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NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

Outlook for the Golden Cache Mines Dealt With by President McKinlon.

Harrison Lake Stamp Mill Starting Up—Civic Committees for This Year.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 21.—(Special)—Vancouver got a taste of Klondike to-day, a long dog train parading the street, the pack sleighs being on wheels.  
At the meeting of the city council last night the following committees were struck: Finance, Ald. McQueen, Painter, McGinnis, Brown and Bruce; board of works, Ald. Hunter, Neelands, McPhaden, Foreman and McMoran; water and market, Ald. Brown, Townley, Neelands, McGinnis and McMoran; health, Ald. McGinnis, Townley, McQueen, Foreman and Brown; tramways, Ald. McGinnis, Foreman and Bruce; fire and police, Ald. McMoran, Townley, McQueen, McPhaden and Brown.  
The Old-Oregon performance last night packed the orchestra seats, every seat in the house including the four private boxes being occupied. The performance was better than of old and there were many interesting new features.  
The annual meeting of the Golden Cache Company took place last night. There was a good attendance. Many very important questions of grave interest were discussed, but justice could not be given to them under several columns and it would be impossible to give a very brief and at the same time satisfactory report. President McKinlon's remarks, however, in regard to the outlook for the Golden Cache might be quoted: "He said his opinion of the property was what it had been from the beginning—that it was a very good one. The more development that was done showed it to be every day. They were, of course, a little disappointed at the results of the clean-up, but there were many advantages connected with it that had to be taken into consideration. He was not in the least discouraged, nor did he think there was any need for discouragement; in fact, the superintendent at the mine reported it to be in a better position than ever. The market value of the shares inflated market value which the shares commanded some time ago, Mr. McKinlon stated that the directors were in no way responsible for this, but that the market was the blame rested with the holders of the company and the brokers who had hoarded the shares. He further added that if any of the shareholders sacrificed their shares by selling at 30 cents per share, he would buy them back at 50 cents per share. The Fire Mountain mill, Harrison Lake, started up to-day, or was to have started up, according to a letter dated 15th instant, in which the manager stated that the mill was now being operated from Friday until further notice. It was also stated that gold was visible in the ore at every blast in the tunnel and winze. The winze is now in 167 feet and the winze down 80 feet.

LIBERAL PLACE HUNTERS.

HAMILTON, Jan. 21.—(Special)—There is friction among the Liberals here over the appointment of a registrar. Hon. J. M. Gibson wants to appoint R. K. Hope, and Editor Gardiner of the Times, a Liberal journal, is anxious to secure the position for himself. Gardiner has openly denounced the appointment of Hope, and will oppose Col. Gibson if the appointment goes through.

MCKINLEY'S POLICY.

He Does Not Want Trouble With Spain but His Hand May Be Forced.  
LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Times in an editorial this morning on Mr. Hill's speech in the House of Representatives on Wednesday says: "We assume that President McKinley does not wish his hand to be forced by the opposite party. He does not want war with Spain because his heart is set on promoting the economic and commercial development of the United States, and it remains doubtful whether he will prove strong enough to resist the pressure brought to bear upon him. One of the usual kaleidoscope changes in American policy has been just effected. The Cuban question is evidently much graver than it was two days ago and the government is not any stronger. An accident may precipitate anything."

HALF-MADE MONEY.

Long Concealed Counterfeits on the Bank of Montreal Discovered With the Plates.  
New York, Jan. 20.—In a frame house on Ann street, West Hoboken, police officer Walter Nash last night found \$85,000 in counterfeit \$100 Canadian bills. The money was only printed on one side. In this house in January, 1896, William Brockway, the notorious forger, and Mrs. Abbie Smith were arrested by secret service agent Buge and a quantity of counterfeit money was found. Brockway was tried, found guilty of counterfeiting, and sentenced to a long term in New Jersey, while the Smith woman received a sentence of six years. Mr. Nash, who lives next door, searched the attic and found concealed between the beams of the flooring the counterfeit money and plate. The bills are on the Bank of Montreal, Agent Brockway, the secret service, has been notified, and will take charge of the plate and bills. The house will probably be thoroughly searched again.

FRENCH CLERICALS ATTACKED.

The Premier Denies That They Sacrifice the Government or Constitute a Peril.  
PARIS, Jan. 21.—During the debate in the chamber of deputies to-day on the estimates of the department of public worship M. Berard denounced the "dangers of clericalism." The Premier, M. Meline, declared that there was no grounds for such fears. He denied that the government is composed of clericals or that it is under the influence of clericalism. He said that the danger of clericalism is only put forward to divert attention from the revolutionary peril. Ex-Minister Goblet then moved the separation of church and state, which was defeated by 309 to 192 votes.  
Several members denounced the interference of Chief Rabbi Zadokkahn in the Esterhazy affair, whereupon M. Millard replied that the chief rabbi had acted improperly he could be deprived of his salary.  
M. de Mahy called attention to the propaganda of English and German propagandists in various parts of France, denouncing them and appealing to "spies" and as being a "veritable peril to the existence of the Fatherland."

THE SULTAN'S WICKED PARTNER.

A Beautiful Rich Princess Conferred Upon the Man Most Responsible for Recent Villainies.  
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—The Globe-Democrat has received a cable from Vienna which says: "A sensation has been created in diplomatic and official circles here by the news just received from Constantinople that the Sultan, as a crowning mark of his good-will, has caused his universally execrated favorite, Ilij Bey, to marry the Princess Mediah Hanen Odiell, half-sister of the late Khedive Tewfik of Egypt, and as first cousin of the Sultan, a member of the imperial Ottoman family.  
"The Princess is well known for her wealth and beauty and is much liked by the Sultan. For the past three years Ilij Bey, a man of the humblest Arab extraction, who was educated for a lawyer, has been the most powerful man in Turkey. As he is regarded as primarily responsible for the Armenian massacres as well as for all the troubles which the foreign powers have had with the Sultan, the news of this fresh mark of favor conferred upon him by his master has created a feeling of uneasiness and dismay here, and is held to indicate the imminence of further difficulty at Constantinople."  
Fifteen Miners Killed.  
BRUSSELS, Jan. 21.—While a cage containing fifteen miners was being hoisted in the shaft of the Bonne Esperance mine at Wasene, in Hainaut, the cable broke, and the occupants of the cage were dashed to pieces.  
The Billiard Tournay.  
CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—"Wizard" Schaefer in his game this afternoon with Catton in the 18-inch balk line tournament ran his 400 points in ten innings, which is the world's record at the new game. Score—Schaefer, 400; Catton, 93.

THE "I" IS POPULAR.

It Is to Be "Stickie," Not "Stick-ee" — "Klondike," Not "Klondyke."

Evidences of Too Great Haste in the Official Map of the Yukon.

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.—(Special)—The official map of the Yukon district, just issued by the department of the interior, bears evidences of having been prepared in great haste; for instance, an important point like Glenora is not marked at all. The official spelling of Klondike is with an "i," and the river generally known as the Stickeen is written "Stick-ee," as it appears in the treaty of Washington.  
Eighty-one applications are thus far filed for private bill legislation. The total number of applications for Yukon railway charters to date is thirty.  
A new post office has been opened at Falkland, in Yale; and Raskin, in Westminister district.  
ALASKAN MAIL SERVICE.  
United States Government Advertising for Proposals.  
SEATTLE, Jan. 19.—Bids on two important Alaska mail routes, one from Juneau to Dawson, Forty-Mile, Circle City, Weare and return, the other from St. Michael along the Yukon river to Weare and return, have been called for by Postmaster-General J. A. Gary. They will be received until 4 p.m. on February 10, 1898, at the contract office, post office department, Washington, D.C.  
With the first of these routes, from Juneau to Dawson, there has been in the past trouble from the letting of contracts to irresponsible parties. The route is from Juneau, by Dyea, to Dawson, N. W. T.; to Forty-Mile, N. W. T.; to Circle City, Alaska; to Weare, Alaska; a distance of 1,618 miles and back. Bids will be received for two round-trips a month, for a term of four years, from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1902, by a schedule satisfactory to the department. Bids will also be received for same service and frequency for a term of one year from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899. The bond required with these bids is \$50,000.  
Bids will also be received for four round trips a month for service for a term of four years from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1902, and for four round trips a month for service for a term of one year from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899. The bond required with these bids is \$100,000.  
It is especially provided that the contractor for this route, whatever frequency of service may be determined upon, will be required to provide himself with supply stations, boats, dog teams, reindeer, drivers, carriers, supplies and equipment of all kinds as will insure the regular performance of the service at all seasons of the year. Each bidder will submit with his bid a detailed statement as to the number of supply stations and the extent of other equipment which he proposes to furnish. The contractor will be required to carry letters, mail and from Canadian points on line of route.  
The second route on which proposals will be received runs from St. Michael, Alaska, along the Yukon river by Kutlik, Koozerky, Anvik, Nulato and Novikakat, to Weare, near the mouth of the Tanana river, Alaska, 980 miles, and back. Bids are called for one round trip a month for a term of four years to June 30, 1902, and also for the term of one year to June 30, 1899.

THE WESTERN UNION.

Movement of the Great American Telegraph Corporation Towards British Columbia.  
SEATTLE, Jan. 20.—Work on the extension of the line of the Western Union Telegraph Company towards British Columbia, as outlined recently by Superintendent Jaynes, commences this week and by April 15 Port Angeles will be connected with the rest of the world by another telegraphic system. The contract for pole construction was let in San Francisco last Saturday by F. H. Folsom, of Seattle, and according to its terms his part of the work will be completed as far as Port Townsend in forty-five days. The route is along country roads principally, and where such is not the case the route required to carry the line shall clear the right-of-way. Of this sort of construction there are about twenty miles. There are to be six submarine cables used in the completion of the line, which is expected to be in operation later than May 1. The land construction has started at West Seattle and will continue to Alki point, where the company takes up the work of laying the cable. The cable reaches to Restoration point, below Port Blakely, to which point the land line is carried. Port Madison is the next move from Blakely and another cable will be required to cross Port Madison bay. The shore line will be continued to Agate pass, and then another cable will be laid across to Port Madison reservation. Then the line will be continued to Port Gamble and Salisbury Point, where another cable is to cross Hood canal. Port Ludlow is the next step of the line, and the fifth cable is over Ludlow bay,

where the line continues to Port Townsend.

where the line continues to Port Townsend. When the metropolis of the lower peninsula is reached the Western Union line will turn and go to Discovery bay, where the last cable of the line crosses. From Discovery bay to Port Angeles the route is entirely overland.  
The Western Union has also other connections in contemplation. It is a part of the plan to extend the line north from Seattle so as to enter Victoria and Vancouver. The experiment of laying a cable from Port Angeles to Victoria is deemed impracticable, owing to the tremendous strain that would be exerted on the line by the heavy tides and extremely rough water. The consequent determination is to restore Victoria in a roundabout way via Vancouver. At one time the lines now in British Columbia were owned by the Western Union, which had constructed and opened the line from Seattle to Victoria on the Fraser river. These lines were turned over to the government at Ottawa and eventually became a part of the system controlled by the Canadian Pacific.

JAPAN ASSESSING HERSELF.

A Large Fleet Moving Into Chinese Waters Ready to Co-operate With the British Against Russia.  
YOKOHAMA, Jan. 21.—A fleet of nine warships will leave in the course of a week for Chinese waters, the Mikado previously inspecting the Yarehimi Fuji, a steel barbed ship of 12,450 tons displacement. An address has been issued appointing Lieut. Gen. Viscount Kawakami chief of staff, and creating supreme military advisory council, consisting of Marquis Yamagata, Marquis Oyama, Marquis Haigou and Prince Komatsu.  
LONDON, Jan. 21.—The St. James' Gazette this afternoon, commenting upon the despatch from Yokohama saying that a fleet of nine Japanese warships will leave Japan in the course of a week for Chinese waters, says:  
"Japan is prepared for war. That, in a nutshell, is the news from Yokohama to-day, and really the first news from Japan since the beginning of the Chinese crisis. It is probable that the Japanese government stopped telegraphic communication, which it never does except when mobilizing the army or navy. That is precisely what has been done. It is almost certain that the destination of the fleet is Wei-Hai-Wei, and there is no doubt that the government means that the status quo in China, so far as Manchuria and Korea are concerned, shall not be altered by Russia or any other power. It is also probable that the fleet is intended to be used in the defence of Great Britain and Japan, so long as the defenders of a policy to have equal opportunities in China are in a position to enforce their claims."  
The St. James' Gazette also gives prominence to a list of ships in the Japanese navy, pointing out its immense fighting strength. "Even with Great Britain," it says, "a mere sympathy of the Pacific, the Russian and German warships east of the Suez in short order. Great Britain, even including the Powerful, has not a vessel in the Pacific. The Russian fleet in the Pacific is against three battleships which Japan possesses."  
PARIS, Jan. 21.—The French warships Brux and Vanban will leave for China on January 24 next. Admiral de Beaumont has been appointed commander-in-chief of the French squadron. He will hoist his flag on board the Vanban.  
LONDON, Jan. 21.—A special despatch from Paris published this afternoon says that orders have been received at Oberthur and Toulon respectively to immediately prepare the battleship Brux and the battleship Vanban to reinforce the French squadron in the far east. The Brux is a steel vessel of 4,754 tons displacement and 9,049 indicated horse power. Her speed is estimated at over 18 knots and she carries a crew of nearly 400 men. The Vanban is a steel vessel of 6,208 tons and 4,560 indicated horse power. She has a nominal speed of about 14 1/2 knots, and carries a crew of 440 men.  
Chairman Rankin Dead.  
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.—Robert Rankin, chairman of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, is dead.  
A Prospective Judge.  
ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Jan. 20.—Former Attorney General Morrison is likely to be raised to the supreme court bench shortly.  
An Earl's Wedding.  
LONDON, Jan. 20.—Henry Orylle Paget Earl of Uxbridge, was married this afternoon to Miss Lillian Florence Maad Okebynd, eldest daughter to Sir George Chetwynd, Bart. The ceremony took place in the Roman Catholic church of St. Mary's. There were twelve bridesmaids, and many notable people were present in the church and attended the reception which followed the religious services.  
Leith Steamer Founders.  
LONDON, Jan. 20.—The small Leith steamer Herbert has foundered off Caithness island, Ireland. Seven were drowned and the captain alone was rescued.  
McKenna to Be Judge.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The nomination of Attorney-General McKenna as justice of the Supreme court, was ratified by the senate to-day. The opponents of the ratification did not call for a vote.  
Henry of Batzenberg.  
OSBORNE, Isle of Wight, Jan. 20.—The annual commemoration of the death of Prince Henry of Batzenberg, who died at sea in January, 1896, of fever while on his way back to England from the Baltic, took place to-day at Whippingway church, where his remains are resting. The ceremony was attended by Queen Victoria, Princess Beatrice, Princess Alice, Princess Louise (Marquise of Lorne), the Princess Batzenberg sarcophagus was covered with wreaths.

SALISBURY'S TRUMPS.

He Is Playing Them Cautiously But His Appears to Be a Winning Hand.

Forecasting a Show Down by Russia, the British Premier Takes Several Tricks.

Japanese Self-Restraint the Price of Peace—The Latest German Bluff.

BRELLIN, Jan. 22.—From the information received at the foreign office it appears that the German missionary troubles in China are becoming widespread, and are leading to new complications between the two governments. The Protestants as well as the Roman Catholics have been attacked. Reports received by the Berlin Evangelical Mission Society, which is supporting six stations in China, show that a critical state of affairs exist.  
Murderous attacks have been made upon three of these stations. The German missionary Homyer, of the Hamburg station, who was recently robbed and wounded near place called Langton, is a Saxon. He narrowly escaped assassination a couple of months before the present attack.  
LONDON, Jan. 22.—While events are moving with somewhat dramatic rapidity in the Far East and complications may any day develop a situation fraught with momentous dangers, when the known facts and the position of affairs are analyzed, there is not much reason at the present moment to suppose that a solution of the crisis will be found in a resort to war.  
There is reason to believe that diplomatic circles do not fear that it will be necessary to appeal to arms unless (and this is the dangerous feature of the situation) Japan breaks from its treaty port. So far as the European powers are concerned the diplomats throughout are satisfied that the Chinese question will not break the peace of the world, but they have always feared that Japan will prove a Japan.  
Japan is excited and does not know exactly what she wants or what she fears, but she has a general suspicion that unless she asserts herself she will be deprived of the privilege of being a great power. She is restrained from impetuous action, the departure of her fleet from Yokohama to-day for Chinese waters, may prove to be the striking of the match that may lead to a decided conflagration.  
Leaving out the possibility of war, the diplomatic game is most interesting. The Marquis of Salisbury is slow in playing his trump, but unless Russia and France have some up their sleeves it would appear that he has a decided advantage for the British premier has forced Russia to show her hand.  
She now proposes the fact that she regards the whole of Manchuria and the Liaoting peninsula as being her exclusive property, but by insisting that fallenwan (northwest of Port Arthur) be made a treaty port, the Marquis of Salisbury has countered the Manchurian designs on Port Arthur, for the latter is of little strategic value without Taliwan.  
France, of course, resents the proposal to open Nanking, which would clash with her exclusive interests in Peking, while both Prussia and France are deeply concerned in Great Britain's claim to extend the Burmese railroad into the Chinese province of Yun Nan. France has a serious competitor in Yun Nan which would be seriously discommodated by the British railroad diverting to the north the commerce of such a rich province, while a railroad from the Yangtze to the coast would be the natural outcome of Great Britain's demand, and would be a disastrous competitor of the great Trans-Asiatic line from Samarand to Port Arthur, which Russia is so laboriously constructing.  
There seems to be an understanding between Germany and Great Britain, but Germany at the same time has so skilfully played her cards, alternately caressing St. Petersburg and London that her relations with both these capitals are better than for a long time past.

WEST COAST MINES.

Heaviest Investors of the World Are Now Giving Them Respectful Consideration.  
VANCOUVER, Jan. 22.—(Special)—It is very doubtful if any section of British Columbia is attracting any more attention than the West Coast of Vancouver Island at the present time. Within a few weeks past the entire region has been subjected to the most searching scrutiny by representatives of heavy combinations of capital—Canadian, English and American. Of course these expert representatives are close of month and chary of information to the public, but "by their works" it is reasonable to conclude that they have found something to satisfy.  
A number of bonds at good figures and with substantial first payments testify most eloquently to those most interested that the verdict of the experts has been as a whole favorable. An engineer who has had several years experience in this section in the most searching scrutiny by representatives of heavy combinations of capital—Canadian, English and American. Of course these expert representatives are close of month and chary of information to the public, but "by their works" it is reasonable to conclude that they have found something to satisfy.  
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DISASTER FOR CUBANS.

A Spanish Host Falls Upon the Insurgent Government and Puts It to Flight.

The Buildings Burned and Fugitives Pursued Six Miles With Great Loss.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—According to information from Spanish sources, General Castellano, learning that the insurgent government was established at Esperanza in buildings constructed by the insurgents, 17 leagues from Puerto Principe at the extreme west end of Cubitas ridge, proceeded in that direction with 22,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry and two field cannon.

After a three days' trying march he forced a difficult position on Tuesday, and overcame the obstinate resistance of 1,000 insurgents, pursuing them more than six miles and burning the houses at Esperanza, including the insurgent government building. On the following day Gen. Castellano found re-armed insurgents 5,000 strong near Inferno woods, six miles from Esperanza.

He routed them after two hours' combat and put them to flight. The insurgents' loss was numerous, but owing to the density of the woods it was difficult, according to Spanish accounts, to ascertain the full extent of the defeat. The insurgents left 57 dead on the field. The Spanish loss was five killed and 31 wounded, among the latter being Lt.-Col. Moses. The insurgents, under their leader Montague, engaged General Paso at the town of Esperanza, province of Santa Clara. Under cover of darkness they reached some houses, but the garrison repelled the attack and followed the fleeing insurgents outside the town. The insurgents left nine dead. A private despatch from Spanish sources says the attacking insurgents had thirty wounded and that the garrison's loss was insignificant.

FOUNDERED AT SEA.

Loss of the Steamer "Lord O'Neil"—Crew Barely Escaped With Their Lives.

LIMERICK, Jan. 21.—The steamer Lord O'Neil was lost on Wednesday night and the crew were rescued by the British ship Kinkora from Liverpool. The rush was so great in getting away from the sinking ship that the crew lost everything.

THE WOMEN OF GERMANY.

They May Henceforth Attend University Lectures as Guests and Receive Diplomas.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—In the reichstag today Prince Schoenach Carleth raised the question of the higher education of women, whereupon Count Posadowsky, the minister of the interior, announced that the authorities had decided that the women henceforth should be allowed to attend university lectures as guests, with the permission of the rector and professors. The minister added that the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, was arranging for the federal government's granting women diplomas, and if the arrangement was successful, further measures were probable.

SUBMARINE TRAVELLING.

An Interesting Trip Out of Baltimore Harbor and a Remarkable Conversation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—One of the most remarkable conversations on record took place in this city yesterday. It was carried on over a telephone wire. At one end of the wire was Captain Charles Jacques, superintendent of the Holland submarine boat company, in the New York office of that concern; at the other end of the wire sat Simon Lake in the cabin of the submarine boat Argonaut, eight miles in Baltimore harbor and sixty-five feet under water. A fairly stiff gale was blowing up above, but Mr. Lake's wonderful craft crawled along steadily on its submarine way, saying out its cable as it went and, Mr. Lake's voice could be heard in New York just as clearly as if the speaker was on dry land.

A TEACHER FATALLY THRASHED.

Two of His Pupils Retaliated Upon Him, and Run Risk of Lynching.

ANS, Ills., Jan. 21.—John McGowan, a teacher from Williams county, has died from the injuries inflicted by two pupils, Henry and Scott, 19 and 20 years old respectively. The Jordan boy had been chastised by the teacher, and wayward McGowan while on his way to church and gave him a fatal beating. They were arrested. For a time lynching was feared.

JAPAN BUYS WARSHIPS.

Secures Three That Spain Would Have Liked But Could Not Pay For.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—It is reported that Japan has purchased the Brazilian cruiser Abreu, now building on the Tyne, for £250,000, and has also bought the Brazilian ironclads Deodora and Floriano, which are being constructed in France. Agents of the Spanish government have been in London trying to arrange for the purchase of these vessels, but it is understood they were unable to raise the necessary money.

INSURGENT LEADER KILLED.

Spaniards Give Out Another Story of Disaster to Their Men.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—Although nothing appears to be known on the subject at Spanish headquarters, persistent rumors were in circulation to-day to the effect that Calisto Garcia, the most important insurgent leader, was killed in the last engagement against the Spanish troops. The local newspapers are requesting the government to pardon all those who have been guilty of offences against the electoral laws.

FROM PEN TO SWORD.

Paris Editors Let Each Other's Blood—Zola Sued by Witnesses He Has Abused.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—M. Vervoort, editor of "Le Jour," and M. Adjalbert, a writer of the "Les Droits de l'Homme," fought a duel with swords to-day on account of a dispute arising out of the Dreyfus case. M. Vervoort sustained three flesh wounds and M. Adjalbert was wounded in the forearm. The seconds stopped the fighting. The Latin quarter was quiet to-day. The police have arrested about fifty suspicious characters. Three experts in handwriting, whom Zola charged with making false reports at the court martial of Major Count Esterhazy, will, it is announced, sue the novelist for 100,000 francs damages.

THE LOAN TO CHINA.

If Made by the British It Will Be at Three Per Cent. With Issue at Par.

PEKIN, Jan. 21.—The prospects of the British loan are not bright. The British and Japan ministers are acting in concert in the matter. The loan will be (if arranged) at three per cent., and will be issued at par. Col. Vernoff will proceed to the camp of Gen. Nicks, at Lantai.

OPERATIONS AT KIAOCHOU.

Location of the German Port Not Yet Decided—Construction of Docks to Be Built.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The Berliner Neuest Nachrichten announces that the German warships are still sounding Kiaochou bay, adding that the exact site of the port is not yet fixed, and that the government intends that the construction of the commercial wharves shall be by private companies. It is further stated that one company has already been formed to construct the docks.

A DISORDERLY DEPUTY.

Suspended by the Belgian Chamber He Refuses to Withdraw and Blocks Business.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21.—There was an exciting scene in the chamber of deputies here to-day. M. Demblon, socialist, violently attacked the president of the house, M. Bernart, accusing him of having received police spies at his house during the term of his premiership. Amid considerable excitement the suspension of M. Demblon was voted by 76 yeas to 27 nays. Then as the deputy refused to withdraw the sitting was suspended.

HUNGRY ITALIANS.

Dearness of Food and Lack of Employment Causing Riots.

ROME, Jan. 21.—In the chamber of deputies to-day the premier, Marquis di Rudini, explained that the recent distress in the Italian provinces were due to the dearness of food and lack of employment owing to the retrenchments in the public expenditures. The troubles were also fomented by agitators, and the government had ordered their severe repression. According to the latest advice the agitation had already ceased, but the government would ask the chamber to vote relief to relieve the distress.

GERMANY'S QUEER ARGUMENT.

Neither Her Treaties Nor Those of China Apply to Kiaochou Since Leased.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—A significant article in the Cologne Gazette asserts that, according to international law, Kiaochou is German territory, and an attack upon it would enable Emperor William to declare war without consulting the bündersrath. The paper says: "Furthermore, being leased territory in a special sense, it remains as before foreign territory. Therefore commercial and customs treaties between either China and European states or between Germany and other nations have no validity there, and consequently foreign states cannot appeal to the favored nations clauses nor claim the same rights as those granted Germany, while Germany is in a position to regulate the customs and commercial relations quite unreservedly as she thinks fit."

BRITAIN MAY ACT ALONE.

Impotence of the European Concert as to Cretan and Armenian Questions.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies defended the government policy at Liverpool this evening against the attacks of the Liberals, and referring especially to the Armenian and Cretan questions said: "The impotence of the European concert is a discredit to all the powers. The position is becoming intolerable and cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely. Though there would be great risk in taking an alternative course, it may be our right and independence to take isolated action."

PAYING FOR A LYNCHING.

President McKinley Recommends Compensation to the Family of a Mexican Strung Up in California.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—President McKinley to-day sent to the senate a message with a report from the secretary of state relating to the lynching in 1895, at Yreka, Cal., of Louis Morena, a Mexican citizen, and the demand of the Mexican government for indemnity. The President says: "I have recommended the appropriation by congress out of humane considerations and without reference to the questions of liability of the government of the United States in the premises, of the sum of \$2,000, to be paid by the secretary of state to the government of Mexico, to be distributed among the heirs of Louis Morena."

NEWFOUNDLAND SHIPPING.

British Schooner Arrives After a Perilous Passage—"Parkmore" Only Slightly Injured.

St. JOHN, Jan. 18.—The latest report of the Placentia Bay frozen harbor fisheries is that the American fleet of 40 is likely to load this week owing to the severe frost, which will practically conclude the fisheries this year. The British schooner St. Clair, Captain Kandes, from Oporto December 4 for this port, arrived here to-day after a stormy passage. She lost her sails, rigging, bulwarks and deck gear. Her galley boats and skylights were smashed and the cabin was flooded, almost sending her to the bottom. An examination of the hull of the steamer Parkmore, which arrived yesterday after the storm with her steering gear disabled and with other injuries, shows that no damage has been done there and the repairs will probably be completed during the week.

POWER FROM THE SEA.

Thomas Edison the Younger Has a Plan for Putting the Waves to New Work.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Thomas Edison, jr., has invented a machine for utilizing the power of the sea. When the machine is in operation it will be taken out at sea and consist of a pair of gigantic air pumps. The air compressed by these will be used to run dynamos. For \$25,000,000 he can construct a plant, he says, that will furnish 1,000,000 horse-power to supply the entire state of New York. He says that a powerful syndicate has the matter of immediate construction of the plant under consideration. His plans are said to be practically complete. The Edison wave machine is in effect a series of gigantic air pumps. The piston of the machine stands upright on a platform, which is pierced by a long piston rod. Upon the lower part of the piston rod is a big flat float which rests upon the water and is movable by the rise and fall of the sea. A way passing under the float would elevate the piston, powerfully compressing the air already contained in the cylinder. The pressure would be applied directly to the storage tank for compressed air. By an arrangement of oscillators sufficient air would be admitted behind the piston to return it quickly to its position upon the water, where it would be ready to receive the force of the next wave.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

Activity in Business and Steadiness of Prices Reported for the Past Week.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: A large measure of activity in business and industrial lines in some instances previous records being surpassed, and very general steadiness in prices of staples, is perhaps the most notable feature of the trade situation this week. Quotations for cereals show aggressive strength, while those for some makes of pig iron betray rather more weakness than they did a week ago. The immense current production of pig iron, amounting to fully 1,000,000 tons per month, has begun to exercise an influence upon the price of the staple, but decreases reported are still only fractional. The outlook in the steel trade is reported a flattering one. Large orders for railroad account already booked have been increased within the week, an example of this being furnished by the sale of 15,000 tons reported from Chicago at full price. At the East, boots and shoes reflect the strength of hides and leather in an advance of heavy weight goods. A further falling off in the number of business failures is reported this week, the total being only 309, against 323 last week, and 409 in this week a year ago, 314 in this week of 1896; 312 in 1895, and 338 in 1894. Bank clearings for Dominion of Canada were as follows: Montreal, \$14,681,855; Toronto, \$2,285,155; increase 38.7; Winnipeg, \$1,434,008; increase 35.0; Halifax, \$1,072,195; decrease 4.9; Hamilton, \$615,906; decrease 8.7; St. John, \$45,907; increase 7.9. Total, \$26,640,426; increase 29.5.

THE COMING HOST.

Railways Figure on Carrying One Hundred Thousand Across Continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The western roads are beginning to modify their estimates of the number of people who will be bound for Yukon in the spring. The business has already begun to move in a small way, but from all the evidence which the roads have been able to gather, the total number of tickets that will be sold on account of the Yukon business will not be over 100,000. The estimates of some of the general passenger agents would double this, but the chances are now that 100,000 will be the outside figure. No agreement has been reached with the Canadian Pacific regarding the differential rate which that road claims on the Yukon business, nor is one likely to be reached in the near future. The Canadian Pacific, and the Great Northern, which have a large share of this business and will doubtless continue to get it no matter what rates are made by its competitors. The latter have not made any reduced rates as yet, on account of the low rates made by the Canadian Pacific, but say that they will do so as soon as the business is sufficiently large to warrant any cutting of rates.

AN EARL ON THE STAGE.

Great Array of Titled Ladies and Gentlemen to Witness His Debut.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Mr. Arthur W. Pinner's new four act comedy, "The Lawyer of the Wells," was produced this evening at the Court theatre. It is a brilliant play, full of wit and wit and fully sustaining its author's reputation. The acting was excellent. Miss Irene Van Brugh made a winning and successful debut as the Earl of Roselyn the first British peer to adopt the actor's profession for a living bore himself with great sincerity. There was an exceedingly "smart" audience, largely due to Earl Roselyn's debut. The Earl of Londesborough, the Earl of Chesterfield, the Earl of Kilmore, Baron Ribblesdale, Viscount Okeover and Lord Vane Tempest were in the house, accompanied by their wives. It is reported that the Duchess of Sutherland and the Countess of Roselyn were also present. The play had an enthusiastic reception.

Smallpox.

NORTH BAY, Jan. 18.—(Special)—Four cases of smallpox are reported as Calender, near here.

Ontario Nominations.

OSHAWA, Jan. 17.—(Special)—John Dryden, Ontario minister of agriculture, was nominated on Saturday by the Liberal convention for South Ontario.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—East Middlesex Conservatives have nominated ex-Mayor J. G. Hodgins, of London, for the legislature.

BRAMPTON, Jan. 17.—Mr. Cameron, of Toronto, was being nominated as Conservative candidate in Peel for the assembly.

TOBACCO, Jan. 18.—(Special)—Four cases of smallpox are reported as Calender, near here.

Ontario Nominations.

TORONTO, Jan. 18.—(Special)—Hon. R. H. Bannister, was nominated by the Liberals of Monck, and Robert Ferguson by the Liberals of East Kent.

Mill Accident.

PICTON, Jan. 18.—(Special)—Daniel Bowman, of Ballwell mill, has been found dead with his head crushed by machinery.

The Heineze Properties.

MONTREAL, Jan. 18.—(Special)—The B. A. Co. has been notified by Mr. Heineze for the purchase of the Trail smelter and railway. Their offer is said to be \$800,000. Mr. Heineze wants \$1,350,000, and the deal is not concluded.

Served Maximilian.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—M. Pierre Leonce de Troyat, who was at the head of the military household of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico and later was officer of La Liberte and other papers, is dead.

Zola's Defence.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—It is said that Emile Zola has prepared his defence, and will call 250 witnesses, including handwriting experts, when tried for publicly accusing a number of French officers of perjury in connection with the Dreyfus proceedings.

Successful Thieves.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 20.—(Special)—Campbell Bros. and James Robertson's hardware shops were broken into last night, and in each instance the thieves secured about \$10. A former employee of both firms was arrested on suspicion, but no case could be made out against him.

Obituary.

INGERSOLL, Jan. 21.—(Special)—John Morrow, founder and head of the John Morrow machine screw company of this place, died last night after several years illness, aged 65.

SHELBY BAY, Jan. 21.—Samuel Jamieson, aged 85, an old resident, died this morning.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

A Liberal Member Petitions the Government to Fulfill Their Election Pledges.

Five Months' Session Looked For—United States Soldiers Not to Enter Canada.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Jan. 21.—Mr. McMullen, M. P., was here to-day interviewing the ministers and urging them to give effect at the coming session of parliament to their ante-election promises. He expects it to be a five months' session and says if the government do not introduce a bill to abolish superannuation in the civil service, he will.

THE CITY.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Local Council of Women has been convened for Monday afternoon next, the business having reference to the agenda for the national council meeting.

Mr. H. McKENZIE, of Albemarle, and Miss Helen Macfarlane of this city, but formerly of Toronto, were united in marriage on Thursday evening, Rev. W. Leslie, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, tying the nuptial knot.

The steamer Mischief is under charter to carry a party of miners to Wrangell, and will sail in a day or two. Mr. Perrin, of Port Angeles, leader of the party. He has equipped himself with a very complete outfit in Victoria and will take the Stickeen route to the gold fields.

A MEETING of the Single Tax Club will be held in the Sir William Wallace hall to-night to make arrangements in regard to Dr. Longstreet's visit. Dr. Longstreet is well known in the United States not only as a platform orator of great ability, but also as a popular preacher. He will be in Victoria January 29 and 30, and will deliver two addresses.

On and after Monday, 24th inst., the days for shipping cattle on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway will be changed. A cattle car will leave Victoria for Wellington on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and the Wellington for Victoria on Mondays and Fridays. The trains will be taken north on Thursdays and south on Wednesdays only.

RALPH CHURTON, the latest addition to the list of auctioneers in this city, advertises his first sale at 70 Douglas street for Monday next. Mr. Churton previous to coming here about four years ago had fifteen years' practical experience in England and during that period personally conducted sales of every kind, which an auctioneer in a general way is called upon to dispose of.

EIGHT or nine summonses were issued yesterday for residents of Chinatown, who in defiance of the resolution of the city council set off fireworks in the streets on Thursday night. It is understood that the Chinamen are allowed to celebrate in their back yards between the hours of 6 and 7 p.m. and 6 and 7 a.m., but this does not satisfy some of the Chinese, who started in for an old time racket on the street. Hence they will attend this morning's New Year's levee at the police court.

LOCAL Manager W. Christie of the C. P. R. telegraphs has received a wire from General Manager Charles R. Hosmer, advising him that the new cable which is to assure uninterrupted communication between Victoria and the outside world, will be shipped from England on the C.P.R. steamer Tartar, sailing from Liverpool for this port about the 1st proximo to enter the Klondike trade. Arrangements are being made so that there will be no delay in the laying of the cable when it shall have arrived.

THERE was apparently no intention on the part of the Dominion government to ignore Nanaimo's rights when it was arranged a few days ago that free mining licenses for the Yukon should be obtainable from the collectors of customs here and in Vancouver. The Klondike was simply momentarily overlooked, but only until its vigorously voiced complaints reached Ottawa. Mr. McInnes, the representative of the district in the Dominion revenue department, yesterday stated that the omission would immediately be corrected, and Nanaimo be placed in this matter upon an equal footing with the two chief cities of the province.

ANDREW OLSON, "the Big Swede," who came down from the Klondike by the Corona with something over \$200,000 in dust and drafts, is already in trouble of the kind that begets civilisation. He and his partners owned claims 36 and 37 El Dorado, which as related in the Klondike news, he sold to the purchasing agent of the A. C. Co. He now finds that Knuteford, his partner, who came out last summer, also sold the same properties some weeks ago, and as a result litigation has already commenced. Mr. Swede has a formidable action for specific performance of contract on his hands, and does not know exactly how he got it or what to do with it.

NEXT Tuesday evening the Clifford Gaiety Company will present the farce comedy extravaganza "In Gay Paris" at the Victoria theatre. This play—if it may be called—has been a success in every theatre it has been presented in, and is replete with the latest specialty novelties, marches and ballets. The company contains thirty-five people, prominent among whom are Shields and Millian, comedians; the Mohring Brothers, premier comedians; I. G. Russell, vocalist; the twin sisters Favette, acrobatic novelty dancers; Budworth and Brimmer, sketch artists; and many others. The ballets are arranged by Prof. Per, late ballet master of the Grand Opera, and headed by the beautiful premier danseuse, Mile. Beatrice Langford. The performance throughout is chaste and refined and must be classed with so-called burlesque organizations. Costumes and scenery are said to be rich and elegant.

CAPT. WALBRAN, of the Quaders, has just received a copy of the new regulations affecting all government vessels. The regulations are unique in many respects and define clearly the discipline that must be maintained aboard ship. Among other things they set forth that the officers and engine-room officers may wear plain clothes when on shore leave, but when on duty uniform must always be worn. Stewards, runners, boatwains, carpenters, clerks, seamen and stokers are under all circumstances to wear uniform, save when leave is granted under exceptional conditions. The crew are to be drilled in the use of arms and the movements of the march. The officers, engine-room officers and all members of the crew will report on deck at 9 a.m. every Sunday, in full uniform, for inspection by the captain. Each member of the crew when addressing a commissioned or superior officer will salute him. One commissioned officer and one certificated engine-room officer will always remain on board.

HEIRS of this "Offensive Partisan" Petition for Compensation for His Dismissal. QUEREC, Jan. 20.—(Special)—The heirs of the late Letellier de St. Just, who was dismissed from the office of Lieut.-Governor of Quebec in 1874, are petitioning the Ottawa government for the amount of salary which the deceased would have received for his full term. They offer to compromise the claim for \$25,000.

FOR WIRE MURDER.

NAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Jan. 20.—Ed. Clark, wanted at Buffalo for wire murder, has been arrested here. The prisoner acknowledged his identity, waived extradition and was given over to the United States officers.

Rigby waterproof pea-jackets, pants and smox. Very heavy. B. Williams & Co.

THE CITY.

"Handsome and Splendidly Appointed" Is How the "Tartar" and "Athenian" Are Described.

A new C.P.R. handbook contains the following particulars of the steamships Athenian and Tartar and their operations: "The Canadian Pacific railway will inaugurate an additional steamship service between Vancouver, Victoria and Wrangell on the opening of navigation on the Stickeen river in the spring of 1898, with the magnificent Clyde-built steamships Tartar and Athenian, both of which are classed 100 Al at Lloyds'. These steamships are of modern construction, most elaborately appointed, and have excellent accommodation for both first and second class passengers—no essentials to the comfort and convenience of the passengers being lacking in any particular. The staterooms are large, comfortable, and perfectly ventilated, and the dining saloons, cabin and smoking rooms spacious and tastefully decorated, and in every respect vastly superior to those of any other vessels on the Pacific Coast, excepting the Canadian Pacific line's Japan steamers. Both vessels are lighted by electricity and fitted with triple expansion engines. The Tartar's gross tonnage is 4,425; length, 376 feet; breadth of beam, 47 feet; depth, 23 feet. The gross tonnage of the Athenian is 3,823; length, 315 feet; breadth, 45 feet; depth, 29 feet. The Tartar and the Athenian, under command of experienced officers, will make close connection at Vancouver with the transcontinental trains of the Canadian Pacific railway, and at Wrangell with the steamers which they have made arrangements with, for and from Glenora during the season of navigation on the Stickeen."

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FRIEND. The Canadian Pacific Is the Transcontinental Line That Is Bringing Klondike Parties Here.

While the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways are losing no opportunity of advertising Seattle and Tacoma as outfitting points for the Yukon country, the big Canadian transcontinental line is equally active in showing up the many advantages that Vancouver and Victoria possess in this respect. By circulars and other kinds of advertising the C.P.R. has for months endeavored to attract prospectors and outfitting parties that they will save both money and time by outfitting in Canada. The maps issued by the company, as well as the authentic nature of the information regarding the routes to the gold fields, and the gold fields themselves, have done much to advertise the Canadian Coast cities, and it will not be long, it is expected, before the result of this good work will be seen here. In the matter of increasing facilities for handling the expected increase of traffic this spring the big road is also to the fore. The vast crowds which will come westward by the road this year will, owing to the increased accommodation and maintenance of the line, experience no such inconveniences that usually accompany a rush. The information given by the C.P.R. in the circulars regarding outfitting, the best routes to take, and the facilities for outfitting, has been gathered with great care, and is considered the most reliable yet published. No assertions are made that are not substantiated by solid facts, and the maps issued by the company have not been corrected, and are of reliable service, but are the work of reliable surveyors, done recently, and, above all, are not altered to suit the ends of any outfitting party.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

The only tales that dead men tell are ghost stories.

The still-house worm destroys more corn than the cut-worm.

A good head prevents a wise man and a pin from going too far.

It's a wise child that bears a resemblance to its wealthy relative.

The richest man in the world was born without a cent in his pocket, or selling else.

It is said that cigarettes are included in the up-to-date widow's weeds.

Girls admire a drooping mustache, especially when it droops their way.

Some people get so tired doing nothing that they are never able to do anything else.

A sailor always likes to see a lighthouse, but it's different with a theatrical manager.

Rome was not built in a day, but there were no justling real-estate boomers in the days of old.

It is said that woman, owing to the peculiar construction of her form, is unable to jump—except at an offer of marriage.

He—Miss Willing—Clara—I never loved any one but you. Will you be mine? She—But you have proposed to three other girls within a week. I've been told.

He—True, darling; but that was simply for practice; I don't intend to appear ridiculous when I proposed to you.

"Liquor," said the temperance orator, "causes nearly all the unhappiness there is in this world."

"That's right, colonel!" exclaimed a Kentuckian in the back of the hall. "I'm always happy when I can get it."

Willie—Say, pa, what's the matter with you? Pa—Well, what is it, Willie? Willie—Where does the dark go when daylight comes? Pa—You think you are a pretty smooth rider," replied the lad, "that I have been told."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Just Back from Europe—Smithers (just returned from Europe)—Walter, gimme some of that fromage de Brie cheese and a small cup of demitasse. Waiter—Noir? Smithers—No—black—criticism.

"He doesn't seem to amount to much in the company," said the man in the uniform.

"No," said the important man, "nobody ever saw him a calendar."—Washington Star.

LE L'ETHELIER DE ST. JUST.

Heirs of this "Offensive Partisan" Petition for Compensation for His Dismissal.

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DYSPEPSIA INDIGESTION.

and cured by FLORAPLETON, a simple but powerful and reliable medicine.

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1898.

A STRANGE LINE OF ACTION.

As yet we have seen nothing in the Seattle papers relating to the new regulation imposing a license fee upon all miners going into the Yukon. A gentleman, lately from the Sound, expressed great surprise on learning that this new regulation had been made, and stated that not a word on the subject had appeared in the papers. We, ourselves, have looked for even a paragraph on the subject, but have not discovered it, so we think it safe to assume that very few, if any, of the hundreds of people now in Seattle on their way North, have the slightest idea that they must obtain a license before engaging in prospecting or mining. We do not say that a man may not run over the whole North-west without a license in his possession, but simply that if he does so and makes any discovery it will be of no advantage to him whatever. He may locate a claim, but if he has no license, the first man having a license, who comes along, may take possession of it. Neither do they know that such licenses can be obtained in this city and Vancouver, and nowhere else on the Coast, and that to get them in the Yukon it will be necessary to hunt up an Inspector or a Gold Commissioner, who may be five hundred miles away.

What may be in most cases a minor consideration, but to some may be of very considerable importance, is that this license will cost the applicant \$10. Last year hundreds of people spent their last dollar in the struggle to go North, so that when they reached the Customs House at Lake Tagish they had no money to pay duties, and the collector was obliged to let them pass without exacting them. It is very probable that hundreds of men will go North without making any provision whatever for the taking out of the license, and it is a grievous wrong on the part of the Seattle press to permit them to do so. Thousands of men are looking to the Seattle papers for information relating to mining in the Yukon, and here we have the most important regulation yet adopted carefully concealed from them. This is certainly a very strange line of action on the part of our Seattle contemporaries, and we confess to a great deal of surprise that the Times of that city has been a party to it. We would not expect anything else from the Post-Intelligencer. The reason why the regulation has been suppressed is because if it were made known in Seattle there would be an instant stampede of intending miners to Victoria.

THE REASON WHY.

The Times asks why the COLONIST is not punished for its outrageous contempt of court. The answer is that the COLONIST has committed no contempt of court, and the COLONIST wishes to add that it is amazed at the extraordinary conception of the rights of the press which the Times seems to hold.

In this province there are a few newspaper men with very limited experience of affairs, who run away with the notion that in some mysterious way the courts have a right to control the utterances of newspapers. This idea ought to be dispelled. The judges of the land are not in the slightest degree different from other people in respect to their powers to control the press. There is only one case in which a court has a right to interfere, by the exercise of its summary jurisdiction, with the utterances of a paper, and that is where a case is actually on trial and the paper makes such comments upon it as are calculated to prevent justice from being fairly and impartially administered. Thus, if while a court is in session engaged in trying a case, a newspaper should say to the presiding judge that it was his duty to do a certain thing, that might be a contempt of court. So, likewise, if a newspaper should, during a trial, express such views as would be likely to influence the jury in any way or prevent testimony from being given, that would be a contempt of court. But it is not a contempt of court to say that A. B. who has been charged with an offence against the criminal law deserves severe punishment, or to comment upon the nature of the evidence submitted after it has been passed upon by the tribunal before which it is given, or to express views upon the line of defence that has been adopted or the manner in which the prosecution has been conducted. These things are not contempts of court, but are simply a fair and legitimate commentary upon the news of the day, which every paper has a perfect right to make, and which right is an essential part of the liberty of the press upon which all British subjects boast themselves.

In order that a contempt of court may be committed there must be some court actually in session which can be treated with contempt. In the case of a magistrate holding a preliminary examination no contempt can be committed except actually in the presence of the magistrate himself. An inferior jurisdiction has only such statutory powers to punish for contempt as have been given to it by the legislature in order to enable it to maintain order during its sessions, and it has no power to take cognizance of things going on outside of the immediate precincts of the room

where its session is being held, if they do not interfere with the execution of its processes. With the Supreme court the case is different. That body has vested in it every power necessary to enable it to administer justice with fairness and impartiality, without the exercise of any outside influence upon either judge, counsel, witness or jury. But this power must be exercised with legal discretion; that is, not according to the mere whim of the presiding judge. It is essential, however, to its exercise at all that there shall be a court actually in session engaged in the trial or argument of a case.

During the early days of the Scott Act in New Brunswick comment upon the manner in which cases were dealt with by the supreme court and the individual judges were very frequent and very caustic. Referring on one occasion to some comments which had been made by the present editor of this paper, Sir John Allen, then Chief Justice, took occasion to say to him after the close of a legal argument on another subject: "I think I am right in assuming that you are the author of the article which appeared in last night's Herald?" On being told that he was right in his assumption, the Chief Justice said: "I have asked this question because the comment, though severe, has not been accompanied by any imputation of sinister motives on the part of the judges, as was the case in an article in another paper. I wish to say that in my opinion, as judges are unable to defend themselves against the imputation of unworthy motives, newspapers ought to refrain from imputing them; and to add that so far from holding it not to be within your right to comment upon the acts of judges in their judicial capacity, it is not only your right, but your bounden duty as a journalist to do so whenever and in whatever manner you may think necessary. I have referred to this matter because the contrast between the Herald's article and the other referred to affords me an opportunity to point out the distinction between what I regard as proper and improper criticism." Turning to Mr. Justice Wetmore, who was sitting with him, he said: "I think that you will agree with me in what I have said," to which Judge Wetmore assented.

Here was a case where a cause was actually before the Supreme court on argument, and yet the Chief Justice stated that the court was unable to punish any one who chose in the most public manner possible to question the honesty of the judges. In the case of the Attorney-General of New Brunswick versus Kerr, the question was whether a series of published letters directly charging a judge with corrupt conduct in the trial of a cause was a contempt. It was argued at very great length and the court was never able to arrive at a decision, so the matter was allowed to drop.

In its comments upon the action of the defendants in the libel cases the COLONIST has exercised a legal right and one which, if the press were deprived of it, would be a great loss indeed. But it wishes to point out that it has been careful to say nothing calculated to prejudice public opinion against the defendants, not because it may not legally do so, if it wishes, but because to do so would be unfair to the defendants.

TAKE PLENTY OF FOOD.

The Post-Intelligencer wishes the Canadian government to co-operate with the United States government in preventing persons from going into the Yukon who have not plenty of supplies. We hardly see how the governments of the two countries can act. The subject is wholly a practical one. Does the Seattle paper propose that the United States government shall be allowed to say that no man shall enter a portion of Canada unless he has with him a certain amount of provisions? We hardly think it can mean that. And yet, if this is not what is meant, there is no use of suggesting that the United States government should do anything in the premises. Canada cannot for a moment permit the officials of another country to say who shall and who shall not enter her territory. To do so would be to surrender one of the most important attributes of sovereignty.

Nor can we see how the Canadian government can very well undertake to direct that no man shall go into the Yukon unless he has food enough with him to last a year. Many persons will go there with not the least intention of remaining. In cases of emergency, such as existed last autumn, it was expedient to turn back people who were clearly without food enough to last them until spring, because it was clear that they could not procure more food in the country; but to say now that people shall not enter the Yukon valley unless equipped with a certain amount of provisions would be an interference with the liberty of movement of individuals and with ordinary business affairs that could hardly be tolerated in a free country.

While holding these views, the COLONIST urges that those who go North should take abundant food with them. It is better to have too much than too little, for a surplus can always be sold at a good price.

From a careful review of the transportation situation, we are a great doubt as to how far trading companies can promise to supply the wants of all who are likely to winter in the Yukon country next

season. They can supply them in part, but not wholly. If a wagon road is pushed through from Telegraph Creek to Teslin Lake early next season, many tons of freight will be hauled through and be sent down the river before winter closes. We are not sure that next winter goods may not be transported down the Yukon on the ice. The only question will be that of shelter on the route and food for horses. The snowfall is not great enough to be an obstacle, nor is the cold. If there were shelter stations along Teslin lake and the Hootalinqua river with plenty of food, it would be quite feasible to send goods through to the junction of the Hootalinqua and Lewis rivers by sleigh from the mouth of the Stickeen; that is, teams could be sent through to the Lake carrying their own food with them and the balance of the load in freight; but further than that it would not be profitable to try to go at present. Our point is that a winter road could be as well kept open there as in Eastern Canada, if there were fodder for the horses. Next year it is likely that fodder will be collected along the route and shelters be built, so that it will be possible to forward food all winter from Telegraph Creek to the mouth of the Hootalinqua, and perhaps further. In this way a large amount of supplies can be got in; but no amount likely to be moved this way will meet the necessities of those who now intend to winter in the country, and we therefore repeat our advice to everyone to take in as much food as he possibly can. There is not the slightest possibility of overstocking the market.

THE CUSTOMS REGULATIONS IN THE NORTH.

On Tuesday last the Collector of Customs at Port Townsend was in receipt of the following despatch from the Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury:

New regulations are in preparation regarding the entry of miners' outfits for transportation to British Territory. They have not yet been issued. This is in keeping with a telegram received by the British Columbia Board of Trade from Hon. Mr. Sifton a few days ago. Since the message was sent from Washington to the Collector at Port Townsend and Mr. Sifton sent his telegram referred to, the United States Treasury has notified the Dominion government that the promulgation of the new regulations has been postponed pending the arrival of the Collector for Alaska, who is expected at Washington in the course of a few days.

The Post-Intelligencer says that these regulations are made to cover certain points raised by queries propounded to the Treasury Department by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, but we fancy this is only partly correct, because the new regulations are chiefly the result of Mr. Sifton's visit to Washington. The queries propounded by the Seattle Chamber are six in number and are as follows:

Will Canada collect a duty on American horses?

Will the United States collect a duty on Canadian horses?

Will Canada be allowed to send goods in bond through American territory, and vice versa?

If, in either of the last two cases, the answer is yes, under what regulations will citizens of either country be allowed to bond their goods?

Will Americans be allowed any exemptions from duty upon American goods taken into the Canadian Yukon region? If so, how much, specifying articles?

Will the same customs and collection regulations apply equally to all ports of entry?

Some of these questions are already settled. Canada charges duty on American horses and the United States charges duty on Canadian horses when they are taken from one country to the other; that is to say, when they are imported; but neither country charges duty upon horses from the other when they are used in transporting goods across the frontier. This rule applies to all points, and there is not likely to be any exception made in the case of the frontier of the Canadian Yukon.

The regulations to govern the transit of goods of one country through the territory of the other are to be, so we understand, the subject of the new regulations to be issued at Washington. The Canadian government has already published those applying to goods in transit down the Yukon from one part of Alaska to another.

It has been officially announced by the Dominion government that the only articles exempt from duty are broken packages of food for immediate use. The question of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce indicates that body to be under the impression that some special exemption may be given or some special exaction be required of United States citizens. This is not the case, and will not be the case. The regulations apply to every one, British subjects as well as aliens. A citizen of the United States on arriving at the Yukon frontier will be accorded precisely the same treatment as a man born under the shadow of the parliament buildings at Ottawa.

The query as to the applicability of the new regulations to all points of entry is stated by the Post-Intelligencer to refer especially to the Stickeen, and is said to have been prompted by the statement that the United States cannot collect duties on Canadian goods at Wrangel. If the Seattle Chamber of Commerce will take the trouble to read the treaty between Great Britain and Russia

made in 1825, the treaty between Russia and the United States for the purchase of Alaska, and the treaty of Washington between Great Britain and the United States securing to the people of both countries the right of free navigation in certain waters, it will find that British subjects have the same right to the navigation of the Stickeen and Yukon rivers as are enjoyed by United States citizens. This is all the claim that has ever been made on the subject, but it has been asserted that this right of free navigation necessarily carries with it the right to carry Canadian goods up the Stickeen without being subject to duty at Wrangel, or to any interference whatever by the United States customs house officers, except as may be necessary to prevent smuggling. Thus if a steamer goes to Wrangel loaded with goods for Telegraph Creek, and there transfers her load to a river steamer, the transferring will be done under the supervision of a United States customs house officer. If the steamer from the South is one that can navigate the Stickeen, and hence will not require to transfer her cargo, she will simply report at Wrangel, if she wishes, or she may steam directly up the Stickeen without stopping anywhere. There can hardly be the least room for any question upon these points.

The Seattle Chamber is probably especially anxious to know what regulation will cover the carriage of goods up the Stickeen in the winter season. The understanding reached at Washington between Mr. Sifton and the Secretary of the Treasury was that no unnecessary restrictions would be imposed, and it was immediately given out officially that the United States government was not in a position to furnish bonded warehouses at Wrangel, but that Canadian goods en route up the Stickeen would be taken charge of by an officer of the customs at the owner's risk. There is nothing at all unreasonable in this.

A CHALLENGE TO SEATTLE.

The Seattle Times says that crowds stand all day long around the window of an office in the Occidental block in that city, eagerly devouring the contents of articles in the Victoria Colonist that are posted for the information of the public. Thereupon our contemporary makes some observations about liars in general and the Victoria brand of that article in particular. All of which is extremely interesting, and shows how well the COLONIST is getting in its work. But we would remark, in passing, to our Seattle contemporary, that while it is the easiest thing in the world to call another paper harsh names, and accuse it of telling what is not true, it is quite another matter to prove such an allegation. For instance, the COLONIST said that the average duties on an outfit bought out of Canada and taken into the Yukon is 30 per cent. It is no use for the Times to say this is not true, for it is true, and if our contemporary will take the trouble to buy a copy of the Canadian customs laws it will find out that it is true.

The Times brands as a "lie," which seems a needlessly coarse word to use in a business argument, the statement that Canadian goods can be taken into the Canadian Yukon without paying duty. We fear this statement of our contemporary escaped the watchful eye of its editor-in-chief, who certainly would not like to go on record as suggesting that there is a duty on goods going from one part of Canada to another. The assertion of our contemporary is as absurd and as foreign to the facts as though we should say that if a man purchased goods in Seattle he would have to pay duty on them if he took them to Tacoma.

In regard to the prices of goods going to make up an outfit, all that Victoria merchants ask is that purchasers compare prices in the two cities. They will find that Victoria prices average considerably less than those in Seattle, and if to the first cost is added the duty the difference in favor of a Victoria outfit is very great indeed. Miners will also find that Victoria merchants are the most skillful outfitters on the Coast, having had a long experience in that line, an experience that began before Seattle was much more than a name.

Does the Times mean to say that these statements are false? We hardly think it will jeopardize its reputation by so doing. The COLONIST asks no one to accept its statement without testing it, and it stands ready the moment any one can demonstrate that any of the foregoing statements are untrue, to correct them in as public a manner as it now makes them, which correction can be posted everywhere in Seattle for crowds to devour. The COLONIST challenges any one in Seattle or elsewhere to disprove what it says above.

THE SITUATION IN THE ORIENT.

The latest despatches from the Orient are decidedly disquieting. It is announced that Russia has delivered to China something which amounts very nearly to an ultimatum. Notice has been given that if the new loan is negotiated by Great Britain, Russia will withdraw its protection from China.

Just how much that protection is worth may be problematical, but such a declaration indicates very strained conditions. On the heels of this comes the intelligence that one of the best of the British battleships has been ordered to get ready to proceed to the East to reinforce the fleet there and that two French battleships have been ordered to get ready to go at once to the Orient.

Still more significant is the news from Japan. The Marquis Ito is at the head of affairs there at present, and it was he who managed the war between Japan and China so successfully. He has ordered a fleet to proceed at once to Chinese waters, and the St. James Gazette says the fleet is strong enough to dispose of anything that Russia and Germany combined can bring to bear against it. With the aid of the British fleet, Japan could easily give a checkmate to the designs of the other powers. Things look very much as if something of that kind is likely to occur.

Present indications are that Great Britain will be found acting with Japan and China in preventing the European powers from aggrandizing themselves at the expense of the latter. The fact that the order to the Japanese fleet follows so closely upon the speech delivered by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, as to the determination of Great Britain to prevent her subjects from being excluded from the Chinese trade, even at the cost of war, adds to its significance. This is a very different condition of things to what was expected only a very short time ago, and comes about from the fact that the British government does not desire to see the integrity of China disturbed, while the other European powers regard the Yellow Kingdom as a legitimate field for conquest.

There men with ordinary good sense could easily carry everything before them in Victoria." This is the opinion of the Nelson Miner, which urges Kootenay to send three such men to the legislature for that purpose. The COLONIST is in hearty sympathy with any effort to secure the best possible men in the legislature, but is hardly prepared to assent to the proposition that Kootenay can control the situation in the manner suggested. The suggestion pre-supposes that there is to be some sectional disagreement and that the Kootenay members can in some way or other hold the balance of power. We do not think such a condition of affairs at all likely to arise.

The Seattle Times declares the report of the arrangement for the passage of goods across the strip at the head of Lynn canal is a Victoria fake. We confess to some surprise at seeing such a statement in the Times. It would have been in its proper place in the characterless Post-Intelligencer. The arrangement was made between the Canadian and the United States government precisely as stated, and if the necessary instructions have not been forwarded by the Secretary of the Treasury, that is a matter which we cannot help. Our advice from Ottawa are that they are to be forwarded at once.

The Kootenai wants the COLONIST to tell it why the members of the opposition cannot manage the affairs of the province. Our reply is that they have never exhibited in the legislative capacity the slightest evidence of such ability as would be required. In entertaining the opinion referred to the COLONIST does not stand alone. Indeed, as we have already pointed out, the action of the Westminster convention was nothing more nor less than a distinct declaration of no confidence in the ability of the opposition leaders.

Some time ago the COLONIST asked the Department of the Interior to adopt a spelling of the name of the Northern gold fields, which would be recognized as authoritative. The Department has done so, and has decided to spell it with an "i." Therefore Klondike goes.

In view of a recent observation in the News-Advertiser, the COLONIST feels it owes an apology to some one for having referred to Mr. Cotton, M.P.P., as a gentleman.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

PARLIAMENT ELECTRIC CONTRACT.

We are of opinion, however, that the opportunity ought to have been given to other Canadian concerns to tender for the work. If these were indispensable supplies that Ahearn & Sloper alone could obtain that might alter the situation, but unless for some very strong reason we do not think that the rule of throwing open contracts for competition ought to be departed from. Nor is there complete justification in the fact that the arrangement is good in itself. It creates an undesirable precedent for a practice that may be abused. Wherever possible the system of tender should be adopted.—Toronto Globe.

ONLY RECIPROCAL.

Those people who are criticizing the Canadian government for allowing United States soldiers to enter Canadian territory for the purpose of relieving the distress of American citizens in the Yukon district forget that the United States authorities have not only allowed fifty tons of Canadian supplies to cross their territory free and unobstructed, but have permitted bodies of armed men in the employ of Canada to land and move about where they pleased over territory under United States jurisdiction.—Montreal Herald.

THE RESERVED CLAIMS.

900 DROPS CASTORIA. A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHARLES H. PLETCHER IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Castoria is put up in one-ounce bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

STOP! DON'T PASS. We will interest you. You can make no mistake by placing your orders with us. We have a reputation which is the result of years of conscientious service to the public. You already know of it, so it is only necessary to submit to you a few specimen prices. Parlor Matches, Packages of 1 dozen boxes, 10 Cents. Best Table Fruits, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Apricots, 20 Cent Tin. Try our "Dixie" Hams and Bacon. Use Watson's Glenlivet Whisky. ...DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

THE VALUE OF ONE BATTLESHIP. IS PAID EVERY YEAR INTO THE BRITISH REVENUE ON JAMES WATSON & CO'S CELEBRATED DUNDEE WHISKY.

LEA AND PERRIN'S OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF Lea & Perrin is PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Agents—J. M. Douglas & Co. and Urquhart & Co., Montreal.

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. Enderby and Vernon. Brands HUNGARIAN, PREMIER, SUPERFINE AND XXX SPECIAL. R. P. RITHET & CO., Victoria Agents.

NEWS OF THE

Twenty-five Thousand Build the Railroad Telegraph Co. A Halt in the Drum Scheme—Halifax Tr Freight Tar

From Our Own Correspondent. OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—Engl who last fall was sent by ment to survey a route from Telegraph Creek to has handed in his report, went over the entire report opinion is that a standard can be built for \$25,000,000 narrow gauge for \$20,000,000 will be made public shortly. The fess which Halifax kicking up over the L.C.R. is, Mr. Blair says, unjust new tariff has been pronounced has hared the mayor that people will have an opportunity to discuss the matter with traffic manager before a

It is now stated that the Drummond County railway laid before the house at the sion, but the government vote of the amount voted for in the supplementary estimate. A deputation representing turers of shirts saw Messrs. Paterson to-day to ask that cotton used for manufacture reduced, or that the duty of tured articles be increased.

THE KLONDIKE R

Parties From the East in Aid General Procession. WINNIPEG, Jan. 20.—Thr consisting of thirty-five pers on the Great Northern train noon on their way to the north of British Columbia and the They go west this evening in tourist car over the C.P.R. number are from Cincinnati, are bound for the Yukon on Six others from North Dakota, cided to prospect in northie Columbia for gold, while s farmers from near Bathgate, Canadans by birth, and the tion is the Peace river district tenting to go in for far stock raising.

The Cincinnati party is of most unique that has yet re city bound to the gold regi travelers are: H. M. Woods, gineer, organizer and leader of Woods; Miss Semple, one of Mrs. Woods' sister; Dr. C. L. physician; C. B. Heiser, drug Heiser; Mr. Heiser, traveler; Myers, merchant. Three other join the party at Edmonton. The women are dressed "just men," in leather coats lined with skin, woolen sweaters, buckskin ers lined with corduroy, chamoi wear, leather caps, moccasins for mits like Indians.

The proposed route is unusu expedition will take bobolaks of horses from Edmonton, first Slave lake, thence to Nelso There the expedition will excha sleds for canoes and paddle g Dawson City. "If their bright, not o'clouded with an ague hu

Again the Cat. MONTREAL, Jan. 20.—Two were fogged at the penitentiary subordination. They were Freadians named Cardinal and They took 18 lashes each finching. It is expected that ample may have a beneficial on the other prisoners.

Montreal Civic Elections. MONTREAL, Jan. 20.—Ex-A Raymond Frontaine, Q.C., M. Malouneuve, was to-day electe of Montreal by acclamation. loring were elected aldermen l nation: Centre ward, Ald. Lag Ald. Rainville, M.P.; St. Anzo Ald. Sadler; St. Ann's wa Kinisella; St. Gabriel ward, chambault; St. Mary's wa Dupre, M.P., and H. W. Lareat

EVENTS OF VANCOUVER

Mining Engineers Elect Officers—G pect Near Teslin. VANCOUVER, Jan. 20.—Will Jeffrey, an employee of Messrs McIntosh & Co., and Miss J Agnes Barb, were married here day. Their honeymoon will be Teslin lake, where Mr. Jeffrey w in an attempt to make his fortun ed Mr. E. H. Vancouver, M. A. Kaul; J. D. Swort; R. A. Perry Leake, Revelstoke; and Cowell, Victoria. Col. Tracy w mostly re-elected treasurer, d Howard West, of New Denver, ed Mr. G. F. Monckton as s ed Some of the papers do on grammes were not read, but will and fully discussed at the Mar ing in Montreal. Papers on Laws were read by Messrs. G. F ton, M.P., and F. C. Lortin Monckton thought that mining are unnecessary, and claimed



The Colonist

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1898.

Published Every Monday and Thursday

The Colonial Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, MANAGER.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST. Published Every Day except Monday... THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. Published every Monday...

ADVERTISING RATES.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Merchandise and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates, per line, solid matter, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:

More than one week and not more than one month, 40 cents. Not more than one week, 20 cents. No advertisement free to any part of the Dominion of the United States...

VANCOUVER:

Branch Office of THE COLONIST, 620 Hastings Street, A. GOODMAN, Agent.

NO ONE'S MOUTH CLOSED.

The Colonist is again informed that it is wrong in saying that no one's mouth is closed by the prosecutions instituted against certain newspaper people for libelling Hon. Messrs. Turner and Pooley.

Such at least is the view of this paper, and if a contrary rule is allowed to prevail in British Columbia, the Colonist will have the satisfaction of knowing that its voice has been raised for the fullest freedom of discussion, consistent with the right of every man to preserve his purely private affairs from being made public.

If this is the law of our parliament, then all that a government has to do, if there is any public matter which it does not wish to see ventilated upon the floor of the legislature, is to have a friendly suit or prosecution instituted, in which the matter in question will arise, and keep the proceedings alive through the session.

We say that if any member of the house shall offer to bring up for discussion the guilt or innocence of the defendants in the libel suits, he might very properly be ruled out of order; but if he should bring up the connection of the Hon. Messrs. Turner and Pooley with any incorporated company for discussion, he would be debarred from proceeding only by those rules of debate which prevent comment upon the private business affairs of individuals.

MAILS TO THE KLONDIKE. It appears that out of six United States mails sent into the Yukon from the head of Lynn canal since July 6 last only two have reached their destination, and that no Canadian mails have got through at all.

THE CANADIAN PRESS. THE BOUNDARY CREEK MINES. We wish to point out the fact that today, were it possible to dispose of the ore, there are a number of mines sufficiently developed in the Boundary country to produce a very large tonnage, which has been estimated by different authorities at different times from a daily output of 500 to 3,000 tons.

BY WAY OF VARIETY. Miss Autumn—There seem to be more chaperons than young ladies here to-night. Miss Barry—it does seem so, indeed. By the way, who are you chaperoning?—Harlem Life.

TO A CORRESPONDENT. The Colonist is in receipt of a letter from a clergyman, complaining that this paper has printed during the last few months "outrageous attacks upon Christ and Christianity."

that the community is full of people whom the churches do not touch, and who will not listen to what the clergy have to say upon religious subjects. They have not thought along the lines upon which the thought of the clergy usually runs.

A PROPOSAL has been made in the United States House of Representatives to spend \$300,000,000 in increasing the regular army. It did not carry, but its introduction is significant of a movement on foot in that country.

LET a public meeting be called for tomorrow night to pass strong resolutions demanding the closing of the Passes until the United States government puts in force the promised regulations at Dyea and Skagway.

THE Nelson Tribune says the electors have an implied promise of a distribution bill before the next election. Have they? When was it given? This particular misstatement of the opposition press has been disproved time and time again.

THE great strikes on the Charleston and the Boundary Creek mines will largely exceed the apparently high estimate of 3,000 tons per day.—Grand Forks Miner.

THE officials of the United States customs at Seattle are endeavoring to do their utmost to prevent persons from sending goods North in transit to the Canadian Yukon in British bottoms.

WALKER—I'm inclined to think that the curfew law, keeping children off the streets after 10, is a good thing. Wheeler—it doesn't make any difference to me. I never hurt myself to amount to anything, sir, I will give you your choice.

WOMEN are more cunning than men in concealing their bad qualities, and are wiser in selecting antidotes. Miss Hair Renewer is a favorite with them.

ACTIVE AND ENERGETIC.

Valuable Additions Are Being Made to the Secret Order Membership Rolls. Considerable activity is being exhibited at present by the various city lodges and societies in furthering the work of their respective organizations.

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E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd. Miners Bound for Klondyke. Call and inspect our Heavy Stock of Bob Sleighs, Wagons, Axes, Saws, Granite Ware, Etc.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd. Wholesale Merchants. Wharf St., Victoria, B.C. GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS, KLONDIKE OUTFITTERS.

Klon-dyke Outfits. PRICE LISTS NOW READY. B. WILLIAMS & CO., CLOTHIERS and HATTERS, 97 and 99 Johnson Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE PRESENT ISSUE OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. SEVEN COLUMNS. EIGHT PAGES. Contains all the News. INCLUDING FULL REPORTS OF ALL THE LATEST INFORMATION FROM THE GOLD FIELDS.

THESE BOYS ARE BAD. Youthful Vancoverites Who Stole the Colonist and Are Coming to Victoria to Be Reformed. VANCOUVER, Jan. 22.—(Special)—The police magistrate has at last decided to make an example of some of the very bad boys in Vancouver.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897." Star Exploring and Mining Company. Registered the 13th day of December, 1897.

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Forty-First News of the Capital. Seventy Applicants for the Post of Cutting, Yukon Limits. Rights to Dredge on Klondyke Streams Also in Demand—ley Team Officers.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—This was the day for receiving tenders at the department for the privilege of dredging on limits of five square each in the Yukon district.

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—Petitions have arrived at the inland revenue department from some of the eastern board of trade that the law respecting canned goods should be amended by requiring pack to place in clear lettering on each the net weight of the contents and date when the goods were packed.

Mr. Paterson's constituents were to-day twenty strong looking for a subsidy for the Owen Sound harbor improvement. It is proposed to ask the government for the use of a British man-of-war, the crews of the fishery protection vessels may be drilled during the winter.

Events of Vancouver. Municipal Improvements Outlined by Mayor—More Licenses Authorized. VANCOUVER, Jan. 25.—It has been decided to hold a poultry and dog show Vancouver next month.