) chains, more or less, to east twenty (20) chains, more or less, to the shore of Bennet lake; thence following the take shore in a southeasterly direction to the point of commencement, and comprising about three hundred (300) acres, more or less.

Bennet Lake, B. C., Nov. 4th, 1897. NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date the undersigned intends to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated on the South Arm of Teslin Lake and on the west side of the Arm or Slough thereof, commencing at the southeast corner post of C. E. Thomas' claim, thence south 40 chains along the west shore of the said Arm or Slough thereof, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains to C. H.

Thomas' line, thence east 40 chains to

point of commencement.

JOHN ALEXANDER HINTON. Vietoria, B.C., Oct. 16, 1897. NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date the undersigned intends to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to pur-chase 160 acres of land situated on the South Arm of Teslin Lake, west side of the Arm, commencing at the southeast corner post of A. Boyd's claim; thence south 40 chains along the west shore of the Arm; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains to A. Boyd's line: thence ment.

CHARLES EDWARD THOMAS Victoria, B. C., 13th Oct., 1897. oc19-2m

date we intend to apply to the Honorable the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of unoccupied Crown lands, situated on an Arm of Sidney Inlet on the West Comst of Vancouver Island, commencing at the northeast corner, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains along the beach to place of commencement.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1897.

THOMAS STOCKHAM. (Signed) WALTER T. DAWLEY,

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date we, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following unoccupied land situated on Sharp Point, Sidney Inlet, Clayoquot district, commencing at a post marked J. A. Drinkwater, Jas. B. Thompson, K. Peterson, J. W. Russell, S.E. corner post running forty chains horth, thence forty chains south, thence forty chains seat to point of commencement.

JOHN IRVING.

mencement.

J. A. DRINKWATER.

JAS. B. THOMSON.

K. PETERSON.

J. W. RUSSELL.

Clayoquot, B. C., 20th Nov., 1897.

AGENTS—Book business is better than for years past; also have better and faster selling books. Agents clearing from \$10 to \$40 weekly. A few leaders are: "Queen Victoria," "Life of Mr. Gladstone," "My Mother's Bible Stories," "Progressive Speaker," "Klondike Gold Fields," "Woman," "Glimpses of the Unseen," "Breakfast, Dinner and Supper," "Canada: An Enclyclopaedia." Books on time. Outsits free to canvassers. THE BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., Limited, Toronto.

ANY PERSON wishing to send the Victoria-Klondike map and folder to their friends will please furnish a list of the names and addresses to F. Elworthy, Board of Trade Building, and they will be mailed free.

AGENTS—"The best Life of Her Majesty I have seen." writes Lord Lorne about "Queen Victoria." Agents make five dollars daily. Outfit free. THE BRADEY-GARRETSON CO., Limited, Toronto.

TWENTY-TWO

Steamer Cleveland Wrecked on Barclay Sound, en the West Coast.

Passengers and Crew Take to the Boats, Only One of Which Reaches Land.

The Other Three, Containing the Mates Crew and Three Passengers. Are Missing.

Broke Her Shaft When Two Days Out From San Francisco and Drifted North.

Indians Loot the Wreck, Taking All Loose Articles and Broach the Cargo.

They Attempt to Delay the Purser's Trip for Assistance by Upsetting His Cance.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The steamer Cleveland is stranded in Barclay Sound, and three boats containing 20 members of her crew and two passengers are missing. The captain. purser, chief engineer, one passenger through ber. and a boat's crew, reached Uchilet after spending a night in an open boat with a big storm raging.

broke, who arrived at Nanaimo at three Sound to institute a search for the three o'clock this morning from Alberni, and boats, which six days ago left the steamcame to Victoria on the noon train. tons, owned by Charles Nelson, of San render assistance to the survivors of Francisco, and running between that city the disaster, who are staying with the and the Sound, left the Golden Gate on stranded steamer, Capt. Irving went the 4th inst. for Scattle. She had been down on the Quadra and his company's on her way two days, and was well out steamer the Willapa is also on the way to sea when her shaft broke and she there with Diver McHardy and some

and currents.

For four days she drifted about, bufblowing at intervals off the entrance to the straits, all the time being carried northwards and in to vards the Vancouver Island coast. On the night of the word would undoubtedly have been sint would get nothing to eat. Cutter action to be different to Victoria, the Alberni telegraph wire cordingly worked with the crew and on the next to Victoria, the Alberni telegraph wire close to Starlight Reef. There was a big sea running, and the wind was blow-ing great guns. Fearing that the would she entered Barclay Sound, but for two man, whose place, Cutler says, he strike on the reef, and knowing that if days the wind was an assistance instead was shanghaied to fill, had eat-she did there would be no hope for them of a hindronce to her. It was blowing en up his wages and there or those in their care, the officers decid- right behind her and with all sails set was none for him. He was also ed to take to the boats. The four boats and her engines going she was bowlwere therefore lowered and they started out to seek for a place of sale of the small islands, but they were unsuccessful, the wind making it impossible.

The light was sighted

and her engines going she was bowning alon at 12 knots an hour, remarksthe small islands, but they were unsuccessful, the wind making it impossible.

The light was sighted

The light was sighted

The light was sighted

The light was sighted

wamped.

After that time nothing was seen of the captain ordered the boats lowered, swamped. landed his boat safely on the beach after are missing, being strung out astern running through Apha passage and they with the men, who have undoubtedly spent the night there. The next morn- lost their lives in them and the captain's ing they made their way to the Indian being secured alongside. When this had village at Uclulet, where they were been arranged Capt. Hall and Purser cared for by Mr. John Markowitz, the Whitbeck went to the bridge with a

storekeeper. ed further into the sound, having there until within 150 yards of the breakmiraculously missed striking the many ers, into which the steamer was running islands and reefs that lay in her passage. and then gave orders for the boats as However, she had to stop somewhere and tern to cut loose and at the same time this proved to be near Anderson camp, getting into their boat and parting con-Lyall Point, on the northwest shore of Barclay Sound. As soon as she had of the escape of the captain's boat by been located Captain Hall again took running through Alpha Passare, the encharge, but he found that the Indians trance from the open sea to Uclulet Arm had been there before him and had help- has already been told. ed themselves to every movable article and had also removed about 100 tons of is as follows: cargo, including a lof of whiskey, and many were already "gloriously drunk." The personal effects of the crew and passengers, the instruments, and, in fact everything of value, had been appropriated by the Indians.

After waiting for some time for the other three boats, which did not show up, it was decided to send the purser, George Slebroke, to Alberni to telegraph to Victoria for assistance, Slebroke started out from Uclulet in a boat manned by two Indians, but he did not get far with that crew. Perhaps the Indians did not like to leave a place where there was so much salvage floating around, or perhaps they wanted to delay the arrival of assistance. However, be fore the canoe had got out of Barclay Sound the canoe was capsized and Slebrok and the two Indians were in the weter. They all got back to the ace and by threatening them Slebroke induce the Indians to take him back to Uculet, where he secured a crew of white men to take him to Alberni, Arrived there he found the wires down, so he came on to Victoria, taking a horse for the trip from Alberni to Nanaimo.

He reached Nanaimo at 3 o'cleck this morning. There is little doubt but that the three boats containing twenty members of the erew and two passengers have met with carried her between the islands forming the reef and up Western channel to boxes of biscuits and a pillow, believed to have been in the boats, were picked up next morning on the one of the boxes at the entrance in a sheltered position behind a group of islands, where neither wind nor waves to Uclulet Arm and the atherifurther north. The vicinity has a bad reputation among marine; men, there, being many dangerous reefs, oven which a terrible serf breaks. Capt: Cauding agent of the marine and fisheries department, says it is almost impossible for a boat many dangerous reefs, over which a terrible serf breaks. Capt. Gauding agent
of the marine and fisheries department,
says it is almost impossible for a boat
to live in such a place, such as the grew
of the Cleveland had to contend with.
Capt. Hall's good fortune in Imaking
Alpha passage is all that saved him and
his companions from the fate that, it is his companions from the fate that, it is down.

CASE TUNE BETTE

feared, have befel the occupants of the The Cleveland's crew was as fol-

The

later.

The Lumber Vessel Wrecked Near

Schooner Vesta.

The Wrestler Arrives from Caleta

Preparations.

to tonografano ferd el

Coast-Other Ship-

ping News.

near Carmanah is at an end. She is

now known to the the American schoon

take on a cargo of lumber. She was,

break, she ran ashore and battered he

brains out on the rock bound coast. She

valuable property aboard her is safe

and will be saved by the tug which pro

and crew of the wrecked schooner are

vessel in running ashore drove high and

boom among the branches of the trees

on shore. The captain and crew left

the scene of the wreck in a whaleboat

vesterday evening but as they had not

reached here up to the time of going to

press; it is thought they have been pick-

ed up by the steamer Willapa, which sailed from this port at 10 o'clock les-

terday evening, of by the Quadra, which

Cleveland in Barclay Sound two hours

From Wednesday's Daily.

Harrison, of the ship Senator. Not only

has he to face a claim of \$10,00 for salvage but suit is also to be brought

against the ressel by one of the seamen who claims to have been shanghaied at

was working on a telegraph boat in Cal-

lao harbor, says that he went aboard the

while they were talking a boarding mas-

ter from the port came and offered him

with the result that both fell into a

sound sleep for the liquor was drugged.

It was long afer the Senator had left

arrival at Esquimalt asked for his pay.

He was told that his allowances from

A Montreal dispatch says: "Competi-

tion will be keen next season for the

Klondike carrying business. Mr. James Roche, M.P., for Kerry, who is here and who has already been on the Pacific

ccast, has purchased the Cunard steam-

ers Cynthia and Rothnia and will have

these steamers, of 4:000 tons enchrobb

in the spring. They will make two trips

a week and Mr. Roche says that he could

have already booked 15,000 passengers,

so numerous have the inquiries been

from the continent and elsewhere. The

Canadian Pacific have also purchased

two fast steamers from the Union Cape

of Good Hope line and will put them

on the Vancouver and Stickeen route

about March or April. The reports from

the C.P.R.'s engineers show that the

Telegraph Creek railway can be built in

about three months, and it goes without

saying that a heavy gang of men will

or put on as soon as work can be com-

his wages and there

There is more trouble shead for Capt.

for the scene of the wreck of the

Buena The Wor Scaling off . . . I

Willapa Sails for the West

Carmanah is the American

C. F. Hall, captain. B. Durfee, first mate. L. F. B. Anderson, second mate. John Melvin, third mate. C. Hassar, chief engineer, R. P. O'Neill, first assistant engineer

J. Harmand, James Fern and D. Crawy, firemen. George Slebroke, parser! M. Munro, steward. Walter Davis, cook.

W. T. Boyken, assistant cook. Robert Isluster, carpenter.

John Foster, Peter Marin, Bert Larsen, A. Kohning, Jens Hansen, Alex
Lynch, F. McColl, A. Falkner, Hendrick Danielson, seamen.
Capt. Gaudin. who boarded

train at Chemainus, having left the Quadra there, having heard the purser's story, telegraphed from Duncan's to Cupt. Walbran to immediately return. The Quadra is expected to-night and she will be dispatched immediately to the er Vesta, bound from Huenena, Cal., to scene of the disaster to make a search Port Blakely, at which port she was to missing boats. The Cleveland herself is full of wa- like the steamer Cleveland, driven porth

ter, but what damage she sustained had by the heavy storms of last week, and not been ascertained when Slebrake left on Friday morning last, just before day San Francisco. She had 375 tons of freight, 100 tons of which as previously stated, was taken by the Indians. The is a total loss, but the large amount of balance will be ruined by the water. The Cleveland was an iron vessel of 730 tons register. She was formerly ceeded to the scene of the wreck on Tues on Hawaiian vessel, being engaged in day evening from Seattle. The master the Island trade. Since her purchase by and crew of the wrecked schooner are Mr. Nelson she has been put to many safe, and were in no danger, as the uses last winter as this running in opposition to the Pacific Coast Steamship dry up on to the beach running her company, and during the summer being on the route between Seattle and St.

The stranded steamer is protected from the wind and waves where she lies, but being very old, she may not stand the strain of even lying quietly on the rocks. The tide ebbs and flows

From Thursday's Daily.

The Dominion government steamer This is the story told by Purser Sle- Quadra left, at midnight for Barclay er Cleveland with 22 men, and which The Cleveland, an iron steamer of 730 have not since been seen and also to was at the mercy of the wind, waves wrecking apparatus on board. Inspector of Hulls Collister is also on the Quadra, and his friend a drink. They accepted so that a thorough investigation can be feted by the storms which have been made of the steamer. It is quite possible that the vessel can be raised but soant Callao that Cutler awoke and he at once hopes are held out for the three missing asked the captain to put him ashore. turned up after Purser Whitbeck left again being in working order.

The Cleveland was in a storm, and the Captain's boat made Alpha pas-sage, in which a big surf was breaking. ets and distress signals were kept, going The captain signalled the other boats to until 8 but no answer was received, follow, but they failed to do so, and it wind carried her northward and when is supposed that, being unable to see the off Cape Beale distress signals were captain's boat after the signals were again d'splayed but again they were ungiven, they concluded that she had been answered. Upon nearing Starlight reef, Upon nearing Starlight reef, other three boats. Captain Hall the three in charge of the mates, which storekeeper.

In the meantime the steamer had drift- for a place of safety. They remained nections with the Cleveland. The story

W. I. Dietrick, passenger.

S. B. Durbee, first officer.

John Melvin, third mate.

Harmond, fireman.

Peter Gallagher, fireman,

D. Crawley, fireman.

M. Munroe, steward.

Walter Davis, cook.

John Foster seaman.

Peter Marin, seaman.

Bert Larsen, seaman.

McColl, seaman.

C. F. Hall, captain. J. W. Whitbeck, purser.

Alex. Leach, watchman.

Jas Lathbury, passeager.

Jas. Fern, fireman.

Jens Harsen, seaman.

C. Husar, chief engineer.

A. Falkner, seaman.

A. Kobning, seaman,

Frank Gerthan, passenger.

L. F. B. Anderson, second mate.

George Carillo, assistant steward.

W. T. Boyken, assistant cook.

Robert Isluster, carpenter.

Hendrick Danielson, seaman.

Those who escaped in the carpenter's

When the steamer was abandoned her sails were set and the wind must have

Lyall Point where she stuck. She lies

The Joseph of the first property in the

R. P. O'Neil, first assistant engineer.

E. Thomas, second assistant engineer

the war to a go water of The list of those missing in the boats Captain J. G. Cox, by mutual consent of the parties interested, was appointed yesterday to value the British ship Senator. When the valuation is made the suit for salvage brought by the ownin pulling her off the Fisquard of Thursday last, will be begun at once.

The steamer City of Puebla arrived being taken up and many improvements from San Francisco yesterday evening are being made. Mr. Cunningham, the after a rough voyage. From the Golden Gate to the Columbia the sea ran very high but off Flattery is was remarkably once. calm. Amongst the passengers who de-barked at the outer wharf were several miners who intend to outfit in this city for the Klondike gold fields. She had the merchants of the city.

The steamer Umatilla will sail Leod, Mrs, Findley, Mrs, Kent, W. H. tor was fixed at \$5,000. McKerrow, J. W. Henderson, Mrs. 7. F. Jones, H. Brown, R. Stewart, Daustin and Mrs. M. L. Grenwell.

The rush to the gold fields of the Klondike is commencing again and on every upward steamer is a large contingent of miners and others with their does sleds and outfits. The City of Toneks, which sailed at noon to-day, had a large number of passengers and much freight, including heavy consignments of lumber to Skagway and Drea. can reach her. She is full of water and what cargo, the Indians left is damaged

A steamer is being built at Hongkong to be ready for the opening of the Yukon river in May or June, and a small company is being formed to load the vessel R. Giscombe. There with the most maketable stores and run tiful floral offerings.

The second of th

The sealing schooner Doris, Captain McPhee, is lying in the inner harbor with her flag up, crew and all her supplies on board, and as soon as the off-shore winds are ready to waft her to sea she is ready The Doris will go to the west coast for her Indian crew and then proceed southward to meet the seal herds. The Libbie, Captain Fred Hackett, will follow Her in a few days Carrying is crew wholly composed of whites, and early next week the Teresa, Captain Byers, and Mary Ellen, Captain Searle, will sail, both going to the west coast before proceeding south for their Indian crews. Many other schooners are also getting ready. The sealers expect to have trop ble with the Indians on the coast, as every year the siwashes seem to become more indifferent and hold out for higher wages than the sealers can pay. A large number of sealing masters sailed for the Speculation as to the identity of the schooner which is piled up on the rocks west coast yesterday evening to secure crews for their vessels

The barkentine Wrestler, Captain Nielson, arrived yesterday from Caleta Buena, after a voyage of 59 days, with 800 tons of nitrate, 500 tons for the Hamilton Powder Company and 300 for Victoria Chemical Works. Wrestler left Caleta Buena on October 17th and made a fair run to Santiago. then she was becalmed for 22 days, dur ing which time she made but a hundred miles On the 23rd day a heavy southeast gale, the forerunner of a series of heavy gales, opened up and the barkentine had a terrible time. While off Cape Flattery Captain Neilson was ten days without sleep looking after the safety of his vessel. She entered the straits or Sunday last and was becalmed three days at Race Rocks. Saving a small schooner sighted off the lower California roast nothing was seen during the voyage.

About the first week in January two steamers will sail from England with freight and passengers bound to Victoria en route to the Klondike mining country. The Garonne will sail from London with about 800 passengers and a large amount of freight, and on January 2nd the British steamer Mananense, 1,672 tons register, with a large number of passenger and a cargo of general merchandise Both vessels will sail direct to Victoria.

Sealing captains in search of Indian rews for their vessels and mining mer returning to their claims made up Callao. The seaman, John Couer, who bulk of the pussengers who sailed on the steamer Willapa for the west coast Senator to talk to the shipmate and yesterday evening. On her way to Clayo quot the Willapa will, if needed, assis the wrecked steamer Cleveland and the schooner Vesta; also keeping a lookent for the missing boats from the former vessel.

> The wrecking steamer Whitelaw, Capt. Dollard, arrived from San Francisco this morning to take another cargo of old iron aken from the wreck of the San Pedro to the city at the Golden Gate.

BRIEF LOCALS.

From Tuesday's Daily. -Provincial Constable Wollacott was passenger to Nanaimo on the steamer Boscowitz with an Indian prisoner: who is accused of criminally assaulting an

being a debate, the subject of which is: Thomas Reid twas quietly married to Resolved-"That, in British Columbia Chinamen are an aid rather than a hin- Farm, Metchosin, yesterday morning. drance to prosperity." The affirmative will be supported by representatives from vice. Miss Reid's popularity was clearthe First Division, and the negative by representatives from Second and Third Divisions. All visitors will be cordially

the route from Victoria to Stickeen early -Among the passengers who came down from the north on the steamer Coquitlam were Messrs, E. S. Wilkin son, O.E., C. Little and C. Jones, surveyors, who were sent up by the provincial government to look into the possi bilities of a railway route from Alice Arm to Teslin Lake. The party took passage to Port Essington on the steamer Boscowitz on the 15th of last month and from there they took the steamer Chieffain to Alice Arm, They im-mediately, with five Indians as packers, following the river, which they have christened Wilkinson's river. The first part of the journey was over good level . land, where a railway could easily be built, but after that many canyons were encountered, which would involve many engineering difficulties. After going in 20 miles the party came to the conclusion the suit for salvage brought by the own-ers of the tug Sadie and the C.P.N. Co. ther, for with the deep soft snow on the in pulling her off the Fisquard rocks party were of the opinion that the land on the was almost ashore in the storm on the other side of the coast divide was conneryman, will build large wharves, the work on which will be begun at

From Wednesday's Daily. -The old legislative building at the for the Klondike gold fields. She had rear of the new parliament buildings is about 200 tons of freight consigned to to be raised and fitted up as a bureau of mines.

-In the Supreme Court Chambers for San Francisco at 8 o'clock this eve- this morning Mr. Justice Drake made ning. Among those who have booked an order appointing C. E. Steele liquidapassage on her age: W. J. Brougham tor of the Ibex Muing Company. The
and wife, Ivan de Malchim, Miss Mc-

> An executive meeting of the Baptist Home Mission Society is being held here Home Mission Society is being held here
> to-day, the delegates present besides
> those from this city being: Rev. P. H.
> McEwen, Rev. W. T. Stackhouse,
> Messrs, Knight, Chilliwack; E. B. Morgan, Vancouver; Jones, Nanaimo; and
> Lewis Hill, Chemainus.

word fodges to select to

day evening and this evening she will be followed by the steamer Boscowitz.

Trom Thursady's Drily.

deceased boy was cleven years of age and lived with his uncle, Mr. Donald Fraser, at Victoria West. The funeral will take place from his uncle's residence will take place from his uncle's residence on Head street, and from St. Paul's Presbyterian church on Friday after-

> -Luke Gray, proprietor of the Bee Hive saloon died this morning at St. Joseph's Hospital. He was 30 years of age. The funeral will take place on Saturday. A requient high mass will celebrated lat St. Andrew's cath at 10 20 a.m. and the bright will take his bey cemetery. The members of Seghers Council, K.M.L., of which deceased was a prominent member, will attend.

From Thursday's Daily. -A meeting of the Board of School Trustees will be held in the office of the secretary, on Friday evening.

-The annual meeting of Victoria Camp, No. 52, Woodmen of the World, takes place to-morrow evening for the election of officers for 1898.

Two young girls, who ran away from Vancouver, coming to Victoria on the Charmer, very wisely took Sergeant 'Hawton's advice and returned home

-The annual Christmas entertainment given to the pupils of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Sunday school will be held in the school room of the church on Tuesday, December 28th.

For a breech of the public morals

by-law Wm. Sheppard was this morning fined \$10 and \$2 costs. His offence was using grossly insulting language to a citizen on the public streets. -The Chinaman found on Fisgard street a few evenings ago without any

clothing on died at the Jubilee Hospital yesterday. He was unable to give any explanation of how he came to be on the street in that condition. -Dr. D. R. de Simone, of Naples, and Felix Seghezza, of Genoa, who intend to explore the country north of the Peace

and Fort McLeod, and will be away about a year. -The Victoria Kennel Club has de cided to hold monthly meetings at which iscussions will take place on the different breeds of dogs. The first of these meetings will take place in the Pioneer Hall on Monday. The annual meeting for the election of officers will take place

January.

will go in by way of Ashcroft, Quesnelle

-Last evening Plumbing Inspector Watson arrested two Japs who were engaged in a rough and tumble fight in Frounce Avenue. In the police court this morning it came out that one of the Japs was drunk and a friend was trying to take him home. The drunken man turned on his friend and struck him, the general mix-up following. The aggressor was fined \$5 and \$3 costs.

-Sunta Ciaus has arrived in Victoria, although no one seems to know how he got here. He was at St. Saviour's church yesterday evening when the children assembled around the Christmas tree provided for them by the friends congregation of the church. Besides the Christmas tree entertainment there was a doll show, a sale of work and

At the residence of the bride's parents Craigflower Road, Victoria West, Roberta, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mr. John Dunlop Reid, of Glenrosa the Rev. D. Mckne bonducting the serly shown by the number of valuable presents received from friends in Scotland, Kentucky and Victoria. Mr. and Mrs. Reid will at once settle down on their beautiful farm, Glenrosa, Metcho

sin. -Jimmy Chichens, who has contributed much of his earnings to the exchequer of the police court, is again behind the bars with the same old complaint against him-"found drunk." He and two Cowichan Indians, Joe and Sally, were found drunk at Oak Bay and brought to the provincial police station. They were branght before the police magistrate this morning and each fined \$5 and \$2 costs. Allan Esplin, who supplied the liquor, started overland in a northerly course, was brought before Police Magistrate Macrae this afternoon and fined \$50 and costs, with the option of spending three

Jimmy White, an Indian constable appointed to keep law and order among the Nitinat tribe on the west coast, has bimself been guilty of disturbing the peace of the loyal subjects of Her Maers of the fug Sadie and the C.P.N. Co. ther, for with the deep soft snow on the jesty. Jimmy came to town a fews days against the vessel for services rendered ground nothing could be done. All the ago, and after seeing the sights started out to enjoy himself after the manner of the pale face. Yesterday he got drunk, good level country and practicable for a and visiting the Songhees reserve distailroad. At Alice Arm much land is played his badge, his handcuffs and his assumed authority among the men of that tribe. Jimmy was simply laughed at, which made him mad, and forthwith he proceeded to place one of the Songhees men under arrest. He got the handcuffs on the victim and was taking him to the lock-up when interfered with. morning in the police court a fine of \$10 was imposed, and Jim was also deprived of his much prized badge and handcuffs.

interpleader issue in Hayes vs. Powers came up before Mr. Justice Walkem this morning and judgment was reserved. The plaintiff, Mr. Jack Hayes, claims the return of the \$100 he bet with Bax-ter on the result of the boxing bout, which was to have taken place some time ago between Baxter and Williams. Before the contest plaintiff notified Mr Powers, the stakeholder, that the bet was off and asked for the return of his money, but Powers refused to pay him back, hence the suit. Then Baxter's solicitors threatened to sue the establishment for the \$100, as Baxter was de-Rev. Mr. Speer officiated at the fun-eral of the late Mrs. Kennel, which took place to day at 2.20 put place to-day at 2:30 p.m. from her late residence, Blanchard street, and the following acted as pallbearers: Messrs.

Thos. Alexander, S. P. Clanton, T. Barnswell, S. Booth, S. Pnerre and J. R. Giscombe. There were many beautiful floral offerings. pany is being formed to load the vessel with the most maketable stores and run her onothe Yukon river permanently.

—Master Hector M. Fraser, only son of the late John P. Fraser, of Perth, ont., died at the Jubilee Hospital. The

-The defendant's application for an

-Yesterday was gift day at the Girls Central school, the day on which donations are received to be distributed by the Friendly Help Society among the deserving poor of the city. The articles were: Apples, 9 bags; bread, 13 loaves; bread tickets, 12; bacon, 1 piece; beans, 8 bags; cornstarch, 3 packages canned goods, 9 tins; crackers, 4 boxes canned goods, raisins, 5 langs; candy, 1 bag; clothing, 42 bundles; flour, 3 sacks; jam, 35 bottles; outment, 12 bags; plum pudding, L: potatoes 116 sacks; vegetables, 3 bags; sugar, 50 pounds; tea, pounds; toys and books, 30 bundles and \$5 in small contributions. In addition to this the needle work class of the first division during the term completed 3 dozen articles of clothing for the children of the orphanage. Sir Henry Crease has offered a prize for the best specimen of this needlework.

JUSTICE IN MEXICO

Government Has 16 Persons Shot For Implication in a Murder.

In Mexico the law's delays are less vexatious than in the United States, says the San Francisco Call. Indeed. one nears nothing at all about the delay in the administration of Mexican justice. A short time ago a paymaster went down into Sonora with between \$6.000 and \$7,000. He stopped over night at a ranch, where he was robbed and murdered. The robbers were caught by the local police, but the magistrate discharged them. Then the government took a hand in the affair. The robbers were eaught again and shot immediate. ly. The magistrate who acquitted them was also shot. Some distant accessories after the fact were shot. In all 16 men were shot.

SCOTTISH RITE CONFERRED

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 15 .- The exercises attending the conferring of the thirtythird degree of Scottish Rite Masonry have just been completed in this city, This is the first time the degree has river, have arrived in Victoria. They heen conferred at any point west of the Missouri river.

ELECTED SENATOR.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 15.-In the voting yesterday in the general assembly for United States senator, John W. Daniel practically received the unanimous vote of both houses, the elction being a mere matter of form.

LAND LAWS FOR ALASKA. Washington City, Dec. 15.-The Senate Committee on Public Lands has appointed Senators Carter, McBride and McEnery a sub-committee to draft land legislation for Alaska.

CORBETT'S CASE

Washington City, Dec. 15 .- The meeting of the Senate committee on Privileges and Elections, which was called for yesterday to consider the application of Hon. H. W. Corbett to be seated as Senator from Oregon, was postponed to a future date upon the call of the

ANOTHER CABINET CRISIS. New York, Dec. 15.—The Valparaiso correspondent of the Herald says: I have been informed by a government official that the cabinet has resigned, though the government is trying to keep the matter second a new ministry is formed, owing a certain feeling of unrest throughout

DOGS FOR THE KLONDIKE New York, Dec. 15.—On board the Wilson line steamer British King, which came into port yesterday, there were several dogs bound for the Klondike. They are

PRINTERS' STRIKE POSTPONED. New York, Dec. 15.—The printers' strike, the duled for to-day for the purpose of postponed. It was decided that if a settlement shall not have been reached by Thursment shall be the place on that day lay, the strike will take place on that day

FOUND NOT GUILTY. St. Panl, Minn. Dec. 15.—William F. Bickel, vice-president and cashier of the Minnesota Savings Bank, which went down in the financial flurry of a year ago, was to-day found not guilty of the charge of carrying away funds belonging to the bank.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.
Washington City, Dec. 15.—The first matter which came before the National Board of Trade at its session to-day was a resolution favoring the setablishment of postal savings banks, which was introduced by the Chicago Board of Trade. The question of artificial irrigation was next discussed.

A Rich, Full Color.

Diamond Dyes Cardinal One of the Most Fashionable and Most Useful Colors.

Millions of packages of this wonderfully rich and popular color are sold

every year. Fast Diamond Dye Cardinal is noted for its strength, fastness and beauty of color. One package dyes two pounds of silk or all wool goods a standard shade that will never wash out. It colors over, with grand results, all shades except

The Fast Diamond Dve Cardinal for dyeing cotton and mixed goods is the only Cardinal for cotton dyeing in the world that is fast to light and soap. One package makes a fast and everasting cardinal in one pound of cotton or mixed goods. Be not deceived with crude imitations

or soap grease dyes. Ask for the "Diamond" and you will always have success.

DIED. FRASER-At the Royal Jubilee Hospital, on Tuesday morning, Master Hector on Tuesday morning, Maste Moffatt Fraser, aged 11 years. Funeral on Friday at half past two o'clock from his uncle's residence, Head street, to St. Paul's church, Victoria West, thence to the place of interment. The toneral will take place of Saturday.
The toneral will take place on Saturday.
The street. At 10:20 a high mass of requiem will be celebrated in St. Andrew's
cathedial, after which the burial will take
place in Ross Bay cemetery, under the
inspices of Seghers' Council, No. 85, Y.M.I.

near Ladners; 16540 acres choice land, part upland and part bottom land, now run as a dairy farm; with cream separator, cattle and implements; will be sold cheap en bloc or separate. Apply to Wm. McDowell, on the premises.

CANADA AND THEE

Inter-Imperial Questions by the Hon. Edward M. P.for Longford

He Favors Construction Fortifications and Thinks ential Trade Hopele

Toronto, Dec. 9.-Lord Aberd guest of the National Club last in reply to the toast of his he felicitous speech. A most imp was made by Hon. Edward Bl plied to the toast of "Canada pire." It is worth reprinting Mr. Blake said:

In responding to this toas ions to say something on pressing topics; but first ord as to the future; and I the language spoken five years ence. I said: "But you may ask me, 'Wi rule in Canada as affecting its

the empire? What of the

country?' Its future is hidd

view. The long delay in grappl problem of the relation of the nies to the mother country, the apparent impossibility of devis tem for common control over possibly have continued or bed concerns, have naturally and led to the gradual but perman of these concerns, and to the othe separate interest and col colony. Thus there have grow habits of thought and feeling and divergent interests, system cles; varied engagements, relatifications; and there has been diminishing proportion of command thus have the tremendous insuperable difficulties in the wlating a plan for the federation pire-or for permanently recomber great colonies, British combridge of the great colonies, British combridge of the great colonies, British combridge of the plans, and finding no their, or indeed on any, lines, anxious expectation while othe more competent and influential engaged in the attempt to prwork of federation. But I is regret to say, no new light concerns, have naturally and regret to say, no new light

regret to say, no new light labors.

"This, then, is all that I withat I believe is the sentiment of and respect, of loyalty and after part of the nasses of the Cantowards the United Kingdom, spread and deep-rooted; and the vinced it owes what strength it possesses in a very great your concession of home raffairs. It is difficult for any mit is impossible for me—accurate the depth of the national seemark the directions and estimate of the various and often hid of the national thought. But, judge, the measure of content and of her desire to find some the may, consistently with her pirations and her material imain connected with these is the horse rule in local efferts. main connected with these is to home rule in local affairs. of doubt or difficulty, of it tendency to look to some oth mainly due to her geographi and physical conditions, and consequences, and to the abs now be regarded as common iterests, to be dealt with in a Now, sir, I rejoice to think cent remarkabl sentiment and fervors of mut have proved the existence

strong enough to overcome ties.

But, after all, they have not reve known, nor have they throw of light on the problem of Imition Never let us forget that in Never let us forget that in as the concession of local free tigia nulla retrosum."

But, for all that, the Imp stration was most striking a Aided by its impulse, there i for us, whatever our aspirat future of Canadian national culty in recognizing and uphole which shall at once best serve of the present and best forward evolution of the future.

The Three Great Ques Three great questions are be perial trade, relations with the defence.

As to trade, I say no word tails, but I think there is an general approval of the prolicy which offers preferent vantages, open on broad line sponding countries, and unde laws and manufacturing condit available and specially benefit land.

land.
This, however, is not in it exclusive preference to which tion can attain. Such a pref in reason be based on mutuali explained the other day w I explained the other day we that impracticable for either proof the proof of the p with our power to develop
where.

Meantime are we not all agr
and abroad, in the wish and
velop trade within the empi
and practicable lines? Are we
as fast and as far as we can i
tion? Are not our controver,
duced to questions of method
of principle? Have we not f
Canadian and Imperial line?

Relations With the St Sir, I turn to the second tor thous with the States, and I all agreed that the ancient po of extended trade with our of extended trade with our should still hold. Some have policy at times unduly neglect unduly pressed. But there has a day when in Canadian opin interests of both countries wol been served by largely extend lations; and I trust we shall sthing to prepare them. Sir the lations; and I trust we shall staining to prevent them. Sir, the touch each other for thousan we have many interlacing, mand some conflicting interests; all obstructions we mingle at largely still, and besides we same stock and speak the same exery aspect we are too close to be indifferent; we must be enemies; and it is the highest Canada and the empire that we good friends.

Let us, then, in our dealing states, act in the spirit describates, and the expert deals and the expert describates, and in the spirit describates, act in the spirit describates, act in the spirit describates, act in the spirit describates, and in the spirit describates, and in the spirit describates and and neighborily concording the spirit describates and the spirit describates are spirit describates and the spirit desc

work in this treaty and have partor relations of amity and mitage."
To touch one present questouch new other—I should her in the frank recognition of that he nation outlet so to the state of capture as to sprejudically diminish and tender of the state well-doing; let us stand for the tempted or provoked into a tion, regardless of the injuricand political consequences of errors we condemn. Let

· CON PARON ON WEST WITH ON DECK BER IN 18 1802 .

Baxter's claim could not be enforced in any event. A. S. Potts (Drake, Jackson & Helmeken) appeared for Baxter.

-Yesterday was gift day at the Girls' Central school, the day on which do-nations are received to be distributed by the Friendly Help Society among the de serving poor of the city. The articles donted were: Apples, 9 bags; bread, 13 loaves; bread tickets, 12; bacon, 1 piece; beans, 8 bags; cornstarch, 3 packages; canned goods, 9 tins; crackers, 4 boxes; currants and raisins, 5 lags; candy, 1 bag; clothing, 42 bundles; flour, 3 sacks; jam, 35 bottles; oatment 12 bags; plum oudding, 1: petatoes, 116 sacks; tables, 3 bags; sugar, 50 pounds; tea, 30 pounds; toys and books, 30 bundles and \$5 in small contributions. In addition to this the needle work class of the first division during the term completed 3 dozen articles of clothing for the children of the orphanage. Sir Henry Crease has offered a prize for the bes specimen of this needlework.

JUSTICE IN MEXICO.

Government Has 16 Persons Shot For Implication in a Murder.

In Mexico the law's delays are less vexatious than in the United States, says the San Francisco Call. Indeed, one nears nothing at all about the lay in the administration of Mexican ins. tice. A short time ago a paymaster went down into Sonora with between \$6,000 and \$7,000. He stopped over night at a ranch, where he was robbed and murdered. The robbers were caught by the local police, but the magistrate discharged them. Then the government took a hand in the affair. The robber were caught again and shot immediate ly. The magistrate who acquitted them was also shot. Some distant accessories after the fact were shot. In all 16 men were shot

SCOTTISH RITE CONFERRED

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 15 .- The exercises attending the conferring of the thirty-third degree of Scottish Rite Masonry have just been completed in this city This is the first time the degree has en conferred at any point west of the Missouri river.

ELECTED SENATOR.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 15 .- In the voting yesterday in the general assembly for United States senator, John W. Daniel practically received the unanimous vote of both houses, the elction being a mere matter of form.

LAND LAWS FOR ALASKA. Washington City, Dec. 15 .- The Senate Committee on Public Lands has appointed Senators Carter, McBride and McEnery a sub-committee to draft land legislation for Alaska.

CORBETT'S CASE.

Washington City, Dec. 15 .- The meet ing of the Senate committee on Privi-leges and Elections, which was called for yesterday to consider the application of Hon. H. W. Corbett to be seated as Senator from Oregon, was postponed to a future date upon the call of the

ANOTHER CABINET CRISIS. New York, Dec. 15.—The Valparaiso correspondent of the Herald says: I have been informed by a government official that the cabinet has resigned, though the government is, trying to keen the matter secret intil a new ministry is formed, owing to a certain feeling of unrest throughout the country.

DOGS FOR THE KLONDIKE. New York, Dec. 15.—On board the Wilson line steamer British King, which came nto port yesterday, there were several logs bound for the Klondike. They are to be sent from here to Montreal and thence to their destination. They will be used to pull sleighs loaded with freight for the miners.

PRINTERS' STRIKE POSTPONED New York, Dec. 15.—The printers' strike, scheduled for to-day for the purpose of enforcing a nine-hour work day, has been postponed. It was decided that if a settlement shall not have been reached by Thursday, the strike will take place on that day.

FOUND NOT GUILTY. St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 15.—William F. Bickel, vice-president and cashier of the Minnesota Savings Bank, which went down in the financial flurry of a year ago, was to-day found not guilty of the charge of carrying away funds belonging to the bank.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.
Vashington City, Dec. 15.—The first matwhich came before the National Board
Trade at its session to-day was a resoluin favoring the setablishment of postal

A Rich, Full Color.

Diamond Dyes Cardinal One of the Most Fashionable and Most Useful Colors.

Millions of packages of this wonderfully rich and popular color are sold

Fast Diamond Dye Cardinal is noted for its strength, fastness and beauty of color. One package dyes two pounds silk or all wool goods a standard shade that will never wash out. It colors over, with grand results, all shades except

The Fast Diamond Dye Cardinal for dyeing cotton and mixed goods is the only Cardinal for cotton dyeing in the world that is fast to light and soap. One package makes a fast and everastng cardinal in one pound of cotton or

mixed goods. Be not deceived with crude imitation r soap grease dyes. Ask for the "Dia mond" and you will always have suc-

DIED. FRASER—At the Royal Jubilee Hospital, on Tuesday morning, Master Hector Monatt Fraser, aged 11 years. Funeral on Friday at half past two o'clock from his uncle's residence, Head street, to St. Paul's church, Victoria West, thence to the place of interment.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 10 a.m., from residence. 66 Rae street. At 10:20 a high mass of requiem will be celebrated in St. Andrew cathedral, after which the burial will take place in Ross Bay cemetery, under the auspices of Seghers' Council, No. 35, X.M.L.

FOR SALE—My farm at Boundary Ba; near Ladners; 16544 acres choice land, no run as a dairy farm; with cream separtor, cattle and implements; will be so cheap en bloc or separate. Apply to Wa McDowell, on the premises.

CANADA AND

Inter-Imperial Questions as Viewed by the Hon. Edward Blake, M. P.for Longford.

He Favors Construction of Canadian Fortifications and Thinks Preferential Trade Hopeless.

Toronto, Dec. 9.-Lord Aberdeen was the guest of the National Club last night and n reply to the toast of his health made a felicitous speech. A most important speech was made by Hon. Edward Blake, who re-

Mr. Blake said:
In responding to this toast I am anxious to say something on present and pressing topics; but first allow me one word as to the future; and I choose to use

regret to say, no new light from their labors.

"This, then, is all that I will now say—that I believe is the sentiment of attachment and respect, of loyalty and affection on the part of the masses of the Canadian people towards the United Kingdom, to be wide-spread and deep-rooted; and that I am convinced it owes what strength and vitality it possesses in a very great degree to your concession of home rule in local affairs. It is difficult for any man—I confess it is impossible for me—accurately to gauge the depth of the national sentiment, to mark the directions and estimate the torces of the various and often hidden streams of the national thought. But, if I rightly judge, the measure of content in Canadia, and of her desire to find some way whereby she may, consistently with her national aspirations and her material interests, remain connected with these islands, is due to home rule in local affairs. The measure of doubt or difficulty, of inclination or tendency to look to some other future; is mainly due to her geographical situation and physical conditions, and tagir various consequences, and to the absence of any practicable plan for setting up what would now be regarded as common and imperial iterests, to be dealt with in a common and tigla nulla retrorsum."

Now, str. I rejoice to think that the in the service of the service tigla nulla retrorsum."

Now, sir, I rejoice to think that the recent remarkable demonstrations of Imperial
sentiment and fervors of mutual good-will
have proved the existence of a feeling
strong enough to overcome great difficul-

But, after all, they have not solved the insoluble, they have not revealed the unknown, nor have they thrown one gleam of light on the problem of imperial federation. Never let us forget that in such matters as the concession of local freedoms, "Vestigia nulla retrosum."

But, for all that, the Imperial demonstrative and effective

But, for all that, the Imperial demonstration was most striking and effective. Aided by its impulse, there is, I believe, for us, whatever our aspirations for the future of Canadian nationality, no difficulty in recognizing and upholding a policy which shall at once best serve the interests of the present and best forward the natural evolution of the future. The Three Great Questions. Three great questions are before us: Imerial trade, relations with the States, and

defence.

As to trade, I say no word on tariff details, but I think there is and should be general approval of the principle of a policy which offers preferential trade advantages, open on broad lines, to all responding countries, and under her tariff laws and manufacturing conditions at once available and specially beneficial to England. land.
This, however, is not in its nature an exclusive preference to which no other nation can attain. Such a preference must in reason be based on mutuality of the re-

tions.

I explained the other day why I thought nat impracticable for either party. I will that impracticable for either party. I will not repeat the argument. If I thought you could persuade John Bull that on conditions such as you can offer it will pay him to tax his food and timber for your profit I would be glad. But I don't think you can succeed; and I fear even that your motives may be aspersed. On the other hand, I should regret, so long as exclusive reciprocal preference is unattained, to part reciprocal preference is unattained, with our power to develop trade every-

where.

Meantime are we not all agreed, at home and abroad, in the wish and effort to develop trade within the empire on sound and practicable lines? Are we not moving as fast and as far as we can in that direction? Are not our controversies now reduced to questions of method rather than of principle? Have we not found a true Canadian and Imperial line? Relations With the States.

Relations With the States.

Sir, I turn to the second topic, our relations with the States, and I hope we are all agreed that the ancient policy in favor of extended trade with our neighbors should still hold. Some have thought that policy at times unduly neglected; at times unduly pressed. But there has never been a day when in Canadian opinion the true interests of both countries would not have been served by largely extended trade relations; and I trust we shall say or do nothing to prevent them. Sir, these coantries touch each other for thousands of miles; we have many interlacing, many common and some condicting interests; in spite of all obstructions we mingle and exchange largely still, and besides we come of the same stock and speak the same tongue. In every aspect we are too close to each other to be indifferent; we must be friends or enemies; and it is the highest interest of Canada and the empire that we should be good friends.

Let us, then, in our dealings with the States, act in the spirit described by Mr. Bayard and adopted by Mr. Chamberlain, when, speaking of the abortive treaty of ten years ago, he wrote: "Conciliation and mutual and neighborily concessions have together done their honorable and honest work in this treaty and have paved the way for relations of amity and mutual advantage."

To touch one present question—I can touch new other—I should heartly rejoice in the frank recognition for the principle that now nation ought so to exercise its legal power of capture at the strengly and prejudicially diminish and tend to the extinction of the principle applies not to send isheries only, but also to others still more; valuable to mankind, and it trust atts beneficial operation, regardless of the injurious economic and political consequences of imitating the errors we condemn. Let us combine

firmness in the maintenance of our self-respect and substantial rights with a frank and liberal recognition of the claims of others; let us seek peace and ensure it. So shall we best discharge our duty to our selves and to the empire in this regard. Canadian Defence.

Canadian Defence.

I come, sir, to the last question, that of defence. We must deeply deplore the increasing militarism of the nations and the wast-resources in men and money yearly wasted in preparation for war. But in one sense the world is now always at war, and mare and more to the actions of some great powers point to the continued intrusion into international affairs of force instead of right. We see the scant courtesy which the strong show to the weak, and we cannot forget war or ignore defence.

New, no power gives to the world somany hostages as England; her scattered territories, her world-wide commerce, her vast-foreign-loans, her short food supply, all these are hostages, and she is under heavy bonds indeed to keep the peace. With the States one of her main hostages is Canada. Now, admit for a moment, a hateful supposition, the immeasurable crime and tragedy of a great war between England and the States. How would we stand?

A distinguished Canadian statesman, near

in reply to the toast of his health made a felicitous speech. A most important speech was made by Hon. Edward Blake, who replied to the toast of "Canada and the Employed the toast of "Canada and the Employed the exceptional advantages of belonging to both parties and to two governments and thus knows whereof he affirms, gaye us nine years ago some news on this head, which I think some of us may not well remember. remember.
This is what he said:

pressing topics; but first allow me one word as to the future; and I choose to use the language spoken five years ago, in the heart of the empire, to an English audience. I said:

"But you may ask me, 'What of home rule in Canada as affecting its relations to the empire? What of the future of the country, the long delay in grappling with the problem of the relation of the great colonies to the mother country, the absence and apparent impossibility of devising any system for common control over what, might possibly have continued or become common concerns, have naturally and necessarily led to the gradual but permanent division of these concerns, and to the concession of the separate interest and countrol of these concerns, and to the concession of the separate interest and outlooks; and there has been a steadily diminishing proportion of common interests and rhus have the tremendous and perhaps insuperable difficulties in the way of formulating apin for the federation of the empire—of or permanents in the way of formulating apin for the federation of the empire—of or permanents, increased. My sympathy with their grand idea has led me, though disapproving of some of their, or indeed on any, lines, to watch as anxious expectation while others, infinitely more competent and infinential habits of redderation. But I have seen, I regret to say, no new light from their indices the concept of the case, that is the exact said of the case, that is the exact said of the case, that is the protect of the case, that is impossible for me—accurately to gauge the depth of the national sentiment, to mark the directions and estimate the offer the local affairs. It is difficult for any man—I confess it is impossible for me—accurately to gauge the depth of the national sentiment, to mark the directions and estimate the confession of the early and affairs. It is difficult for any man—I confessit is impossible for me—accurately to gauge the depth of the national sentiment. The mark the directions and estimate the confession of the ca We Must Defend Ourselves.

What Canada Should Do. What Canada Should Do.

Now, sir, I have no confidential information to impart nor any new facts to reveal. But I will tell you frankly the opinion which, as a civilian, I have long held, and it is a view which I think must be the explanation of that remarkable speech. For my part I am ready to assume that in such a struggle England would strain every nerve for success. But she would as she should, use her forces to the best advantage. Now England is a country of 40,000,000, maintaining a relatively small regular army, said by the commander-in-chief, to have too much work to do, and obliged to provide 50,000 men for India and thousands more for red spots dotted round the to provide 50,000 men for india and thous-ands more for red spots dotted round the globe. It is, I think absurd to expect that she would enter into a glgantic land war with the States, a self-contained country of 65,000,000 and 4,000 miles distant from her base of supplies. The war would be for England mainly a naval war. She would use her troops in connection with naval

England mainly a naval war. She would use her troops in connection with naval operations on the seaboards, keeping the fleet as the base; and we ourselves would have to stand the brunt of the attack on the interior of Canada. This opinion I shall venture to hold till lisee some reasoned contradiction by some responsible Imperial military authority.

Well, what follows? Sir, as a good Canadian, I try to believe? as much as I can of what is necessary to our case, and it is thus an article of my creed, received rather through faith than reason, that each one of us is worth ten of our neighbors! And yet even thus there are 15,000,000 Yankees in excess!

And so, looking over our widely extended country, our scattered population, our level, rich, fertile, accessible and traversable regions, I do not perceive that the utmost valor and endurance could secure us against a hostile military occupation, and I believe that the ultimate issue of the contest would be decided far away on the American seaboard.

This, however, also I believe, that we would do our duty as brave defenders of our country, and that no temporary triumph of force over justice would lead us to yield to our foes that allegiance which would be the only realy valuable attribute of success. But, sir, we are called on, we have long been called on, to do something more than hitherta towards defence from attacks of whatever power. What shall our answer be?

It is, I think, admitted by reasonable

of whatever power. What shall our answer be?

It is, I think, admitted by reasonable men that while we have no voice in the policy and, but very slight material interest in the issues on which most often peace or war may hang, our contribution should be voluntary and relatively small. But I think that both those who look to federation and those who look to independence as the ultimate outcome may well agree that we should enlarge our present consideration. I am not for adding seriously to the appliances for aggressive war. But I believe in a moderate expenditure in the fortification of our more important ports as yet undefended, so as to protect them against a surprise by fast cruisers. Their protection against powerful fleets and forces must in general remain dependent on the command of the sea by the British fleet.

Now, sir, I have done. I believe that moving on these lines we shall best fulfill our obligations to Canada first and to the empire as a whole, best prepare for what ever future may be in store for us, best fulfil that vow which as a native-born canadian I presume to offer for all my compatriots, including in their spirit those true Canadians who drew their first breath elsewhere:

"Our fathers passed with their legends, Their tales of wow and dearth."

"Our fathers passed with their legends,
Their tales of woe and dearth—
Our fathers held by purchase,
But we by the right of birth!
Our hearts where they rocked our cradles,
Our love where we spent our toll,
And our faith and our hope and our honor,
We pledge to our native soil."

We piedge to our native soil.

Replies to Mr. Blake's address Mr. McNaught called upon Lieut.

Col. Denison to give a ten-minute speech on the points raised by Mr. Blake. In the course of a vigorous speech the colonel alluded to Mr. Blake's statement that there was not a gleam of light on the subject of Imperial federation, and in opposition to this cited the great progress made by the cause which he represented during the last ten years. He was satisfied that as soon as the English people seriously discussed the subject of their food supply they would put a fax on food, not to benefit Genada but to safeguard themselves. He eshoed Mr. Blake's hopes for friendship with the United States, but quoted Mr. Ross words as to the fact that Canada has not been the aggressor in by gone troubles, and added a dedication of his confidence that six million northern men could defend their homes and soil.

"The views duoted by Mr. Blake were those of English statesman would dare, to use such language how.

"Shouts for "Parkin" brought the Principal of Upper Canada College the his feeting an impassioned speech he took exception to Mr. Blake's remark about ino gleam of light in the Principal of Upper Canada College the his feeting of Imperial unity, including the friendship for the cause evinced by such judges of public opinion as Mr. Ohamberiain and the Duke of Devonshire. Everything was tending to 't, he declared. Replies to Mr. Blake.

Dr. Grant, of Kingston, Will Go to the Polls and Vote Against odw Probibition. Tow has

He Believes a Prohibition Law Would Be Hurtful to the Cause of Temperance.

(Correspondence Toronto Globe.)

The government of Canada has promised that the mind of the people regarding the prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicants shall be ascertained by means of a plebiscite. Parliament will probably be asked at its next session to provide means for taking the vote. If a majority vote yea, the government will be under a moral obligation to introduce the necessary legislation to give effect to the vote; for even though the popular will shall have been ascertained in an extra-consti-tutional way, the government, by adopting the plebiscite, incurs the responsibility of accepting the verdict and giving it the As yet it has not been stated officially

you in favor of prohibition?" or, whether we shall also be asked as to our willingness to bear our share of the direct taxation which the change may involve. Neither has it been stated as yet whether a majority of those actually voting, or a majority of the whole electorate, shall be considered by the government to be an adequate expression of the popular will. But, once the principle of the plebiscite has

whether the question shall simply be "Are

been accepted, both of these points are of minor importance, though I have no wish to belittle either of them.

The matter of transcendent importance is that the government has promised, in at the Liberal convention of 1893, to submit to direct vote a question involving not only greaf commercial, manufacturing and in-dustrial interests, but also popular habits and tastes and public morality. The pre-mier must have thought well before giving the promise. He must have come to the conclusion that there was something unworthy of statesmen in paltering longer with a question which had agitated the public for many years, and had been staved off by glittering unrealities. He must have decided that to deal straightforwardly with

It and to throw upon the whole people the decision was wiser, and certainly more

moral, than to try and humbug sincere advocates of prohibition with subterfuges or vague promises.

Time to Consider Our Duty. Unquestionably he has taken a great risk; but if his doing so springs from trust in the good sense of the people, as we have a right to suppose, it is high time for us to consider our duty in the premises with all seriousness and calmness. So far as I know, the proposal to enforce prohibition has never yet been submitted by a govern ment to the votes of any nation in the world. Municipalities, counties, provinces, states, have voted for and have actually tried prohibition, but for a Dominion, scattered over half a continent, to try it, especially with a boundary line of thousands of miles, on the other side of which it is lawful to import, manufacture and sell, is an experiment that one is tempted

to term quixotic. And yet-judging by the results of votes which have been taken in Manitoba, Ontarlo and the Maritime provinces—the people seem ready to try the experiment. to prohibition, but who dislike the liquor traffic and sympathize with the moral fer vor of many who are fighting against it, declined to go to the polls. But this class may take the same attitude when a Dominion prohibitory law is proposed.

Though a sane, we are a young people, and, therefore, not disinclined to try a big experiment. We feel-with ill-founded con fidence-that should it fail it will be quite easy for us to go back to the former state of things, just as in 1884 the Scott act, carried in nearly the whole of Ontario, was in a few years repealed by majorities larger than those by which it had been

Is this the reason why the great organ

of public opinion have as yet said little or nothing on the subject? Or is it because party interests or their own circulation would suffer if they took a decided stand against prohibition? If the former be the reason, they have not considered how much nore is involved in Dominion than in local legislation, ... If the latter, only those who are willing themselves to risk something have the right to blame them. Clergymen in active work are not free to take any side but one on this questions and, there-fore, silence on their part is legitimate. There is hardly one who has not in his congregation parishlopers who have suffered, directly or indirectly, because of drunkenness, and to these, even a Scriptural ar gument against prohibition seems a plea for drunkenness or a refusal to put a stop to 'its ravages. When that comes from their own minister it seems to them like a blew from the sanctuary. The average politician has also good reason for keeping silence. He well knows, how intensely ome of his friends and some of his foes feel on the subject. It is not for him give offence to the one class and aid and comfort to the other.
But there are men in Canada—employers

of labor, mechanics trusted by their fellows, educational authorities, students of history and sociology, literary men and others-competent and also free to speak out on this great public, non-party and moral question. With submission, it seems to me that it is their duty to do so now, and as no man has a right to ask others when he himself is unwilling to give or do, according to the measure of his ability, I propose to offer a contribution to the dison. After long and earnest consideration I have come to the conclusion that a Dominion prohibitory law would be hurtful to the cause of temperance and most hurt-ful to general public and private morality. Believing this, it is surely my duty to go to the polls and to vote "No" to the question, "Are you in favor of prohibition?" In another communication I shall give some of the reasons that have led me to this conclusion. G. M. GRANT. Kingston, Dec. 4.

ROSSLAND MINES. Another Big Deal in the Sale of the

L'an mount North & warn The most important news of the past week was the sale of the No. 1, a highly pichising Red mountain property lying near the War Lagle and the Josie, The deal was made through Alex. Dick, but the identity of his principals is not an rounced. The consideration is \$200,000, of which an initial payment of \$50,000 has been made. The No. 1 is practically undeveloped, and it is most gratifying Hall & Co.

that the property should have commanded such a price.

The hig strikes in the War Eagle and the Deer Park, reported last week, have improved during the past seven days,

and the showing now is better than The announcement is made that the Le Roi from now our with output 2,000 tons per week. The Exening Star has joined the shinning list, and is now sending out its first consignment of ore. The shipments since last reported aggregated 1,275 tons, divided as follows: Le Roi. 1,030; Iron Mask, 90; Centre Star. 45; Lily May, 30; War Eagle, 15; Cliff, 15.—Rossland Miner.

SONS OF ENGLAND.

Annual Banquet of Local Lodges Held Last Evening.

The local lodges of the Sons of Enevening, about 100 being present. In the absesnce of Hon. Col. Prior, and Provincial Parliament," proposed by Mr. J. G. Taylor and replied to by Sir Hibbert Tupper, Premier Turner and Mr. Helmcken; "The Army, Navy and Volunteers," proposed by Dr. Hart and responded to by Col. Gregory, "S. O. E. of British Columbia," proposed by Capt. Wolley and responded to by Mr. Jos. Critchley; "Sister Societies," by Mr. Helmcken and Mr. Partridge; and "The Ladies," by Capt. Rudlin. The council to whom credit is due for the success of the banquet was composed of Messcs. J. Williams chairman, J. G. Taylor, Lankin, F. Tubbs and H. E.



HON. A. B. ROUTHIER, The Quebec judge, who is mentioned next Lieutenant-Governor of the

The Hepple Party Safe-Dimage Done by Heavy Rains.

Last evening the Free Press publishedoseveral extracts from a letter receivthat there could be no foundation for mouth of the Stewart river 400 miles nearer Dawson than Lake Taglish, on Octobed 11th. (At that time the party were all well, and acting on the advice of Mr. Wilson the Heddle Hepple party decided to winter at Stewart river, and not go into the Klondike until the spring. In the Hepple party were Myssrs. Hepple, Gilchrist, Hoggan and

W. Wilkinson, the latter from Wellington. This will be pleasing news to the relatives and friends of the several persons in the party, and will change their sorrow into joy. The heavy rains of the past few days have done considerable damage in this district, and last night caused a portion of the hillside between the E. & N. Railway and the Galedonian grounds to slip The roadway and race track is blocked by the debris, and it also under-mined the railway trestle to such an ex-

tent as to prevent the passage of the regular passenger train from Welling-ton, Passenger trains were transferred to the train on this side of the slide. The whole of the Caledonian grounds have been inundated, but the water has washed out a large piece of the roadway the south end of the grounds. E. & N. Railway Co. had a torce of men at work this morning repairing the damage to the railway bridge, and it was expected that traffic would be resumed

this afternoon.
The ship Occidental, Captain Weaver, arrived om Sunday at Departure. Bay from Yokohama. She was 50 days making the trin and had light winds until the last ten days when she struck some rough weather. From then till the ter-mination of her voyage she experienced heavy winds and seas, but escaped any serious damage.

The shin Fort George, Captain Morse, arrived at Departure Bay yesterday morning after a very stormy passage. She left San Francisco on the 3rd inst. By the 7th the wind increased to a heavy southwest gale with heavy westerly sea. The sails were blown away and the ballast shifted, throwing the ship on her beam ends, which kept all hands engaged for twenty-four hours moving the ballast to right the ship, dent and general manager of the

Thousands of Pirgrims Almost Miraculously Healed by South American

pepsia and indigestion, physicans and remedies could give me but temporary relief until South American Mervine was recommended to me. I produced a bottle and got great relief from the first few doses. The swelling and soreness in my stomach repidly disappeared, and in a very short time I was an esolutely cured. It has brought robust health." Thomas Sullivan, Arnprior, Ont.

Ont.

WHITE

Empress of India Arrives from Hong Kong and Yokohama-A Pleasant Voyage. (2009)

She Brings No News of the Long Overdue Steamer Pelican-Watch Kept for Her.

The thirty-fourth voyage of the Empress of India, one of the trio of big whte liners, owned by the Canadian Pacific S. S. Company, was, saving during gland held their annual banquet last the last seven hundred miles, a most pleasant passage, the weather being fine and the ocean calm until when a day out Capt. Wolley occupied the chair and and the bassengers were introduced to from port the winds churned up the sea there were also present Sir Hibbert and the bassengers were introduced to Tupper, Premier Turner, Mayor Redfern. M. P. P., and Lieut. Col. Gregory.
The toasts were "The Queen," proposed by the chairman; "The Dominion When the Proposed by the chairman; "The Dominion When the Proposed Proposed by the chairman; "The Dominion of the Northern Pacific Line, which is now 64 days out from Port Tientsin. When the Empress sailed from Rokula-ma—she left that port on Dec. 3rd much anxiety was being entertained for the overdue vessel and steamship men are beginning to pull long and anxious faces when discussing the missing steamer. The Empress kept a watch for her during the whole trip and nad provisions and water placed aside for her in case she was found. The Pelican has but provisions for 90 days on board and providing she has not been waterlogged, and her lazarette, which is situate in the forward hold, flooded, the crew are still provisioned for about thirty days. She has no passengers. If her lazarette has been flooded-which shipping men say is most likely to have occurred—the provisions will have been spoilt, and if so, ere now many of the crew will have succumbed to the pangs of starvation. The Empress had but eighteen saloon succumbed to the pangs of starvation.

The Empress had but eighteen saloon passengers, but few intermediate, and 156 Chinese, 26 of whom go to swell the population of Victoria's Chinese Casey Walkley, King & Casey on account contract 1897.

Expenditure to date chargeable to Messrs, Walkley, King & Casey (Physical Rev.) quarter. The Chinese passengers as is customary met Dr. Watt at the quarantine station and went through the usual formalities of bath, etc., which ensured their entry into Canada in a state of cleanliness. The saloon passengers were Mr. S. Shimizu, the new Japanese consul for Victoria and Vancouver, his wife and three children; H. A. J. Macray, of Dodwell, Carlile & Co., who is making his annual visit to the offices of his company on this side of the Pacific, and wife; Mr. J. Evans, an American engineer, who has been for some time past putting locomotives together and instructing the little men of Japan to build, eanip and manage the new steeds; Mr. T. Morimuha, a Japanese merchant,

resident at New York; C. J. Mitebell, a drummer for a St. John's, Newfound-land cigarette house; Miss Lillian Cobb and Miss Lydia J. Kay, missionaries en route to Buffalo from Shanghai and a number of tourists, among whom were Mr. and Miss Everest, two well known Californians; Lieut. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. D. J. Lamberts, Lieut. Basil.

eduseveria extracts from a recovery and Rev. and Mrs. E. C. McKenzie stewart. Rev. Mr. Stewart edified the stated that the Hepple party had not oftel men, baggage men, c. P. R. offireached Dawson, and that it was reporticals and others who went out to the ed that they had been drowned in Lake big liner on the Willapa with several Taglish. Mr. Thos. Wilson, who recent- tunes on the bagpipes. He and Mrs. ly returned from the Klondike, states Stewart were passengers from Australia on the Kaiser-IHand, when that vesse suffered so severely in a typhoon about the report when it was sent out, for he two months ago. The freight of the passed the Heddle party, with which the liner was as usual a mixed cargo of Hepple party had amalgamated, at the general Chinese and Japanese merchandise. She continued her voyage to Vancovver early this morning.

THE BIG MINING DEAL.

Col. Ridpath Denies That the Le Roi Has Been Sold. The Spokesman-Review of Spokane has

the following regarding the reported sale of the Le Roi mine to the British American Corporation: Colonel W. M. Ridpath, treasurer of the Le Roi Company, was seen at his home at midnight after the receipt of

Rossland dispatch. He expressed much surprise at the news and was emphatic in asserting that there was nothing in it as far as the Le Roi was con-"Our people have left London," said "Senator Turner is in Washington and Col. Peyton is on his way over from

London. They never sent any word here regarding such a deal and I am sure that there is no truth in the statement that the Le Roi has been taken over by the syndicate mentioned.' "Is it not possible that the deal may have been consummated since colonel Peyton and Senator Turner left Lon-

don?" "No such deal could have taken place without our knowing it here. There is nothing in it as far as the Le Roi is "There is no doubt that the Josie is

sold to Governor Mackintosh's syndicate, is there?" "There is no doubt about that. knew of the deal the next day after it was consummated. I don't remember the name of the syndicate, but it is the one that Governor Mackintosh is con-

rected with.' "Is it not likely that the Poorman is included in the list of eight other Rossland properties?" "No. I noticed that the Spokesman-

Review stated some time since that there was a deal on for the sale of the Poorman to that syndicate and I would like to know where you got the story. I am sure it was not authentic, for I am presi-Captain Morse has been at sea for over pany and if there was any deal on for 30 years and pronounces this trip the the property I would surely know it and worst he ever experienced.—Free Press. I assure you that I never heard of it the property I would surely know it and except through your paper." "Do you know anything about the other properties referred to or whether the

syndicate has contemplated the purchase of so many properties?"
"I am not in a position to know what For years I was distressed with dysepsia and indigestion, physicans and without foundation." It is the syndicate has in view. I only know that the statements as to the Le Roi are without foundation." A few days since after the deal where-

into their hands, but many more will follow. I could give you the names of all of them, and the list would surprise you, but I cannot in honor do so at pre-The news will be ripe within a few weeks, and it will be the biggest thing that ever happened in Rossland and the biggest thing that has ever hap-pened for the welfare of the camp." It has been common gossip in mining

terested that the British American Corporation has been negotiating for the controlling interest in the West Le Roi & Josie Company and that the deal has been nearing a culminating point. This deal was in progress at the time the Great Western negotiations fell through and Governor Mackintosh was in the city prepared to close both deals at the time, but there was a hitch in the proecedings. It is understood that all objections have been removed and that the transfer of the controlling interest in the West Le Rol & Josie will take place as soon as the legal requirements are

The Great Western negotiations have been renewed and it is probable that the property will be sold to the syndicate when the stockholders meet in Rossland on December 27th, the price being at the rate of 121/2 cents per share.

WATERWORKS LOAN.

No Money Now Available to Go On With the Work at the Lakes.

The following statement prepared by the water commissioner at the request of Ald. Partridge gives details of expenditure on account of the waterworks loan: Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1896, \$119.880 60

Expenditure during 1897—
Walkley, King and Casey, 75
per cent. extras. \$
Reservoir
Completion of new road
R. Herring's report
Fillars and brackets ordered
by Jorgensen
Raising cofferdam
Connecting pipe to filter beds.
Second hand pump.

8,250 17

THREE GREAT MEN.

Representatives of Three Great Nations.

ONE OF THEM DEVISED PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

A Medicine That Is the Wonder of the Age.

THE ABLEST MEDICAL MEN RECOM MENDIT.

Makes People Well When Other

Prescriptions Fail. Three men have done a mighty work for the profession of medicine, and they

will ever be remembered as true benefactors of the human race. Right Honorable Lord Lister, President of the Royal Society; Professor Edward E. Phelps, M.D., of Dartmouth College; and Professor Charles Richet, of the Unisversity of Paris; are men

that have lived to benefit mankind. Professor Edward E. Phelps, who gave the world his famous Paine's Celery Compound, has gone to his well earned reward, but his great medicine still saves men and women every day. Thousands live to-day who life, health and vigor to Paine's Celery Compound, the mighty disease banisher. The weak, nervous, sleepless, rheumatic, neuralgic, dyspeptic and constipated are soon made hale and vigorous, and the deadly dangers of

liver and kidney troubles are soon dissipated. There is now no necessity for continuing in agony and danger when such a rescuing agent as Paine's Celery Compound is held out to sufferers. Paine's Celery Compound assuredly cures. Its thousands of magnificent testimonials in the past are sufficient proof. Have you tried it?

THE JAPANESE CONSUL. Mr. Skimizu, the New Consul for B.C. Arrives on the Empress.

Among the passengers on the R.M.S. Empress of India which arrived yesterday evening, was a short, yet bright and intelligent looking Japanese gentleman, Mr. S. Shimizu, the new senting the land of the Mikado at Victoria and Vancouver in the stead of Mr. Nosse, the late consul. Mr. Shimizu, who is accompanied by his wife and children, is not new to British Columbia, for it is but three years since he left Vancouver after representing Japan in that city for about two and a half years. Since then he has been acting as consul at Hongkong. Mr. Shimizu says it gives him much pleasure to be back again in British Columbia, for he is, he says, fond of the society of the people of this prov-

"Japan," says Mr. Shimizu, "is com mercially, financially, and, in fact, in every way most active. Since October last the gold standard has been in force in Japan, and merchants and business men specific highly in favor of the new

Mr. Shimizu will take up his residence at Vancouver.

CHILEAN CABINET RESIGNS. Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Dec. 15.-The entire Chilean Cabinet has resigned. The event has caused a sensation. The Ont.

For sale by Dean & Hiscocks and mined to cut a wide swath in the camp. The Josie is the first property to fall miership of Orrego Huco.

COULD NOT DECIDE

John Haggerty and Leonard Pusey the Only Ones Voted for for Street Superintendent.

Other Business Transacted at the Regular Meeting of the Council Last Evening.

There was quite a large attendance at the council meeting last evening, the interest being in the election of a street superintendent vice James Wilson, resigned. Although a number of applications were received, no choice was made, the aldermen being unable to decide between John Haggerty and J. Leonard Pusey, who received four votes each on the first, second, third and fourth bat-lots. As there seemed to be no prospects of breaking the deadlock the election of superintendent was deferred for a

Mr. Camsusa asked for the improvement of Yates street in front of his property, there being no drain to carry off the water. Referred to the street

A complaint was received from A. W. Jones, executor of the Finlayson estate, who stated that cellars on wharf street had been flooded by water backing up in the sewer.

The mayor explained that the trouble was caused by the high tides backing up into the sewer from the outlet. It could be remedied by turning some of the water into the Johnson street sewer, the cost of which would be from \$75 to \$80. In answer to Ald. McCandless the mayor said he understood that the water backed up from the outlet at Clover

Ald. Partridge, McCandless and Kinsman thought that if high water affected the Wharf street basements it must affect all basements, but the mayor thought the Wharf street basements were the lowest in the city.

The engineer was authorized to remedy the trouble, as suggested by him. J. E. Elliott, secretary of the board of fire underwriters, asked for information as to any improvements made in the fire department, and also when the new water works would be ready. The letter was referred to the fire wardens, chief with causing the death of Matthew Mc engineer, mayor and water works com-

Ald. Partridge objected to the water commissioner being added, he contending that the commissioner had been ignored ah year and it was too late to notice

The city clerk of Windsor, N. S., acknowledged Victoria's contribution to the fire relief fund. Received and filed. The engineer reported that the work on Frances avenue could not be carried on to advantage during the wet season. Simon Leiser and one hundred other merchants, truckmen and expressmen petitioned that the express and truck men be allowed to retain their stand on Yates

pressmen at present.

from in front of his property on Fern- tribe. He was taken to the provincial wood road and for \$25 damages done to his property by the water. Referred to the street committee.

The report of the back committee, submitting the agreement arrived at with the backmen, as outlined in Saturday's Times, was discussed at length.

Ald. Partridge considered the arrangement was a good one; Ald, McCandless did not think that Bastion street was wide enough for two hacks, and Ald. Stewart said the same objection applied to Fort street, east of Government street.

The report was adopted, after being amended to do away with the two hacks on Bastion street and the two at the northeast corner of Fort and Government

The finance committee submitted accounts amounting to \$4,991.77, including the school accounts. After passing the civic elections regula tions by-law, the council adjourned.

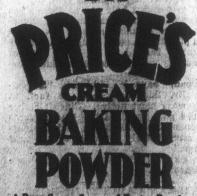
DANGEROUS POISONS IN PLAS-TERS.

Belladona and Aconite plasters would not be used at all if their dangerous qualities were more generally known. These drugs may be absorbed by the system and cause serious trouble. 'Quickcure" has been recommended as being entirely free from anything which could possibly injure even a child and no plaster removes pain so quickly. The 50c. and \$1 size pots of "Quickcure" hold three and nine times the quantity of trial size; only a little is required,

He-It doesn't really seem possible that Queen Victoria can be as old as

She-As old as what? He-Why as old as this paper infers. He-It doesn't exactly say, but it has un article here entitled "Some Facts an article here entitled About Victoria, B. C."-Boston Courier.

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.



10 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NANAIMO NOTES. The Hepple Party Reported Lost-The Thompson Case Remanded.

Mr. Chas. Cheatwood, writing from Dawson, on Oct. 2nd, states that it was reported that the Hepple party had been lost at Lake Tagish. Parties who left the lake Tagish. Parties who left the lake subsequent to the Hepple party had not seen them on the way, and the Hepple party had not arrived at Dawson. The only person known to be in the the party, other than William Hepple, son of Wm. Hepple, of the Crescent hotel, is a man named Wilkinson, from Wolliesten Mr. Chastwood expresses Wellington. Mr. Cheatwood expresses the hope that the report is not true, but is afraid it is. He also states that Harry

Wilkinson, W. Van Houten and himself are well fixed for the winter. Mr. W. Hepple, senior, has not received a word to believe that the report will turn out At the City police court this morning,

Mr. H. A. Simpson, counsel for Adam Thompson, charged with falsifying the city books, applied for a further remand Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. F. McB. Young, for the prosecution, and Magistrate Simpson

66 3-4 hours, the quickest ever made by this collier. Capt. Salmond says the smoking of a man out of the smokestack, was not as serious as telegraphed. to clamber out themselves, which they did in double quick time. None of the

Mr. Raefele Luperini, a native of Italy, aged 51, died at his residence on Milton street yesterday afternoon. The deceas ed leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss.-Free Press.

INDIAN DOCTOR ARRESTED.

He Was Instrumental in Causing th Death of a Naas River Indian.

Joe, the medicine man of the Naas river Indians, was brought down on the steamer Boscowitz, which arrived this morning, by J. D. Wells, mining recorder and special constable for the Omineca district, to whom he was given in charge at Naas, where he was committed for trial on the charge of conjury. Joe was arrested on the complaint of several if the missionaries and charged Millan, also of the Naas tribe, McMillan was sick with a high fever and Joe. the medicine man, went to his cabin with his face painted, his long hair hanging about, and after dancing and screaming demonically in a manner not calculated to cause any relief to his patient, he began to act upon him. First the unfortanate man, who was already in a great heat from the fever, was beaten about the body and excited until his temperature was exceedingly high and then the fiendish doctor threw cold water over the sick man. This and several other inhuman acts, were according to Joe, the doctor(?) now under arrest, to relieve the patient. As can readily be imagined, the victm died soon afterwards When It was explained that there was no the news reached the missionaries they intention of moving the truck and ex- promptly complained and Joe was arrested and tried on the charge of conjury The firewardens recommended the adoption of the chief's report of last week and that Messrs. E. W. Bradley of the peace is a missionary to the Nass and Geo. Collyer be appointed in place river Indians resident at Greenville, a of H. J. O'Leary and W. Murray. small village on the Naas. Joe feels his A. R. Sherk asked for \$2 for labor in he says is illtreatment and infringement digging a drain to allow water to run of his privilege as medicine man to the gaol where he will await trial.

SLOOP REPORTED LOST.

Sloop Bound to Copper River Said to to Have Been Lost in Dixon's Entrance.

The steamer Coquitlam, which arrived this morning from Lynn Canal and northern British Columbia ports, brings news that it is reported at Bella Bella that a small 10-ton sloop, which left the Sound a short time ago, bound for the Copper river, has been lost in Dixon's entrance The news was brought to Bella Bella by a small halibut fishing sloop, whose occupants saw the little sloop with a flag of distress at her mast head. They would have succored her, but a squall sprang up. When the weather cleared no sight of her and the halibut fishers departed, firmly impressed with the opinion that she was lost

On the way down the Coquitlam spent three days fishing on the halibut fishing banks at Stevens' Island, and with her catch and that of the Capilano, she rought as much as 52,000 pounds of helibut to Vancouver. She had a very rough trip from Queen Charlotte Sound

THE OMINECA MURDER.

Among the passengers who arrived on that nothing has been done as yet, nor the Hootalinqua to McClinton's portage, full duty, an excess of work was vestigate the alleged murder of Isaac Jones, the prospector whom his late partner, William Adam Gordon, now waiting trial on the charge of theft at the provincial goal, is alleged to have killed. The work of investigating the circumstances of the death of Jones will be pushed in the spring, when Mr. Wells thinks the body of the missing man will be found for the Stickine Indians usually find the bodies of men who die from starvation or exhaustion during the win-

ter, as soon as the snow clears. The general impression in Omineca is that Gordon has done away with his partner. He has a bad character in that | the river was very fine.

Woodville, Ont., Feb. 23rd, 1897. It gives us great pleasure to testify to the excellent effects of Dr. Chase's Ca-tarrh Cure. It has completely cured me of Catarrh in the head. I praise it as an

JAS. STUART, Harness Maker.

Steamer Boscowitz Arrives From Northern British Columbia-Brings More Dogs.

Getting Ready to Sail-City of Seattle Sails

The steamer Boscowitz arrived this morning after a very rough trip from Queen Charlotte Island, Naas river and northern British Columbia, She had from his son since he left, and is inclined | many passengers and a large freight. On her deck was a large kennel containing two dozen Indian dogs, a further con-signment from Mr. Martin Lundberg, who is buying dogs from the Indians, of the north for a Victoria merchant. One of the dogs died on the way down. Among the passengers were Mr. Cunningham, the well known canner; Mr. consented, and Magistrate Simpson Wilson, engineer of the steamer Vigigranted the remand, the same bail to be lant, which is now tied up at Metlakahtla, having gone out of commission for The steamship Wellington, Capt. Sal- the winter; J. D. Wells, the mining remond, arrived at Departure Bay at noon corders and special constable for Omi-yesterday, having made the trip up in neca, who brought down an Indian prisnumber of Indians and Chinese. In her hold the Boscowitz had 200 cases of never been marked, nor was the claim clams from Drainey's cannery at Namu, recorded, nor could it be recorded as re 50 kits of oolachans from Port Essington, and many bales of furs from Skidegate, as well as a large quantity men were injured, but it might have of general freight. The Boscowitz will sail again for the north to-morrow even

> The steamer City of Seattle which sailed this morning for Lynn Canal, Juneau, and Wrangel, had in all 140 miners and others bound to the gold fields. The Seattle, while on the ways at Tacoma was, besides being extensively repaired, considerably improved. New water ng accommodation extended, so that when no cattle are offering, extra bunks can be fitted up, and as many as 700 passengers carried.

The sealing fraternity are actively engaged in making preparations for the spring cruise. On Thursday the schooner Doris, Captain McPhee, and the Libbie, Captain Fred Hackett, both of which vessels are now taking on stores, will sail, and on Tuesday next the schooners Mary Ellen, Captain Searle, and the Teresa, Captain Myers, will follow The two latter vessels are now on Turpel's ways being overhauled and extensively repaired.

The steamer Princess Louise arrived frem New Westminster early this afterioon. She did not sail from New Westminster until about 5 o'clock this morning. Among her passengers was one who missed the Australian liner at Vanconver, and was just in time to catch her here. He was put aboard in the Roads, a short distance from the outer

The steamer City of Topeka will sail for Alaska this evening with another large contingent of gold seekers. She will carry a large consignment of lumber

The R. M. S. Aorangi sailed for Honolulu and Australasia early this after-

Return of Mr. Saint Cyr, the Government Engineer, and His Party of Surveyors.

The River Is Navigable for Deep Draught River Steamers Until Late in the Fall.

"It's the route." That is the conclusion that Mr. Arthur St. Cyr, the Dominion government engineer, has arrived at in regard to the Stickeen-Teslin Lake route to the Yukon, and he has established his competency to form an opinion they looked for her again, but there was by making a thorough survey of the ernment to survey that route, his partition of the Hootalinqua river. This extablishing beyond a shadow of a doubt in October the water was still deep and field, Nov. 13th, 1896."

steamer Boscowitz this morning was J.
D. Wells, mining recorder and special constable of Omineca district. He says and they had to retrace their steps up the lakes, but the water was too swift for their barge and they had to retrace their steps up living. His stomach had refused to do the party to digestion, the cause of which he had, no doubt, furnished by errors of his previous living. His stomach had refused to do where they began a long and tedious thrown upon his liver, which organ, trip to salt water. When they started there was no snow on the ground and its duty. The liver, thus weakened,

was only partly frozen over. Mr. St. Cyr met a party of Americans entering the Hootalingua, they having the kidneys were in their turn over-ducided to winter there, instead of proceeding to Dawson. Many others, he being the agonizing pain on which the says, will do the same, and the river treatment he received had so little effect. will consequently be well prospected this We percieve, then, that the decomposing winter. He had heard at Skagway that food in our friend's stomach and intes-

the vical organs, find, in Ayer's Cherry

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. Application for an Injunction in Leovock vs. West & Deakin.

Judgment was given this morning by Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem on the in-junction application in the case of Lea-vock vs. West & Deakin. A temporary injunction had been granted on application of Mr. S. D. Schultz, on behalf of the plaintiff, restraining the defendants from disposing of a quarter share in the Jim Corbett claim, Renfrew district, V. I., which the plaintiff claimed to be entitled to. Yesterday a motion was made to continue this injunction till the trial. Mr. Archer Martin, on behalf of the defendants opposed the application, principally on the ground of delay on the part of the plaintiff, and that plaintiff had failed to show that the original claim was in fact staked and located as a mineral claim under the definition of the mineral act, so that an interest could be held in it by anyone. A number of af-

fidavits were filed on both sides. In granting the judgment Mr. Justice Walkem said the application must fail. Apart from the long delay since Feb. 22 last, on his own showing the plaintiff had not proved that the original claim in which he alleged he was entitled to a quarter interest ever had any evistence. There was no allegation that the claims had been located as required by, the oner, Miss Hunt, of Alert Bay, and a act. In fact, the plaintiff's own afquired by law. Before a man can come to court for an injunction he must show a title, which was not shown here, The motion wos dismissed with costs.

> SOLDIER'S BATTLE WITH DIRT What is dirt and what makes it dirt? I'hrust a spade into the ground and take ny a handful of soil. It is not dirt; it is clean earth. Rub it on your clothes and then it is dirt. "Dirt," said somebody is matter in the wrong place." That

loesn't go to the bottom of the question. but let it pass for now. Not only the desire to be able, but the need of being healthy obliges us to make a constant fight against dirt—dirt in our house, dirt in our bodies. But people were not always as dead set against dirt as most of us are to-day. "The fourth century," says a recent writer, "was the religious apo-theosis of Jirt. It was not because the church had any quarrel with clean skins but because bathing and washing wer among the luxuries renounced by bap-tism." The people followed the example of the priests, ignored water and laid the foundation for the plague and other awful epidemics of the Middle Ages. Now, the human body it like a house

with this difference: The body takes itself down and builds itself up continualy. As fast as the materials composing are worn out. Nature tries to remove hem immediately. So long as they are itally connected with it, they are clean, living tissue; so soon as they are dis-connected from it they are dirt. The dy can be, and is, poisoned by these roducts of its own necessary operations Diseases are bred that way.

Not long ago Mr. John Arthur Hodgetts passed through an experience which, when we rightly understand it, will throw light upon this proposition. "I was always healthy," he says, "up to April of last year (1895), when I began to feel extremely weak. I had a bad taste in the mouth, my appetite was poor, and after eating I had great pain at the chest and sides. My skin was sallow, and I had pain at my right a bitter fluid. I had an excruciating pain in my back, which came on two three times a day, and for hours I was in the most agonizing pain and had to be fomented with hot turpentine. For weeks together I never knew what it was to have a good night's rest and in the morning I felt as if I had not been to

"I lost flesh rapidly and was soon nohing but a skeleton, some of my friends saying that I was like a walking ghost. I was so weak that I could barely walk about and all who saw me thought I should not recover. As time went on I got worse and worse, the pain across my kidneys getting worse every day, until my wife thought I was not long for this world. I saw a doctor, but his medicines did not seem suited to my case. One doctor said I had congestion of the liver, and another said I was passing gall-stones and that an operation would

be the only cure. "I continued to endure great suffering route. Mr. St. Cyr had charge of one until July, 1895, when Mrs. Shirt, section of the party sent out by the gov- grocer, Langsett road, recommended me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. cular work being to make an examina- I got this medicine from Mr. Fallding, chemist, and after taking it a short time amination proved quite satisfactory, es- I felt much easier. I could eat well and what I took agreed with me. In conthe fact that that river is navigable and | tinued taking it and gradually all pain that too for deep draught river steamers until late in October. Mr. St. Cyr sur-until late in October. Mr. St. Cyr sur-Since then I have been in good health. itities that will pay handsomely." vered the river carefully from Teslin Lake to the Hootalinqua's confluence others to know what it has done for me. with the Lewis river, and he found You can publish this statement and reneither rapids nor bars to interfere with fer anyone to me. (Signed.) John Ar-No Investigation Will Be Made Until navigation. When he left the river late thur Hodgetts, 23 Montagu road, Shef-

there were no signs of ice.

It seems from his statement that his trouble began with a sharp attack of inwhen they reached Lake Bennett it failed in great part to transform the uric acid (a poisonous solid) into area, which is soluble in water. In this way good strikes had been made on the Hootalinqua, but if this was so it must have been after he left. All that he could say was that the gold found on the river was very fine.

In the party with Mr. St. Cyr. were a conducted in acute Bright's disease and the process of the strikes was the prime mover in the series of causes that gave him so much suffering and might—had not Mother Seigel's Syrup interposed—easily have culminated in acute Bright's disease and

partner. He has a bad character in that district, and to Mr. Wells' knowledge he has on two occasions threatened residents of that country with death. Wells himself interfered in a quarrel on Tom greek last summer when Gordon was trying to kill an Indian.

An Up-to-Date Catarrh Cure.

the river was very fine.

In the party with Mr. St. Cyr were Messrs. Alex Jamieson and J. Potts.

They reached Port Townsend on the Alki last evening and came over on the Kingston this morning. On the Alki were three men from Dawson, who brought a similar report to that which came on the Topeka.

Culminated in acute Bright's disease and so ended his life.

As we have said, good housekeeping is and endiess hand to hand fight against dirt; so is good body-keeping. This remedy is a great cleanser. It turns out the dirt. It throws the dangerous combustibles overboard from the ship. It cleans house. It makes the inside of the body as clean and wholesome Singers, public speakers, actors, auctioneers, teachers, preachers, and all who are liable to over-tax and irritate of the body as clean and wholesome as soap and water makes the outside. If Mr. Hodgetts had used it in April, 1805, I should not be writing this story about him under the light of my evening Pectoral, a safe, certain, and speedy relief. A timely dose of this preparation has prevented many a throat trouble. In the dirt pile up.

Satisfaction or , Your Money Back,

In accordance with our advertisements to guarantee our workmanship to the fullest extent and in every particular, and as an evidence that the Guarantee Card, which you will find in the pockets of Shorey's garments, means what it says, if you are wearing

Shorey's

Ready-to-Wear Clothing

and do not find it perfectly satisfactory in every particular and will communicate your complaints to us, we will see that you are satisfied or your money refunded.

H. SHOREY & CO., -Mfgs. of "Ready-to-Wear" Clothing.

IT RIVALS KLONDIKE

J. D. Wells, Mining Recorder of Omin eca. Reports Very Rich Strikes on Tom Creek.

Placers Running from \$1 to \$1.25 per pan-Averaging \$20 a Day to the Man.

There is gold everywhere in this rich Circle to the Kootenay. The latest rich strike reported is in the Omineca dis-

and easy of access—for there is a first class trail-it is easy to see that the far away gold fields of the Klondike are not the only rich gold lands of Western Canada.

There is no medicine in the world equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the cure of throat and lung diseases. This is a fact that has been proven in numberless cases. Here is a sample of thousands of letters received: "I have tried Chamberlain's Cough Remedy while suffering from a severe throat tive relief. I can unhesitatingly recommend it."—Edgar W. Whittemore Edit tor Grand Rivers (Kv.) Herald, For sale sale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, billousness or constina-tion, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small, and easy to take. Don't forget this.

A SPECIALTY. VICTORIA, B.C.

NOTICE Canadian Northwest-gold running in a is hereby given that application will be broad belt all the way from the Arctic made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, acquire, trict on Tom creek. Here Mr. J. D. Wells and his partners, Messrs. May and Lyon, have located two and a half miles of very rich placer ground, going from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to the pan. There is eight feet of gravel, and, says Mr. Wells, it pays about \$20 per day per man. The gold is very coarse and of high value, nuggets going in many cases as high as \$\frac{2}{2}\$ in value being found. Mr. Wells is of the opinion that it will run as high as \$\frac{2}{3}\$ to the cubic yard. For two or three years the lucky trio have been prospecting this country and much money has been invested by them, for they equip, operate and maintain a railway of

sti-30 to the cubic yard. For two or three years the lucky trio have been prospecting this country and much money has been invested by them, for they had faith in the richness of the creeks. Their efforts were not rewarded until this fall, when the rich strike was made on Tom creek. Mr. Wells, who is the mining recorder and special constable for the Omineca district, is very enthusiastic over his find and expects to reap a rich harvest of gold from it. With him the Klondike in Omineca.

The property of Wells and his companions will require capital to developit a sextensively as they wish, and is now here in the endeavor to secure the means to pursue the work. Besides the very rich placer find Messrs. Wells, May and Lyon have locatel a rich lode of free milling quartz, some samples brough down by him showing free gold sticking out like plums in a Christmas pudding. Nor is this all. The Omineca country is rich in asbestos. Mr. Wells seemingly good, but as yet it has not seemingly good, but as yet it has not been tested. At Kiskangas several rich strikes have also been made, quartz, having been found going as high as \$120.

Mr. Wells says that Capt. Black's and Col. Wright's people are doing very well, and like them, he is loud in his praises of the Omineca.

Mr. Wells says that Capt. Black's and Col. Wright's people are doing very well, and the foundation of the company working there took out as much as \$10,000, all of which was taken out by the most primitive methods of washing. When such finds are being made in this province, a creek which is but 125 miles from Hazelton of the same or any of them.

Mr. Wells says that Capt. Black's and the levy and collect tolls from all particles that will pay handsomely."

On Vital tage of the company working there took out as much as \$10,000, all of which was taken out by the most primitive methods of washing. When such finds are being made in this province, a creek which is but 125 miles from Hazelton of saw malendary or incidental rights, powers and privileges as may be ne

MAN, Solicitors for the Applicants.
Toronto, 1st December, 1897.

Toronto, Dec. 14.-Mrs. Janet Carlyle

family, died last night in this city aged

ing, sister of Thomas Carlyle, the

which is but 125 miles from Hazelton M'CARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREEL

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session by the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company of Ontario for an act to enable the said company to carry on business anywhere in the Dominion of Canada and to consolidate, define and declare its liabilities, obligations and powers.

E. T. MALONE,
Solicitor for Applicants. Solicitor for Applicants. TAKE NOTICE that application will be TAKE NOTICE that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited, for an act conferring on the company the following powers, in addition to those now possessed by them: To purchase or otherwise asquire the whole or any of the property and rights possessed by any rallway company incorporated by a charter or charters from the Legislative Assembly of the Povince of British Columbia, and to rarry out and perform the works specified in such charter or charters, and to carry on the Justice of the poince of British Columbia, and to rarry out and perform the works specified in such charter or charters, and operate the said railways, and to carry on the business of carriers by land or water, warehousemen and forwarding agents.

BODWELL, IRVING & DUFF, Solicitors for the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

Miners' Outfits

det, the author: cure of Saint Clotilde. As the the room the priest caught the eyes and fell on his knees i

Investigation Into Charges Vancouver, Dec. 17.-Son too previous and presumed sor his position when he condemn called "extraordinary conduc people who made charges aga Coll was appointed a comm investigate. Justice McColl s non on Wednesday. Now al nesses in this matter are loca vicinity of the city of Midway lieving that the commission wo next Tuesday at Midway, co they did not go to Vernon. have been a hardship to mak there, and it is claimed that J Coll should have consulted venience more. He lays him the charge of suiting Judge holding court at Vernon rath Midway, which is more con the accusers. The case must ed if the ends of justice are to

Cable Company Vive-Preside

lars in reaching out into new We intend to extend our line in to Odgen and Salt Lake and in Wyoming, Montana and Idal Moreover, the chances are tha sconer or later have lines to dike. Our understanding Canadian company is getting equip a line to Dawson City, only a question of time until i operation. Our lines now penet ly every state in the union, bu extensions contemplated the co we shall be able to compete Western Union in about every country. We shall build one from Leadville to Odgen and and another to Helena, thus with our Rocky Mountain and

BANK PRESIDENT GU Salt Lake, Dec. 17-James was found guilty in the Unit Oircuit Court at midnight f false entries in his reports to of the National Bank of this was found guilty on two count only technically. The penalt five to ten years' imprison con's prosecution grew out of a private institution of which

\$1.50 PER S

VOL. 16

Members of the Royal Fa

pare to Fly to Escape

pending Revolution

Weyler's Reception Most S -Menacing Attitude o Populace.

London, Dec. 17 .- According James Gazette private letter ere from Madrid say that ler's reception there was most and the government is so the menacing attitude of the that artillery have been sta concealed points commanding thoroughfares. The gunners cannot be relied upon. The wildest rumors are cu reports that preparations are a the flight of the members of

family to France at the first Madrid. Dec. 17.—The man found the other day in a ditch gosa with his hands and dressed as a woman, and who on the same train as Gen. W confessed he was tied and dres man's clothing by three men secret society because he fai sassinate Gen. Weyler. The he was warned of the plot and scious through the journey theing followed by an assassin

ALPHONSE DAUDET The Celebrated French Au Suddenly During Ding

New York, Dec. 17 .- The cording to a special to The H Paris, gives the following facts about the death of Alp At half past 7 the whole I at dinner. Mme. Daudet, the Leon and Lucien, Mile. Edm and Mile. Allard, Mme. Daud or. The gathering was a mer there was plenty of chat and Suddenly M. Dandet gave a c head fell back. He had fall syncope. It was then a quar Byerything was done that coul A messenger was at once Dr. Gilles de La Torrette. The anxiety was extreme, for Messengel no signs of recovering showed no signs of recovering pess. He had been carried to his wife and sons bent over utes of dreadful suspense reached the house and with

science was called into strong restoratives were and even an application of was tried, but it was too late. Daudet was dead. A PECULIAR PROCEE

prayers for the dead.

Judge Spinks Somewhat F thought that Justice McColl w Spinks, and which charges J Forks. They had good author

BRANCHING OUT Fostal Telegraph Cable Co. C Large Extensions. New York, Dec. 16 .- At a the directors of the Postal

"We are going to spend a I Pacific systems."