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THE MINISTERS HAVE WITHDRAWN

BRITISH AND GERMAN LEGATIONS CLOSED

Venezuela Given a Reasonable Time in Which to Satisfy the Powers.

London, Dec. 8.—Great Britain and Germany have presented ultimatums to Venezuela, which will be followed up by the seizure of the customs unless a satisfactory settlement is forthcoming within a brief period. The ultimatums have a time limit, but the exact date cannot be ascertained here. The foreign office states, with regard to the time limit:

It is a reasonable time in which Venezuela can satisfy the injured governments. Both notes are practically identical, but the amounts of claims differ. The notes merely reiterate the continued disregard by the Venezuelan government of all our representations, specified in our claims, and demand immediate action on the part of President Castro's government in connection therewith.

The British government's case is practically identical with the statements made in previous dispatches from London, where it was announced the present action was contemplated.

The foreign office is hourly awaiting important dispatches from Caracas, but up to a late hour to-night none had reached there. While the government is rather worried at the inability to get answers from Minister Haggard, they are in no way seriously alarmed, especially as inquiries have revealed the fact that the Venezuelan representatives are in a similar situation. The foreign office says: There is not the slightest desire to coerce Venezuelan, and if any answer had been made to our repeated demands and protests no such action as now taken would have been contemplated.

Being unable to agree on even the minor points of the controversy the British minister, near the close of the last year, informed the Venezuelan foreign office that he would make no further representations in the matter, as there was nothing to be gained by continuing the correspondence.

It is understood that President Castro will ask that the question be settled by arbitration, a proposition to which the British government will hardly accede. Being of the opinion that the ownership of Potos is so clearly British as not to furnish a suitable subject for arbitration.

man citizens against Venezuela, the Potos dispute will also be involved. Re-opening the Potos question was caused by the action of the Venezuelan government, August 10, 1901. At that time certain British subjects on the island of Guirra, from which it is distant only three miles, claiming that it is a tenet of international law that a country commands water within a marine league of its coast; that the international law institute has defined the territorial sea as six miles, whereas the island of Potos is more than ten miles from Trinidad, the nearest British possession; further, that the treaty of March, 1845, explicitly confirms the title of Venezuela over all the islands near her coast which were under dominion of Spain in the initiative period of Venezuelan independence.

In support of this contention, the Venezuelan authorities produce a letter from the royal Spanish minister of state in 1873, in which he denies that royal sanction ever was given to the concession alleged to have been made to the Ayuntamiento of Trinidad by the governor of Potos, Huevos and Monos. Great Britain, through her charge d'affaires at Caracas, and later through her minister, advanced the contention that when she conquered the island of Trinidad in 1787, sovereignty over Potos also was obtained, and so recognized by the Madrid government; that Potos has remained in the peaceful possession of Great Britain for more than a century, during seventy years of which time Venezuela advanced no counter claim, and that the official map of Codazzi colors the island of Potos the same as Trinidad, indicating that both belong to the same country.

To this last contention Venezuela replied by stating that the map of Codazzi was so old as to make it impossible to distinguish the various colors, and produced other maps by the same authority, which place Potos as belonging to Venezuela.

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SEVENTY-TWO HOURS. The Ultimatums Presented to Venezuela by Great Britain and Germany Expire To-Morrow.

London, Dec. 9.—One of the largest English creditors of Venezuela informed a representative of the Associated Press to-day that the ultimatums of Great Britain and Germany had 72 hours, and therefore will expire on Wednesday.

The foreign office, while not denying the correctness of this statement, intimated to-night that the period is liable to extension. There are some indications of a possible settlement, although, apparently, nothing definite has yet been decided upon.

May Yield. Berlin, Dec. 9.—While the limit of time given to Venezuela in which to make an answer to the ultimatums of Germany and Great Britain is not disclosed, the correspondent of the Associated Press was officially informed that it is very brief.

The German foreign office still hopes that President Castro will recognize the arbitrariness of the situation, and yield at the last moment. Telegraphic communication with Laguardia is slow. Events happening to-day are not likely to be translated from the cipher until to-morrow.

The morning papers here made absolutely no comment on the Venezuelan situation, with the exception of the Vorwarts, which says: "Although President Castro has expressed his willingness to satisfy the German and British demands, military action against him has begun," and the Lokal Anzeiger, which remarks that "President Castro's efforts to drive a wedge between Germany and Great Britain have failed."

NOT INJURED. No Truth in Report That D. D. Mann Was Hurt in Railway Collision.

Winnipeg, Dec. 8.—The report that D. D. Mann, president of the Canadian Northern, was injured in the collision on the Canadian Northern at La Broquerie yesterday is untrue. Mr. Mann's car was attached to one of the colliding trains, but no injury to himself or party resulted. Mrs. Watson and Miss Williams of Toronto were among the occupants of Mr. Mann's car.

PROHIBITION REFERENDUM. Toronto, Dec. 8.—Returns of the prohibition referendum as far as heard from here: For, 150,578; against, 35,427.

NEW MINISTER WAS RE-ELECTED

HON. R. PREFONTAINE'S MAJORITY NEARLY 2,000

Run Down on Railway—James Rogers, His Wife and Two Sons Killed.

Montreal, Dec. 9.—Hon. Raymond Prefontaine was elected to-day in Maisonneuve by 4,368 votes, a majority of 1,868 over Labelle (Conservative).

Cold in East. Bitter cold weather prevails in Eastern Canada to-day. The thermometer at many places ranges from 10 below to 25 below.

Resignation of Dr. Maggs. Rev. Dr. Maggs, principal of the Wesleyan Theological College, to-day handed his resignation to the board of governors. Dr. Maggs is an Englishman and came out here a couple of years ago to take charge of the institution. The reason given for his retirement is that the climate disagrees with his wife, but it is reported on good authority that there has been considerable friction as well as lack of whole-hearted support which the principal should have received.

Building Destroyed. A building on Notre Dame street, occupied by Boudreau's hat and fur store, and a number of lawyers' offices, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$40,000. The fireman had a most difficult task in the intense cold.

Brandon Mayorality. Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 9.—Messrs. F. Nation and J. W. Fleming were nominated for the Brandon mayorality to-day. J. A. Hobbs and E. Schmidt were named for Morden.

Belliant Player Dead. Thomas Grier, billiard expert, and one of Winnipeg's best known sporting men, died to-day.

Remarkable Escape. Erin, Ont., Dec. 8.—George Bell, of the firm of Bell Bros., four miles from Erin and Cataract, got his coat caught in the shafting making 212 revolutions a minute on Saturday, and was whirled around and around until every vestige of clothing was torn off his body and he was thrown into a nearby wheat bin.

When picked up Bell was unconscious, but examination showed that he had escaped with a few bruises and scratches, but no bones broken.

Four Dead. Peterboro, Dec. 8.—James Rogers, whose wife and son were killed at Havenock crossing by an eastbound express on Saturday night, was brought to the hospital here, but died soon after arrival. The second son died on Sunday and the little daughter has both jaws broken, and may not recover. Four members of the family of five have been wiped out by the accident.

In the Northwest. Regina, Dec. 9.—The bye-election for Saskatoon, seat in the Northwest legislature was held to-day. Clinchill (Haultain-supporter), has 90 majority over Chubb (Independent) with four polls to hear from.

North Ontario Vacancy. Cannington, Ont., Dec. 9.—Geo. D. Grant, barrister, Orillia, son of Rev. Dr. R. N. Grant, is mentioned in connection with the Liberal nomination for the Commons in North Ontario, made vacant by the death of Angus McLeod.

Ontario Timber Out. Toronto, Dec. 9.—According to figures furnished by the crown lands department, it is estimated that over 884,000,000 feet of pine and square timber on crown lands under timber licenses will be cut this year. Over a million rails will be taken out.

Banking in West. In view of the growth of their Western business, several Canadian banks are considering the advisability of establishing exclusive branches in Winnipeg to deal with matters arising out of Western investments.

MURDERED BY BRIGANDS. State Councillor and Railroad Conductor Killed—Murderers Captured by Cossacks.

Odessa, Dec. 9.—Word has just been received here of the murder of State Councillor Gedeonoff by brigands. The state councillor accused the emir of a band of brigands operating in the Caucasus by his energetic work against them. The band accordingly appointed three of their number to put the obnoxious official out of the way. The three men boarded the councillor's train at Baku, murdered the conductor and then hacked the councillor with axes. Cossacks captured the brigands a few days later. Their trial will shortly be held at Tiflis.

RECIPROCITY. Convention at Detroit Attended by Delegates From Various States and Canada.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 10.—"We are here for mutual profit to get thoroughly aroused over this question of reciprocity so we can go home and do some effective work to bring about the reciprocal relations which we want," said N. C. Staver, of Chicago, as he took charge of the National reciprocity convention which opened here to-day. There were present nearly 100 delegates from the Northern territory of the States and several from Canada.

F. D. Smith, president of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce and Mayor W. C. Maybury, welcomed the delegates. A committee of resolution was appointed.

At the afternoon session Governor A. B. Cummins spoke on "Reciprocity and the Tariff Question."

THREE KILLED. Grimsby, Dec. 8.—Miss Maud Hughes, aged 23; Miss Gertrude Hayner, aged about 19, and Harry Brady, aged 20, all belonging to Grimsby, were killed on the public crossing at Grimsby station last night by the Toronto express train. The young people were on the way home from church.

EX-GOVERNOR ROSS ELECTED.

The news was received on Monday of the election of ex-Governor J. H. Ross, government candidate, as the first representative of the Yukon in the Dominion House of Commons.

The election took place on Tuesday last, but owing to the wires being down it was impossible to communicate with Dawson.

This afternoon, however, they were again in working order, and among the first messages sent was that announcing the return of ex-Governor Ross, who polled about 800 votes more than the opposition candidate.

When it is remembered that there are only about 2,500 votes in the entire district, the large majority which Mr. Ross rolled up without himself setting foot in the district is almost phenomenal.

The result of the election is a great victory for Mr. Ross personally, and for the government in whose interests he ran.

Mr. Ross was informed this afternoon of the result, and expressed himself in the most grateful terms in regard to the support the people of the Yukon had given him.

THE STORMS IN EAST. Gale on Lake Huron Where Wind is Blowing Forty-Two Miles an Hour.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 8.—High winds are blowing to-day on Lake Huron. Middle Island station reports a 42-mile gale, with heavy snow. This is the coldest day of the season throughout Michigan. At Sault Ste. Marie the thermometer shows zero.

Two Feet of Snow. Jamestown, N. Y., Dec. 8.—An average of two feet of snow has fallen in Chateaugay county during the past 24 hours, and the snow is still falling. Street car traffic is blocked; railway trains are greatly delayed and country roads are almost impassable.

Fatalities Reported. Chicago, Dec. 8.—About three inches of snow and zero weather rule here. Five fatalities have been reported, and numerous cases of destitution incident to the sudden drop have been relieved. The delay of traffic was general during the night. Through trains are from two to six hours late. It is almost impossible to procure coal at any price at some of the outlying yards. Reports from Wisconsin, upper Michigan and Iowa show the weather to be extremely severe. Freezing temperatures overspread the country south of the Ohio river to a line touching North Alabama, Mississippi and North Texas.

KILLED BY SOW. Postmaster Attacked and Partially Devoured While Unconscious.

Thessalon, Ont., Dec. 8.—James Lovatt, postmaster at Dayton, while doing some chores in the yard on Saturday was seized with a fainting fit and fell to the ground unconscious, and while in that condition was partially devoured and killed by a sow, which was running about the yard. His face, head and breast were torn almost free of flesh, his stomach torn out and legs and arms fearfully lacerated. Lovatt was alone at the time, the family having gone away.

MEMBERS OF THE SECOND MOUNTED RIDES RETURN FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Halifax, Dec. 8.—Steamer Corinthian arrived this morning from Liverpool with mails. Among her passengers were Wilkinson and Shelton, two of the Second C. M. R. men who made names for themselves in South Africa. Wilkinson, cornered with a party, used his rifle until his ammunition was all gone, and then he broke his rifle so that it would be no good to the Boers. Shelton also saw hot service and was wounded in the leg. Wilkinson lost one eye and had one of his arms disabled.

Serg-Major Mallis, Second C. M. R., and Ptes. Holmes, Webb, Davis and Mitchell, Fifth C. M. R., who remained in South Africa after their regiments left for home, also came on the Corinthian, having found that the land of the Boer offered no inducements for them.

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CARTOONIST DEAD.

Thomas Nast, Recently Appointed Minister, Passes Away at Guayaquil.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Dec. 7.—United States Consul-General Thomas Nast died to-day at noon after three days' illness from yellow fever. He was interred at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Thomas Nast was born in Landau, Bavaria, September 20th, 1840. His father was a musician of ability and for many years held a position in the Bavarian army, but in 1846 he emigrated to the United States, where he afterwards became a member of the New York Philharmonic Society, and often appeared in concerts. His son, Thomas Nast, was educated in the public schools of that city, and displaying a talent for art, began, at the age of 14, a "six months' course of study with Theodore Kaufman, an artist of some note. He received no other instruction than this, and was immediately employed in furnishing drawings for Frank Leslie's Illustrated News. Soon afterwards he went to Italy to look after the army of Garibaldi in his campaign through Sicily and Calabria, contributing numerous battle pictures to the illustrated press of New York, London and Paris, and as an aide on Gen. Garibaldi's staff, was intrusted with several diplomatic missions.

He returned to the United States in 1861, and the next year formed a connection with Harper's Weekly, for which journal he furnished war pictures and sketches. After the war he turned his attention to cartoon drawing, and was a recognized force through his pictorial satire in the political events of those and succeeding years. Mr. Nast continued his work with Harper's until 1886. In addition to his newspaper work he illustrated books and serials for several years published by "Nast's Illustrated Almanac," The Tammany "tiger," the Democratic "donkey" and the Republican G. O. P. "elephant" are common political symbols in use now and were all first used by him. Since leaving Harper's he has not been a familiar public character, his life being passed quietly at his home in Morris-town, N. J. He was appointed consul-general at Guayaquil by President Roosevelt, and left New York for his post on July 1st, 1902.

FISHERIES COMMISSION. Labors to Be Resumed on the Pacific Coast.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—Hon. R. Prefontaine will be asked on his return here by British Columbia representatives to have the fisheries commission proceed to work again on the Pacific coast. The vacancy on the commission caused by the death of Mr. Maxwell will probably be filled by the appointment of Mr. Geo. Riley, M. P. Mr. Prince, who is chairman, will visit the coast. All that remains to be done is to inquire into the operation of traps on the Sound with a view to some recommendation being made by the commission in respect thereto. It is understood Senator Tompkins has recommended that the commission complete its work in time for a final report being made before next session of parliament.

The Fielding Banquet. Sir F. Borden, Hon. A. G. Blair and Hon. W. Paterson left to-day for the Fielding banquet. Hon. M. Prefontaine joins them at Montreal.

Appeal Dismissed. The Supreme court to-day dismissed the appeal of J. A. C. Eklie, sitting member for Two Mountains. The seat therefore becomes vacant. The Laval case goes to trial.

SHORTAGE OF LOGS. Vancouver Shingle Mills Will Work Only Eight Hours a Day During Winter.

Vancouver, Dec. 9.—All the Vancouver shingle mills caused last night by agreement, and for the first time in months did not work night shifts. On account of the shortage of logs, the mills will, during the winter only, work eight hours per day instead of twenty-four, cutting down the daily output from Vancouver from three million to one million shingles per day. Shingle men declare the market is in good shape, but that it is impossible to obtain cedar.

The new telephone company is meeting the council at a special session to-day and planning a second telephone exchange. Local unions of other trades are arranging a large fund for the striking lady operators.

SENTENCE COMMUTED. Boy Murderer Will Go to Prison For Life.

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—An order in council was passed to-day commutating the sentence passed on Frank Higgins, the boy murderer of St. John, N. B., to imprisonment for life. Higgins is 16 years of age and killed Willie Doherty, a child of his own neighborhood, another lad, was witness of the murder and gave evidence which convicted Higgins.

JUMPED FROM WINDOW. Signor Polaire, an Italian Minister, Committed Suicide at Milan.

Rome, Dec. 10.—Signor Polaire, Italian minister at Sofia, committed suicide at Milan yesterday. He threw himself out of a window of a hotel. The minister had been suffering for some time past from nervous debility.

BUSINESS BLOCK GUTTED BY FIRE

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEW WESTMINSTER

Flames Broke Out in Furniture Store and Spread to Other Establishments—Heavy Loss.

New Westminster, Dec. 9.—A disastrous fire broke out shortly after 10 o'clock this morning in the furniture store of J. A. Lee, in the Dupont block, on Columbia street, and almost before the occupants were aware of it, the premises were filled with dense smoke.

The fire brigade replied promptly, but were unable to enter on account of the smoke, and while abstaining from opening windows, the firemen turned on several streams while trying to locate the blaze.

Meantime the flames made apparently rapid progress, for the volume and density of the smoke increased and spread to the adjoining premises, the Liverpool Arms saloon and on the corner of McKenzie street, the store of R. F. Anderson & Co., hardware merchants, completely preventing the removal of stock.

By 11 o'clock the streams from the hydrants having been supplemented by those of the powerful pumps on the ferry steamer, the fire seemed to be under control, but fifteen minutes after 11, it broke out in a fresh place. At this time the plate glass windows cracked, large pieces fell on one fireman, partially smothering his helmet and stunning him. Ten minutes later fears were expressed for the safety of the adjoining buildings, and another ten minutes saw the whole of the Dupont block wrapped in flames. Small stores of ammunition caused an explosion in the hardware store, but no damage was done.

By noon the fire was again apparently under control, but took a firm hold under the roof of the adjoining Holbrook house, and demanded increasing efforts of the firemen and volunteers. Their united efforts, supplemented by unlimited supply and force of water, however, told, and by 1 o'clock attention was turned to quenching the flames in the oil cellar.

An approximate estimate places the total loss on the stocks at about \$90,000, about half being insured.

SURVEYORS DROWNED. Their Boat Is Supposed to Have Been Caught in Rapids and Capsized.

Wenatchee, Wash., Dec. 6.—A surveying party of three men was drowned in the Wenatchee river, in the Tunwater canyon, three miles above Leavenworth, at 5 o'clock Friday. In the party were W. R. Wanzor, civil engineer of Seattle, and two helpers, H. Coolee and M. Martin, both from Blewett. They were engaged in surveying a new power plant for the Wenatchee Electric Light & Power Company, and it is supposed while crossing the stream their boat became unmanageable and drifted into the rapids and capsized.

The men boarded at the hotel in Leavenworth, and the proprietor, noticing that they did not come in for supper, became alarmed and started out to look for them. He found their boat bottom side up in the river below the falls. The alarm was sounded and others joined in the search for the missing men. Up to a late hour to-night only the one body had been found.

The place where the accident occurred is one of the wildest and most picturesque spots in this part of the country. Through a narrow canyon rush the waters of the Wenatchee. In a few places the river is quiet for a few hundred yards or so, and any one may cross with comparative safety, but if they should be drawn over the falls death is sure to overtake them.

ANARCHIST PLOT. Thirteen Arrested While Taking an Oath to Assassinate King Victor Emmanuel.

Rome, Dec. 9.—Thirteen Anarchists were arrested near Spezia last night after a desperate struggle. The police surprised them at a meeting while they were in the act of taking an oath with poisonards to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel.

One of the Anarchists and one of the police were severely wounded.

MINERS KILLED. Four Lives Lost and Several Men Injured by Explosion.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Dec. 9.—Four men were killed and ten injured, three probably fatally, by the explosion to-day of a box of dynamite in No. 2 mine of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co., at South Wilkesbarre.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE STATES

SPEECH AT DETROIT BY J. CHARLTON

The Question of Reciprocity in Natural Products—Suggests Meeting of a Joint High Commission.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 10.—Reciprocity between Canada and the United States was the keynote of the speeches made to-night at the reception tendered the delegates to the national reciprocity convention by the Detroit Chamber of Commerce, and the arguments in favor of it were keenly listened to in an address to the delegates to the congress there were present at the dinner to-night nearly 200 members of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce. John Charlton, of the Canadian parliament, was the first speaker.

Mr. Charlton said that on February 11th, 1899, he had in the discussion of the trade relations between the two countries made his first attempt to reach the ear of the United States in an address to the Merchants' Club of Chicago. Since then his voice and his pen had been the service of good or broadened trade relations. "When he seemed to be confronted by a solid wall of misunderstanding and prejudice, it was difficult to secure consideration of Canadian subjects, difficult to remove the false impressions as to the character of trade relations existing between the two countries. Since then a rapid change had been in progress, interest had been awakened and even seemed to be moving towards the reversal of the policy that had promoted estrangement and bitterness of feeling in Canada towards the United States since 1896. A most gratifying evidence of this awakened interest is the assembling of a national reciprocity convention in Detroit at this time. If it could be shown that free trade between the United States is a good thing, and that the same natural and economic laws would govern trade between the States and Canada, it was a fitting and commendable task for the statesman of two countries to seek for an adjustment of trade relations of a more friendly and mutually advantageous character than these now in force. Great Britain and her dependencies earnestly desire friendly relations with the United States. British statesmen feel that the two powers will naturally move and develop in distinct fields of action. The United States should be the continent of each other, and to the United States, whose removal would, in all probability, entail a desperate fight for existence on the part of the United States. As for Canada, her cities measure the colossal power of the United States at close range and fully appreciate the greatness of that power, but there is no feeling of envy in this recognition of greatness, only a desire to emulate and tread the same pathway to empire in the development of a vast territory and boundless resources. They only ask to be met in the spirit they have always stood ready to manifest, and it is certainly no fault of theirs that the relations of the two countries have not been placed upon a more satisfactory basis.

Almost half a century ago the treaty providing for reciprocal trade in natural products between Canada and the United States went into effect. It continued in operation from 1854 to 1866. Under its influence there was a phenomenal development of trade between the two countries. The exports to Canada from the United States quadrupled in that period. In 1866 the exports and imports in round numbers were: Exports to Canada to the United States, \$40,000,000; imports from the United States, \$28,000,000. Of the exports, \$25,000,000 consisted of farm products. The direct Canadian exports to Great Britain in this line, however, were so small, being but \$3,500,000, as to warrant the conclusion that a large proportion of the amount of the farm products sent to the United States merely passed through United States channels en route to Europe, and that the United States exports and imports for consumption, if any balance of trade actually existed in favor of Canada, it was an inconceivable one. When the reciprocity treaty of the United States government, Canada vainly strove to secure its reversal by offering to add a considerable list of manufactures to the free schedule of trade relations between the two countries. In 1874 the Liberals came into office in Canada, and Canadian Commissioner Brown was associated with the British minister at Washington, Lord Thornton, and a trade treaty was negotiated with the United States state department, providing for the free interchange of natural products and free trade in agricultural implements of all kinds, for a wide list of other manufactures, for the freedom of the North-east coast fisheries, for the construction of a canal from St. Lawrence above the Lachine rapids to Lake Champlain, and for the freedom of the coasting trade of both countries. This treaty was rejected by the United States senate. Had the treaty of 1874 been established and continued in force till the present time, Canada would have been practically, if not actually, part of the United States at this moment. The trade relations between the United States and Canada for the fiscal year 1892, do not differ materially in character from the conditions of the immediate preceding years. Imports from the United States to Canada were valued at \$26,000,000, with the United States, without including precious metals, exported 73.8, with Germany 80.25, with

FOUR VENEZUELAN WARSHIPS SEIZED BY COMBINED GERMAN AND BRITISH FLEETS

They Have Been Towed Outside the Harbor of La Guayra—The Ultimatum.

Caracas, Dec. 10.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon the combined German and British fleets seized and towed outside the harbor of La Guayra the four Venezuelan warships General Crespo, Totumo, Osnet and Margarita. The ships were manned by 380 men.

The news of the capture of the warships is not generally known at the capital. Great excitement will undoubtedly prevail when it is announced. It is said on good authority that the captain of the British cruiser Retribution this afternoon sent a special courier from La Guayra to Caracas with an ultimatum for compliance with the note deposited yesterday by the British and German ministers at the home of the foreign minister before their departure from Caracas. It is said the ultimatum gives a maximum of 48 hours in which Venezuela is to accede.

The note, it is said, requests the immediate cash payment of \$34,000 each to Great Britain and Germany, and a settlement of claims arising from past revolutions by a mixed tribunal, the same as the last agreement made with France. It is also said that the British minister at the last moment failed to present claims for \$40,000, but his demand is not only supported by legal documents and facts, and is considered absurd.

Another Gunboat Seized. London, Dec. 10.—The admiralty has received information of the seizure of the Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar at Port of Spain.

Left to Commander. London, Dec. 10.—7.20 p. m.—No information of an official character has been received at the foreign office from Venezuela, everything being left to the discretion of the British fleet, who received explicit instructions as to what course they shall pursue.

Claims Against Republic. New York, Dec. 10.—The principal British creditors whose claims are to be enforced by the ultimatum against Venezuela are, according to the Tribune correspondent in London, harbor improvement companies. Some of these companies complain of defaults of interest guaranteed by the Venezuelan government, and another corporation which is claiming an issue of bonds claim that a considerable amount of unpaid charges due it. There are also claims for damages to railways and other property from war losses, and also for unpaid charges on freight on the government's account.

The German claims are larger in amount and more varied in their nature. They look him into custody and government for the redemption of the obligations is less obvious in certain sections account.

There are no intimations here of the accession either of the French or the American fleets which must be considered also. The precautions taken by the United States in ordering a strong fleet to the Venezuelan coast does not escape attention. This is considered a sign that the Washington authorities are on their guard against the taking of any drastic measures on the part of either Germany or England for the collection of a debt from a weak power distracted by the European nations.

The official cables have extended their stay at the Venezuelan capital if they thought it advisable to do so, and the fact that they left is taken to mean that President Castro does not show signs of giving in.

SUFFERING AMONG POOR. Bitter Cold Weather in Eastern States—Fuel Scarce. New York, Dec. 9.—New York and New England have experienced during the past 24 hours the coldest weather of many years. In this city it was the coldest December 9th in 26 years, the thermometer registered as it did in the winter of 1892. The severity of the cold was intensified by the fact that the people were not prepared for it. Scarcity of coal caused much suffering among the poorer classes, and even those able to afford the luxury of a ton of anthracite, had to use it sparingly. Every effort is being put forth to alleviate the suffering, charitable organizations having taken steps to supply the poor and the board of aldermen have voted to ask an appropriation of \$100,000 to buy coal for the poor. The cold in the city was mild, compared with that prevailing in the Northern sections of the state and New England.

Like in New York the situation at Sciencetad was made more serious by the severity of the cold, many families having to huddle under one blanket with out coal to heat their homes. Navigation on the Upper Hudson closed early in the day, steamers which had not winter quarters having to be towed out of the harbor. The New York and New England at the same time it arrived in New York. Through Maine the thermometer registered from 8 to 20 below, a fall in some places of 40 degrees in 12 hours. Norfolk, Conn., reported a temperature of 22 degrees below zero, the coldest in years. "A rise in temperature is predicted by the weather bureau for to-night and to-morrow.

Frozen in Ice. Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 9.—A special to the Herald from Oswego says that last night the ice in the harbor was 12 to 15 below zero. Vessels call had for Canada are frozen in. Tugs are trying to release them so that they may sail.

STABBING AFFRAY IN JAPANESE SHOP

ORIENTAL PUNCTURED BY KNIFE IN FOREARM

Prosecution Will Continue the Look Den Case—Detective Sergeant Palmer on Witness Stand.

A Japanese named Sam on Tuesday stabbed a fellow countryman in the arm with a penknife and is now in jail awaiting the sentence of the court, which will likely be imposed on him to-morrow morning. It appears that he and a number of other Japanese who live over a barber shop on Government street, near Herald, got involved in a dispute which went through several evolutions until fists and finally a knife were used. Sam was the man who drew the latter, and Nakamura was the victim. The latter was stabbed in the forearm. The onlookers then concluded that the affair was getting serious so they leaped in and separated the combatants. The police were notified and the belligerent Sam was taken into custody. Dr. Robertson was summoned and attended the wounded man's injuries.

Sam faced the magistrate in the police court on Wednesday. He looked still fighting trim, while his coat was off. There wasn't much fight in him, however, that is as far as the charge against him was concerned, for he pleaded guilty.

Dr. Robertson gave evidence as to Nakamura's wound, which consisted of a cut about an inch and a half long on the outside of the forearm. The wound was not a serious one. The case was adjourned until to-morrow morning, when the magistrate will probably inflict the penalty. The knife drawn by Sam was a common pocket knife.

The prosecution has not dropped the Look Den case by any means. When it was called this morning Frank Higgins, prosecuting counsel, announced that he intended to go ahead, so the defence put Detective Sergeant Palmer in the box. The sergeant told of going down to Look Den's on the day of the assault and of asking Look Den who cut him. The latter replied that he didn't know.

Mr. Higgins objected to evidence of statements made by Look Den in the presence of the detective on the ground that the wounded man had not been asked when giving his testimony if he had made them. He pointed out that while the admission may not be strictly regular the interests of justice demanded that it be received. A note was made of the objection.

Continuing, the sergeant stated that Look Den had told him that the light was down low 'at the time of the attack and he couldn't see. He also questioned the younger wife, Jung Shee, through an interpreter, in another room, and she replied that she knew nothing about the attack. She had been tied attending to the household duties and large family and therefore slept soundly. They then arrested the accused about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but did not charge him because they had no evidence against him. They took him into custody to guard against his escape in the event of his being connected with the crime.

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President Castro received the correspondent of the Associated Press at Marfices Palace to-day, and in reply to questions, the President of Venezuela said:

"The Venezuelan government has not received any ultimatum, properly speaking, but rather simultaneous requests from Great Britain and Germany. The claims Great Britain asks this government to settle are small and up to the present we have not been aware of them. Venezuela has consequently never refused to settle them. Great Britain's rejection is therefore without justification. The Venezuelan government cannot decide on foreign claims before the receipt of Venezuela's demands. At present the government is working for the re-establishment of public order, and other questions must necessarily be subservient to this object. Nevertheless, I prove Venezuela's desire to settle all pending claims in a comfortable manner, the government issued a decree during the last session of Congress, on November 28th, creating a committee to which would be referred all claims. No claims have been presented to this committee, and no claims have been rejected. There has been no denial of justice. Why then should foreign financiers interfere, thereby ignoring our laws and endeavoring to violate our national sovereignty? We do not understand this action."

The correspondent then said to President Castro what course he intended to take in view of the present attitude of the powers? "Enforce our rights, and explain to the world that Venezuela has laws; prove that we have never denied our rights, and we will have no difficulty in settling them."

The President was then asked what reply the Venezuelan government would make to the requests handed it by the German and British consuls? "The Venezuelan government is astonished that after the notes which were transmitted to it by the diplomatic representatives of Germany and Great Britain, it should be asked to make a reply. The Venezuelan government is astonished that after the notes which were transmitted to it by the diplomatic representatives of Germany and Great Britain, it should be asked to make a reply. The Venezuelan government is astonished that after the notes which were transmitted to it by the diplomatic representatives of Germany and Great Britain, it should be asked to make a reply."

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Widow Gives Evidence of Her Struggles to Pay Coal Company's Bills. Scranton, Pa., Dec. 9.—Tales of evictions from houses owned by G. B. Markle & Co., the narration of the death of a wife as a result of an enforced removal from her home, and the story of a mother whose husband was killed in the Markle mines, of how she and her two boys struggled for years to pay the Markle's back rent and coal bill she owed them, were the principal features of to-day's session of the Coal Strike Arbitration Commission. The miners to-day concluded the calling of witnesses against the Markle company.

The attorneys for the large coal companies have nothing to say regarding the testimony now being presented, but those representing the miners are well pleased. After closing the Markle case, the representatives of the miners called witnesses who had formerly been employed in the mines of several companies to show that a blacklist exists, and that some of the companies had broken the agreement which ended the strike, and the Arbitration Commission, after a session of the board member Gallagher resumed the witness stand at the afternoon session, and explained the powder question. It was announced that the powder picker employed by the Markle company said that before the strike he received 85 cents a day, now he receives only 55 cents. He said the breaker boss, who had kicked him, and swore at him for not picking slate faster.

Mr. Kate Burns, of Jedo, was examined by Lawyer Darrow, and said her husband, who was an engineer inside in the Markle mines, was killed underground, leaving her with four children, the oldest a boy of eight years. The company never offered her a penny but the employees gave her about \$200 to defray the funeral expenses. Her husband had been killed by her four room house, and she was down low 'at the time of the attack and he couldn't see. He also questioned the younger wife, Jung Shee, through an interpreter, in another room, and she replied that she knew nothing about the attack. She had been tied attending to the household duties and large family and therefore slept soundly. They then arrested the accused about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but did not charge him because they had no evidence against him. They took him into custody to guard against his escape in the event of his being connected with the crime.

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PREPARATIONS FOR RESISTING POWERS

MOVEMENT A POPULAR ONE IN VENEZUELA

Troops Hurried to La Guayra—British and German Subjects Have Been Released.

La Guayra, Venezuela, Dec. 10.—The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening from Guanta, the port of Barcelona, where she is believed to have been in search of the Venezuelan gunboat Restrepo.

The German cruiser Vincta and the British cruiser Retribution, left here at 6 o'clock this evening. It is supposed they have on board Venezuela's answer to the demand of the foreign powers, which arrived on a special train from Caracas at 2 o'clock.

The German charge d'affaires, Herr Von Pilgrim-Baltatz, and British Minister Haggard, and the personnel of the British legation, are still on board the warships.

What is termed an inopportune demonstration and the strange method resorted to in the resistance to the Venezuelan foreign minister of the demands of Great Britain and Germany are freely criticized here.

The government has sent 2,000 men and 18 guns from Caracas to reinforce the garrison at La Guayra. These troops are camping to-night at Cuarcuti, distant one hour from La Guayra.

All day and all night ammunition has been carried to Port Lavigia, which is the harbor preparatory to the forces being made to resist the foreign powers. Volunteers to the number of 800 men, all from La Guayra, have been armed to-day, and more are being equipped.

The news of the capture at Port of Spain, Trinidad, of the Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar by the British cruiser Charlydis was communicated to President Castro by a representative of the Associated Press. The event created intense excitement.

All the British and German subjects arrested yesterday were released this afternoon.

Troops Arrive. La Guayra, Venezuela, Dec. 11.—Gen. Ferrer, the minister of war, has arrived here with 2,000 troops.

Gen. Ferrer, the minister of war, has arrived here with 2,000 troops. Eight hundred men—under President Castro's brother—are expected here at this time. The British cruiser Indefatigable is now here. She is at anchor in the middle of the harbor. All the other warships have left La Guayra.

Minister Haggard and Herr von Pilgrim-Baltatz, it was learned to-day, left here last night. The former was on board the Retribution and the latter on the Vincta, which sailed for Trinidad.

The Customs Houses. London, Dec. 11.—In connection with the reported seizure of the Venezuelan customs, the foreign office officials say arrangements for that step have not been completed. Before any general seizure could occur, Germany, Great Britain and other nations would have to come to an agreement for a pro rata division and adjustment of the respective claims similar to that arrived at by the allies in China, except that the La Guayra customs houses possibly may have been seized as a purely military measure.

Two Vessels Sunk. London, Dec. 11.—In the House of Commons to-day, under Foreign Secretary Camborne, the reports of the capture of three Venezuelan vessels at La Guayra and the disablement of a fourth vessel without resistance, and also confirmed the capture of the Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. Two of the prizes, he added, were sunk.

The under secretary also said that the release of the British subjects arrested at Caracas had been demanded, and that he left La Guayra yesterday evening. The British subjects arrested had not been harmed. The government had no official information of the reported arrest of the British consul at Caracas.

The latest information received was that he left La Guayra yesterday evening. The British subjects arrested had not been harmed. The government had no official information of the reported arrest of the British consul at Caracas.

The under secretary announced also that the British vice-consul at La Guayra and some women and children were taken on board a British man-of-war yesterday evening, and added that it was reported that President Castro held the British and German prisoners as hostages.

Fighting Reported. London, Dec. 11.—The Central News says it was reported in the lobby of the House of Commons this afternoon that the allies have landed blue jackets at La Guayra for the purpose of affecting the capture of President Castro, and that fighting is going on in the streets.

The foreign office here has no information to this effect.

OTTAWA NOTES. Ottawa, Dec. 11.—Judge Masson, Furon, who sat in parliament for North Bay, was appointed to the position. P. Holt, Godech, and Judge Doyle's place.

Misses shipped the counterfeit blue slips in lots varying from 1,000 to 100,000 to all parts of the United States. The prisoner was taken to the county jail in default of \$15,000 bonds.

DOMINION DISPATCHES.

A Good Sign—Arranging for Increasing Output of the Crow's Nest Mines.

Montreal, Dec. 10.—The Royal Bank of Canada in a circular to its shareholders states that a number of American gentlemen of high financial position, and with prominent business connections, after the thorough examination of the affairs of the bank, have made a proposition to acquire as an investment five thousand shares of the bank's capital stock and to pay therefor \$250 per share. The acceptance of this offer places in the treasury of the bank the sum of \$1,250,000, \$750,000 of this sum being a premium on the stock, which would give to the reserve fund thus making the bank's capital \$2,500,000, and reserve fund \$2,450,000. This large addition to the banking capital of Canada coming from foreign sources is looked upon with great favor in financial circles.

Conspiracy. Harry Johnson, the C. P. R. clerk convicted of conspiracy to defraud the company by notifying the conductors when the audit of the trains was to take place, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary this morning.

Severely Burned. Toronto, Dec. 10.—Ada Norman was probably fatally burned yesterday by a fire from a dish towel which had caught from the range and ignited her skirts.

Household Science. The senate of Toronto University has decided to confer the degree of Bachelor of Household Science after a successful four years' course.

The Referendum. Returns of the referendum continue to increase the majority in favor of the act. The latest figures show a majority of 75,266 in its favor.

To Supply Rails. It is definitely settled that the contract for steel rails for the Temiscaming railway will be awarded to Clergue's company. Frank Letchford, commissioner of public works, when seen, admitted that the company would have the preference. The figure of the Clergue tender is not divulged, but it is understood to be \$36 per ton.

Crow's Nest Mines. Elias Rogers has returned from the Pacific coast, where he has been making arrangements for the extension of the Crow's Nest Co.'s mines. By spring Mr. Rogers says the mines will have a daily output of 5,000 tons, compared with the present output of 2,000 tons, and 600 tons of coke.

Winnipeg's Mayor. Winnipeg, Dec. 10.—Arbuthnot was elected mayor of Winnipeg to-day over Mitchell, in a total vote of 4,692. The Sunday street car by-law was defeated by 204 votes; for Sunday cars, 2,103; against Sunday cars, 2,370.

Suing For Damages. Woodstock, Dec. 10.—A writ has been issued on behalf of Albert Atchison, a farmer of Currie's Crossing, claiming \$10,000 damages from the Grand Trunk railway, on account of the death of his wife, who was killed on Wilson street crossing some weeks ago.

Ceiling Fell. Ottawa, Dec. 10.—Col. Macdonald, director of military stores, was a victim of an accident this afternoon. A large portion of the ceiling fell on him while seated in his office, and he was severely cut and bruised about his head, and will be laid up for a some days.

NORTHERN MAIL LOST. The Couriers From Atlin Lost on Taku Arm Together With Letter Bags.

Capt. Fletcher, post office inspector, has received a message from Atlin announcing that the mail which left that place on November 28th has been lost on Taku Arm. The message also contains the information that the couriers were lost also.

It is believed that the mail has been lost as the result of over-confidence on the part of the drivers of the party of the ice. The mail is carried by E. Y. N. Compny and G. A. Fallon, the news of the accident to Atlin.

The mail leaving twice a week, the lost bags would contain all letters posted from Tuesday to Friday of that week. Any important communications therefore may have to be duplicated, and will be late in arriving.

COUNTERFEITING PLANTS. Plates Used in Printing Bogus Union Cigar Labels Seized.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10.—In a raid by constables on cigar makers early to-day it was believed the greatest plant in the country for counterfeiting union cigar labels was discovered, says the Inter-Ocean. The printing establishment of H. L. Meigs, 380 Halsted street, was entered and the ten counterfeit plates were captured, from which it is believed all the counterfeit labels in the United States have been printed. One hundred thousand counterfeit stamps were also confiscated.

Officers of the Cigarmakers' International Union assert that the plates are the only ones in existence. Meigs shipped the counterfeit blue slips in lots varying from 1,000 to 100,000 to all parts of the United States. The prisoner was taken to the county jail in default of \$15,000 bonds.

THE MAJORITY OF ROSS INCREASED

LATER RETURNS PLACE IT AT EIGHT HUNDRED

Labels and Fournier Will Be Executed on January 21st—Telephone Dispute Almost Settled.

Vancouver, Dec. 11.—The following dispatch has been received from Dawson: "The majority of J. H. Ross, government candidate in the election for a representative of the Yukon in the Dominion House of Commons, is now 800."

"It has been decided to hang Labels and Fournier on the same day, January 21st."

"The Eldorado glacier is still spouting water, which freezes immediately. Mountains of ice are forming in the vicinity. The government has let a contract to put in a capping to protect the claims from the spring freshets."

Louis Delatre was killed instantly at Van Anda mine yesterday by an explosion.

The Telephone Company has agreed to re-employ all the union men and a settlement of the strike has now practically been arranged through the aldermanic committee.

James R. Webster will be a candidate before the Liberal convention as successor to the late G. R. Maxwell.

LEGAL NEWS. Judgment in Favor of S. A. Spencer, Owner of the Tug Mystery—Milne vs. Macdonell.

The famous case concerning the grounding of the barque Santa Clara on Trial Island on December 20th last was brought to a close Wednesday, the result being that the owners of the Santa Clara failed in their effort to obtain damages against S. A. Spencer, owner of the tug Mystery, on account of the alleged negligence and inefficiency of the tug. The trial was commenced more than a week ago, and many witnesses were examined by both parties.

The case finally went to the jury on Wednesday and after considering the evidence for two hours, and returning once to ask directions as to what would result if they considered both crews had been negligent, they brought in a general verdict in favor of the defendant. Judgment was therefore awarded Mr. Spencer, with costs of the action. E. V. Botwell, K. C., and J. H. Lawson, Jr., acted for plaintiff, when claim was for \$25,000, and F. Peters, K. C., and C. S. Wilson represented the defendant.

The trial of Milne vs. Macdonell was commenced this morning. Dr. Milne sued D. G. Macdonell, a Vancouver solicitor, for an account and balance of about \$10,000 alleged to have been received by the defendant on a sale of the V. V. & E. charter to Mackenzie & Mann. A special jury, with Jas. Paterson as foreman, are engaged on the case. H. M. Cleland and T. M. Miller are counsel for Dr. Milne, and Jos. Martin, K. C., for Macdonell.

Chambers. Mr. Justice Drake disposed of the following applications in Chambers this morning: McHugh vs. Dooley et al. G. H. Barnard, for defendants, obtained an order postponing trial until next sittings, on account of the illness of an important witness, costs of postponement to plaintiff. A. P. Lutton, contra.

Re W. A. Anderson Co., winding-up. A. D. Crease, for liquidator, obtained an order fixing the 18th inst. for adjudication of claims. Rase vs. McQuade. F. Higgins obtained an order, ex parte, for an examination de bene esse. Haggerty vs. Lenora. A. P. Lutton, for plaintiff, obtained judgment for amount certified by registrar. Bradley-Dyke vs. Mills. C. N. Berkeley (Eberst & Taylor), obtained a rev Levin order for a cow.

County Court. Judge Drake is presiding at the regular sittings of the County court, which is in session to-day. Several cases are set for trial.

FATALITIES AT FIRE. Man's Neck Was Broken and a Child Burned to Death.

Menomonee Falls, Wis., Dec. 8.—Fire last night destroyed the general store and dwelling of Max Manthey, at College, five miles north of here. Mr. Manthey, in attempting to escape, fell from the porch and broke his neck, dying a few minutes later. In the excitement a child eight years old was forgotten and was burned to death. Another child was fatally and three others seriously injured. The mother and two other children were the only ones to escape unhurt.

BANK NOTE FORGERIES. Nine Prisoners Committed for Trial in London.

London, Dec. 10.—Jacob Stern, who was arrested in New York in January last, and eight other foreigners, charged with bank note forgeries, were committed for trial this afternoon. The forgeries have occupied the London police for several months, and when first discovered created considerable excitement in commercial circles. The aggregated sum was \$50,000, but the criminals had laid their plans for an extended campaign against the bank, which doubtless would have been carried out had not their schemes been frustrated by the arrest in New York of Stern, who attempted to float some of the first forgeries to get money for extending business. The prisoners are all German and Russian.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Hon. A. Elliott Does Not Credit Report That Lord Minto Intends to Resign.

New York, Dec. 11.—The Hon. Arthur Elliott, M. P., states, according to a London dispatch to the Tribune, that so far as he is aware, there is no foundation for the report that his brother, Lord Minto, is about to resign the governorship of Canada.

TRAIN WRECKED. Engineer and Flagman Killed—Two Engines and a Dozen Cars Demolished.

Groveland, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Dan Cccnin, conductor, and Joseph Minister, flagman, of Elmira, were killed in freight wreck near here to-day on the Lackawanna road. Two engines and 12 passenger cars were demolished. An investigation will be necessary to establish responsibility for the wreck.

ANDREW CARNEGIE Has Fully Recovered From His Recent Indisposition.

New York, Dec. 11.—The White Star line steamer Oceanic, on which Andrew Carnegie was a passenger, arrived to-day from Liverpool and Queenstown, after a stormy passage of six days, 20 hours and 23 minutes. One steerage passenger died from heart failure. It was stated that Mr. Carnegie has fully recovered from his recent illness, and that he never was in better health.

KILLED WHILE PRAYING. Report of Assassination of the Mad Mullah Received at Aden, Arabia.

Aden, Arabia, Dec. 11.—A rumor has reached here of the assassination of the Mad Mullah, of Somaliland. The report was brought to the coast by a native runner from Garroor, via Berbera. The Mullah is said to have been killed by a spear thrust in the stomach, inflicted while he was praying.

Haji Muhammad Abdullah, the Mad Mullah, so called, belongs to the Hala Sultanowooden tribe of Somaliland. He was in the prime of life, and only recently became a dominant factor in the military and political situation of the protectorate of Somaliland in the neighboring tribes into allegiance.

TRANSFER OF LICENSES. The Board Grant Several Changes at Their Quarterly Meeting.

The licensing board of the city met yesterday afternoon in a general session at the board room, when the following licenses were granted: License of Horse Shoe saloon to Charles Robert Johnston and Edward Harris. Application granted.

F. B. Williams, application for transfer of license of Jubilee saloon to Robert Chadwick and Fred White. Application granted. The new business which came before the board was as follows: B. C. L. & I. Agency Co., application for transfer of license of Dawson hotel, Yates street, to Hugh A. Harris. Application granted.

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POLITICAL NEWS. Sensational Statements at Meeting at Wellington Wednesday Night.

John Oliver, M. P. P., who has been in the city several days, left Thursday morning for North Victoria to take the stump in the interests of E. W. Paterson. Mr. Oliver went out on the same train, and there was a word alteration between the two at the station prior to departing. The nomination of Leighton Namaino took place at noon Thursday at Wellington. Parker Williams is proposed by J. S. Macdonald and seconded by George Eastman, both of Northfield. Hon. W. B. McInnes is proposed by John D. Dixon, who opposed him at the last provincial election, and seconded by John Haggart, who opposed him at the Dominion election in 1898.

At a meeting at Wellington Wednesday night, Mr. Williams charged Mr. Hewthornthwaite with having agreed to enter Mr. Martin's cabinet when that gentleman was Premier, and of refusing to do so only when Mr. Martin entered suit against the New Vancouver Coal Company. This Mr. Hewthornthwaite denied, and challenged Mr. McInnes to a meeting with him on Saturday in assessment of the Queen's Hotel, Nanaimo. This was accepted.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SITE DISCUSSED

MEETING OF VOTERS' LEAGUE LAST NIGHT

A Resolution Adopted Urging Council to Select Corner Property and Submit By-Law.

The question of a suitable site for the Carnegie library, again occupied the attention of the Voters' League on Tuesday. The outcome of the discussion was the passing of a motion recommending the council to select a site centrally located as soon as possible, and submit it to the people for approval, paying a portion of the cost by the sale of city lands lying idle at the present time.

There was good attendance. James Grant was unanimously voted to the chair, and Secretary Morley read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were adopted. Among those present were: Secretary Laird, Senator Macdonald and Messrs. MacGregor, Sorby, Moberly, Henderson, Best, Maynard, Laughton, Hitt, Shakespeare, Seabrook, McNeil and Walker.

The chairman called for the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the condition of the Dallas road foreshore. None was forthcoming. On motion of T. C. Sorby it was decided to call the attention of the council to the condition of the foreshore, recommending that immediate action be taken to prevent any further falling away by the action of the sea.

The Carnegie library question was introduced by the chairman, who submitted the following information respecting the Vancouver Carnegie library: The building was three stories high with basement, was 100 feet by 62, and was built on a lot 120 feet by 100 feet. T. C. Sorby was not in favor of Victoria deciding on a similar building to that outlined. A great thing in a library was to have it within easy reach of the public as possible, and for this reason the library should be located on the main floor. The newspaper room could be located in the basement, so that those who merely attended to ascertain the latest news would not interfere with the management of the library in any way. An auditorium for the delivery of public lectures in connection with the library was an excellent idea.

N. Shakespeare said no sane person would put a library on the site near the post office. The contention advanced that the largest buildings should be grouped so as to present a better appearance he did not at all agree with. The library should be located as far as easily reached by the people of the entire portion of the city as those of the other.

R. Seabrook held that the library should be located as nearly as possible in the centre of the population of the city. The result of the discussion was a good library more than most others, and although almost any situation would satisfy those who had plenty of leisure time, for the laboring man a spot equally convenient for persons of all parts of the city should be chosen.

Senator Macdonald suggested that as the city had a number of properties at Beacon Hill, in the vicinity of the outer wharf and elsewhere, that money be realized by the sale of some of these for the purpose of paying the price of the purchase of a suitable site. It was very inadvisable to bring a by-law before the council for the purpose of borrowing money when such property was lying idle. In regard to the architecture of the building, he thought that the edifice at Ottawa ought to be taken as a model. The library was located all on the first floor, cement recesses being provided for writing.

A. J. Morley proposed that some person who was acquainted with real estate matters be requested to submit a report showing what lots were available in the city as likely sites for the library. He thought that the lot on the corner of Yates and Douglas street was the most satisfactory location, being the most centrally situated, and the probable future district point of the city.

P. C. MacGregor thought the league ought to pass a resolution requesting the council to take immediate action towards the selection of a site. He did not know of any more satisfactory site from a financial or any other point of view than that on the corner of Douglas and Yates streets. The lot on the corner of Douglas and Yates would possibly be better, but had the disadvantage of costing considerably more. He understood that it was the intention of the Tramway Company to extend their Douglas line along that street to connect with Port, thus making a loop, in which case the site he suggested would be on the car line. Even if this was not done it was but a few steps from either the Port street, Douglas street or Beacon Hill cars.

Mr. Morley expressed the opinion that a good plan would be to select a number of sites and submit them to the public for choice. Mr. MacGregor thought that the matter should not be allowed to drag along any longer, and with the view of preventing this, moved the following motion, seconded by Mr. Shakespeare:

Whereas the Carnegie library question has been before the citizens for several months, and as yet nothing has been done in the matter, and believing that several good sites are available, and that a gift should be dealt with promptly:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Voters' League, the site owned by the city at the end of the causeway is not suitable for a public library, and that it should be more centrally located.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this league, the city should secure an option on a centrally located corner property of sufficient area as a site, and submit it promptly to the ratepayers for their approval.

Anton Henderson, in speaking to the motion, said that he did not think the council would be justified in submitting another by-law to the citizens on a question which had been answered most decisively on the last occasion. The James Bay flats, when the reclamation work was completed, would be the place for the library. Instead of spending money

in purchasing a site on Douglas street these funds could be diverted towards helping along the reclamation work. The library could then be erected on what he considered one of the most desirable sites of the city. Tourists on arrival here would receive a favorable impression when presented to their view were the parliament buildings, the Carnegie library and the post office.

Mr. MacGregor held that the flats would not be central, and stated that if there was to be a library at all it would have to be centrally located or else no by-law submitted would pass. Mr. Maynard was in favor of including the lot on the corner of Blanchard and Yates streets. Although he thought the corner of Yates and Douglas would undoubtedly be the better site, he doubted if a cheaper site in a more favorable location could be decided upon than the former. A very considerable portion of the price had been offered by citizens, and he did not think they should be forced.

Mr. Walker was in favor of the James Bay flats as a site for the library. Mr. Shakespeare expressed himself strongly against Mr. Henderson's idea of having the building on the flats when the reclamation work was completed. It was not a centrally located spot, and from present indications it would be at least two years before work on the building could be commenced.

WITNESSES WILL BE RE-EXAMINED

THE LOOK DEN CASE IS STILL IN COURT

Pong Wong, the Accused, Gave Evidence at the Hearing on Wednesday Afternoon.

The Chinese assault case in which Pong Wong is charged with having attempted to take the life of Look Den was continued on Wednesday evening.

Pong Wong gave evidence in which he denied being at the home of Look Den. He disclaimed visiting the place habitually. He admitted that Di See sometimes came to his place to play. He had a black jack game running in his house to which men came. His partner's wife sometimes came. The two women the only women who came to gamble. He had never slept at Look Den's quarters. The first he heard of the assault was about 3 o'clock on the day of his arrest.

When he was arrested he was playing at his house with a white man. Cross-examined by Frank Higgins, the witness said that he sometimes went to Look Den's house downstairs and delivered clothes to Di See to have buttons put on and other work done on them. The only times at which he talked with Di See was about gambling in his own home. He had been admitted to bail he had gone with his partner's wife to the Refuge Home to try to speak to Di See in order to ascertain who had instigated his arrest. He was not permitted to see Look Den since he had been in the Refuge Home after 8 o'clock at night.

Mr. Higgins then asked if on the 20th November, according to the Chinese calendar, witness had not been caught coming out of Look Den's place at 4 o'clock in the morning by three fellow countrymen.

Objection was raised by J. M. Bradburn, on the grounds that the question was irrelevant. A discussion followed. Mr. Higgins pressing that the question followed his other cross-examination. Police Magistrate Hall upheld the objection.

In further cross-examination Pong Wong said that since that date he had not visited Look Den's place. A succeeding question as to Pong Wong being a habitual sleeper at Look Den's quarters was objected to by Mr. Bradburn. The police magistrate held that Mr. Higgins seemed to forget that he appeared for the prosecution. With this Mr. Bradburn agreed. Mr. Higgins was in placed in a peculiar position with respect to the case.

Sergt. Walker was called, but gave no evidence of importance. He had visited Look Den's place the morning after the case was committed. He got no information from Look Den, who said he "didn't know."

Mr. Higgins then asked, as he intended re-examining some of the witnesses, that the court should again visit the premises.

Mr. Bradburn objected. He thought his opposing counsel should outline what course he intended to take in his re-examination. He did not think that the witness should be allowed to alter their evidence, which it was apparent might be done.

The police magistrate said he supposed they were to be recalled, as according to the former examination of the witness the proper foundation had not been laid in view of the fact that counsel for the prosecution was not prepared, not knowing what evidence the detectives and others were going to give. Mr. Bradburn held that it really amounted to allowing the prosecution to amend their case.

Mr. Higgins's contention was that the case was a very peculiar one. A witness whom he thought was for the prosecution had talked the matter over with him with the defence. The evidence which followed was not what he had expected.

The police magistrate admitted that the evidence for the defence was a little out of order. While it should not have been rejected, yet it was not regularly introduced. In the interests of justice the witness he thought should be recalled and the matter reopened deeper.

The further hearing of the case was accordingly set for Monday next.

YOUNG ARTISTS' WORK. Exhibit Being Made By the Pupils of H. C. T. Martindale at His Studio.

A visit to the studio of H. C. T. Martindale reveals the methods employed by that artist in his instruction. Arranged around the walls of the studio are samples of the work done by his pupils since the spring exhibit. The progressive stages of work are shown, from the primary drawing lessons through the different stages of free-hand drawing and charcoal sketching to the finished works in water colors and oil. Many of those on exhibition are taken directly from nature.

The exhibit is open to the public from 2 to 5, and from 8 to 9 each day. This will continue for a few days in order to give an opportunity to the public to see what is being done.

During the summer considerable time has been devoted by his pupils to outside work and in consequence a great many of the paintings exhibited are local points of interest. With the approach of winter the artist intends to devote more attention to giving the necessary technical instruction so that the best results may be attained by his pupils.

ASSUAN DAM OPENED.

Assuan, Egypt, Dec. 10.—The great Nile reservoir and dam were opened to-day in the presence of the Khedive and many other distinguished persons.

Dennis Kilbride, former member of parliament, was found guilty on Wednesday at the Leinster assizes of inciting to the murder of Major-General Meares, of County Westmeath, and sentenced to eight months imprisonment.

ITCHING, BURNING SKIN DISAPPEARS. Rubbed in a day. Eczema. Salt Rheum. Barber's Itch, and all eruptions of the skin quickly relieved and speedily cured by Dr. Agnew's Ointment. It will give instant comfort in cases of Itching, Bleeding, Eczema, Piles, and will cure in from three to six nights. 35 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—119.

AN INTERESTING STORY.

The Conservative party of Canada is at considerable straits at present for campaign material. A tale is going the rounds of newspapers outside of Canada which may have escaped the notice of the ever-alert politicians. It is a good story, and we print it despite the uses the opponents of the Premier may put it to. According to a London paper, the father of Lady Laurier, like a good many French-Canadians, moved to the United States about twelve years ago. That was at the time the National Policy was working its miracles in Canada, making the deserted factories hum with the wheels of industry and tall chimneys rise in the most unexpected places. M. Lafontaine could not project himself within the zone of activity, and concluded to try his luck under a foreign flag. He established himself in Lisbon, Maine. M. Lafontaine must have been an unobtrusive sort of man, contenting himself with attending to his own affairs and the things that "really matter." His connection with one of the most distinguished men of the times, a man whose name will live in the history of Canada and of the British Empire, did not become known until it was brought out under somewhat sensational circumstances. The vast majority of Canadians who emigrate to the United States remain true to their sovereign and their country. They gather experience under two systems of government, and as a general thing they have no hesitation in proclaiming their belief that we would make a great mistake if we were to sacrifice our independence for the sake of the eclat of becoming a part of the "greatest nation that has been." But there are others, and they have hailed from the English-speaking as well as from the portions of the country where they speak the language of La Belle France in all its purity. In this instance a French-Canadian discovered that he had a mission to perform, and he and his fellow-conspirators were determined that the unobtrusive M. Lafontaine should assist them in it. A meeting was called, and all the prominent Canadian-Americans promised to attend and to raise their voices in advocacy of the cause of Canadian disruption. All except M. Lafontaine. He was importuned to attend, but absolutely refused. These threats were used. When the time was forced upon the platform, at a certain stage of the proceedings he was called upon to speak. But M. Lafontaine is evidently no actor as his distinguished son-in-law is. The paper which tells the story says: "He got up hesitatingly, and spoke against annexation, saying once or twice that his daughter naturally did not believe in annexation, and his son-in-law course did not. His references to respect and his son-in-law mystified the agitators and the audience. When he sat down the nettled agitators rose and asked M. Lafontaine to state who might be his son-in-law, whom he seemed to respect so much. With a great deal of dignity the old man rose and said: 'My son-in-law is Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada.' The meeting broke up immediately and the agitators left town. We hope no one will remove the adornment from this tale by pointing out that Lady Laurier's father still resides in Quebec. If all that is set down here is true, he must be a sturdy, independent and true old gentleman.

OUR MARVELLOUS CLIMATE.

There must be something in the climate of Canada that makes for the production of the very highest forms of animal life. Our young men are all right physically, judging from the accounts we have received of their deeds in South Africa and the records they have made in the field of athletics against competitors who have an arena more than ten times as large to draw from. With attributes of still higher value the young men of Canada must also be liberally endowed, or their services would not be in such demand in the great business houses, financial institutions and manufacturing establishments of the United States, a country which, as President Roosevelt says, has set an example to the world of the latter day strenuous life. But it was the lower forms of animal life as nurtured in the ozone-charged atmosphere of Canada we proposed to deal with when we commenced this article. It may not be generally known in the West that in the great cattle show held recently in Chicago Canadians carried off most of the chief prizes. They did the same at the continental horse show which but lately came to an end in New York. The award for the best horse in the exhibition was secured by Mr. Robert Beth, a member of the Canadian Parliament. We British Columbians have for some time felicitated ourselves upon possessing the finest dogs on the continent. What British Columbia is to the western part of America eastward Canada is to the section on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. A Toronto cocker spaniel dog carried away the blue ribbon of the New York dog show. His owner was offered \$2,500 for him. That dog is almost worth his weight in gold. But after all beauty of form is merely external, and it is form that counts in the eyes of the judges at shows. According to a story which has been traced to Montreal the development of the intelligence of our prized animals keeps pace with the rate of progress in their physical formation. We have all read the reports of the great increase in the price

of anthracite coal that followed the declaration of a strike of the miners in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. The funny men of the press made the most of that situation. Millionaires and billionaires were depicted with black diamond studs in their shirt fronts and their wives and daughters with anthracite tiaras. Rod and Gun in Canada, "a paper for sportsmen," relates the following tale of canine intelligence: "A Montreal sportsman, whom we will call Jones—just simply Jones—owns a remarkably intelligent pointer. There would be nothing wonderful in this, seeing that nearly all shooting men own, or have owned at some time, the 'best dog on earth' but the animal is as follows: Jones and a friend were trying a cover for mythical 'partridge,' and after drawing it blank, Sancho Panza (that is the way he is designated in the bench show catalogue, though his kennel name is Bob), after some lively reading, came to a staunch point on the edge of a railway track. The guns walked steadily forward, finger on trigger, but nothing got up. Finally, Jones walked up to the dog, and, remaining with controlling excitement, and after a short search his eye lit upon the prize—a large, well-preserved lump of anthracite."

STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS.

According to advices received by the Colonist less than a month ago from the Yukon, the possibility of the election of Hon. J. H. Ross was an event "remote beyond the bounds of possibility." And yet Mr. Ross is the first member for the Yukon territory. Our contemporary's advices were as unreliable as its comments upon political affairs generally are ridiculous and its deductions absurd and whimsical. We do not know why the Colonist persists in comparing Dawson with the Cities of the Plain, unless it be for the purpose of arguing that the emissaries of the Conservative party were the heavenly messengers who were sent to save it from a threatening shower of fire and brimstone on account of the wicked goings on of the Grits, and that all who voted for Mr. Ross and endorsed the administration of a Liberal government are Sons of Babel. Undoubtedly for the zealous advocates of the "principles" in the West, it has a past. The records of that past cannot be covered up at this time by donning the garments of purity and innocence. We know nothing of the character of the man who was selected to carry the banner of this band of reformers and crusaders. Compared with his opponent, he may in very truth be the embodiment of political truth and righteousness. But the probability is that he is a typical Tory, worthy of the great party's past and present and that the electors of the newest Dominion constituency knew what they were doing when they elected to leave him at home. Considering the result of the recent elections, which it was confidently predicted but a short time ago would show in no uncertain manner the direction in which the political tide is flowing, it would perhaps be unreasonable to expect sane utterances from advocates of the Conservative cause. The indications are stronger than ever that from the distant East to the Far West the present government is strong in the confidence of the people. The leaders of the Conservative party imagined they saw signs of disruption in the ranks of the government supporters. A Minister has been dismissed for advocating a policy not in accord with the principles of the party as a whole. That gave the opposition the opening it professed to be looking for, and it determined to make test cases of the election of the new Minister of Marine and Fisheries and of the other bye-elections. Mr. Prefontaine was elected by about two thousand of a majority. The other seats were carried by the Liberals in an almost equally triumphant manner. The trend of public opinion has been indicated most unmistakably. The course of the government has been vindicated and its policy endorsed with an enthusiasm which, moves from the minds of the Conservative leaders, the last glimmering hope that there is any immediate prospect of their supplanting the men who have so successfully and so efficiently managed the affairs of the Dominion for the past six years. The vindication of the government in the East was not unexpected. The conditions are settled there and that section has been unusually prosperous and progressive since the present government was called into office. An altogether different state of affairs prevailed in the Yukon territory. The country is new, business is more or less in a state of transition, the people are largely strangers to and unfamiliar with the workings of our institutions. An administrative system somewhat different from any that prevails in other sections of the Dominion has to be devised. This involved experiments which proved more or less like those to a class who were imposed restrictions other than those imposed by their own will. The present system is a result of evolution and development. Its genesis was due to the talent for organization of Mr. Ross. Order has succeeded chaos, and the district has shown its appreciation of the exertions of the late administrator by electing him as its representative in the Dominion House of Commons. The victory is in many respects a notable one. The Conservative party has never been celebrated for its leanings towards honorable political warfare.

It had a splendid opportunity in the Yukon for the exercise of its talents for organization. This genius, we have no doubt, manifested itself in various directions. The world has not been fully informed as to the details of the campaign. It probably never will be, as right has prevailed. There will be no reasons for an exposure. Mr. Clark and his friends persuaded a great many Americans to become British subjects in order that they might avail themselves of the franchise. The assumption naturally was that this powerful element would on polling day signify its opposition to the government and its candidate. We surmise from the result of the voting that the assumption was not altogether correct. It is a wonderful tribute to Mr. Ross as a man and an official that under the circumstances we have outlined, coupled with the fact that his state of health precluded him from taking a personal part in the campaign, he was able to carry the seat with such a magnificent majority. And the victory is also a remarkable evidence of the loyalty and singleness of purpose of the political friends in the territory of the new member.

GROANINGS OF A PESSIMIST.

What a pity it is that the inevitable tendency of the mind of Dr. Goldwin Smith in these its latter days is to "be against everything that is or is likely to be." The taking of a referendum in Ontario to ascertain the will of the people on the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic was wrong, according to the Doctor, because there is no provision under our particular system of government for a resort to such an expedient. The constitution of Great Britain has broadened out "from precedent to precedent." If that operation had been restricted there could not possibly have been any broadening. When opinion is divided, and it seems impossible for the representatives of the people to agree upon a matter of such a character, when the question is not one upon which the political parties are lined up in opposition to each other, is not the referendum a simple and reasonable method of settling the controversy and removing a source of disturbance and disquiet? It is easier for an irresponsible observer of current events to criticize than for a government or party which feels the weight and gravity of the duties which it has been charged to act. The Doctor also objects to the proposal of the Grand Trunk railway to extend its system to the Pacific Ocean. Possibly he considers it as unreasonable for Canadians to aim at the development of their country as it is for them to oppose their manifest destiny—annexation to the United States. He asks: "Is it likely that the grand highway of the world's commerce will permanently be in the sub-Arctic region, through such wildernesses as those to the north of Lake Superior between Port Arthur and Winnipeg, and again between Calgary and British Columbia, with all the difficulties of temperature and weather to which such a route is exposed? Money, of course, can be for the time do anything. It can force transportation of natural and to artificial lines. But will not nature ultimately have her own? Will she allow the grand highway of the world's commerce ultimately to be through the sub-Arctic region? You see the sage is still convinced that no good thing can come to this country unless it takes his advice, discards all such weakness as sentiment and becomes an integral part of the republic. Nature intended all the transcontinental lines to be built south of a boundary line which is merely a mark of the folly of Canadians. The critic is above the consideration of matters which ordinary men study when they set about the building up of what they hope—and have substantial foundations for their faith—will one day be a great nation and believe will for all time remain independent of the United States. There is the very best of evidence—that of scientific men, of experienced and observant travellers, not to mention the harvests that have been gathered—that the territory which will be opened up by the new transcontinental line is of great value, and that the climate does not necessarily render the country unfit for the exercise of all the activities of an enterprising race, simply because the territory is situated in a latitude a few degrees farther north than the United States. The experiences of practical men are now on this matter in harmony with the utterances of the philosopher.

Politics and Business. We suppose the politicians are on the "ragged edge" pending the result of the local bye-elections. The public are not particularly agitated about the outcome. They probably feel that the situation cannot become more complicated than it is at present. Business is improving. In the mining districts the uncertainty as to markets for products has been succeeded by at least some degree of confidence in the future. The relations between the miners and their employers have become more harmonious. The output of ore is increasing weekly. The demand for lumber is becoming brisker and prices are rising. There is a general upward tendency. There is a prospect of the general opening up of the province by the construction of trunk railways and branch lines. A considerably more hopeful feeling prevails we believe in all parts of the country. It is a healthy sign when but few of the people can spare the time to write upon and speculate about the political situation. That will work itself into shape in time.

At the time it was announced that the British Columbia loan had been successfully floated at 92, it was predicted that the Finance Minister would be lucky if the price netted him 90 cents on the dollar. The Canadian Gazette, of London, says: "We regret to say that the British Columbia loan which has been put before the market during the past week was very unsuccessful as regards the public subscriptions, the underwriters having to take up, it is understood, about 80 per cent. The loan was for £721,000 of 3 per cent. inscribed stock. The interest is payable January 1st and July 1st, a full six months' interest being paid on January 1st next. The stock is repayable at par July 1st, 1941. The minimum price of issue was fixed at 92 per cent. As regards payments, 5 per cent. was due on application, 17 per cent. is payable on November 28th, 20 per cent. on January 30th, 1903, 25 per cent. on March 30th, and 25 per cent. on May 29th. In the market the stock is quoted 1 discount to par."

It may be that the Intercolonial Railway will survive the antagonism of the C. P. R. The operations of the road for the fiscal year ending June 30th show financial improvements. The total earnings amounted to \$5,574,385, and the working expenses to \$5,574,563, showing a profit of \$99,822. The earnings as compared with the previous year increased by \$699,150, while the expenditure advanced by only \$114,441. The loss of \$488,136 in 1900-01 has therefore been wiped out, and in addition, as already stated, there is a balance of \$99,822 to the good.

Mr. Martin is credited with a desire to find out what Col. Prior's policy is. Most people supposed that Mr. Martin had found it out last March before telling his Victoria friends to vote for Prior. The demand for the production of a policy is all right coming from an opponent of Col. Prior, but Mr. Martin is a supporter of that gentleman and helped to make him Premier. The Colonel has a better right to ask, "What have I done since last March that Martin should go back on me?"

WIDOW'S SUICIDE. Her Husband Was Shot Dead About a Week Ago.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 8.—Mrs. Rosa B. Smith committed suicide in the Natick hotel today by taking poison. She was the widow of E. W. Smith, who was shot and killed last week near Sacramento. Regarding his death she told the following story to the Sacramento police: "My husband and I were on our way to Sacramento, after a day's fishing in the American river. About a mile from the city limits a man stopped us on the road and said: 'Throw up your hands.' I turned to run and heard my husband cry out 'Murder!' There were two shots. I ran half a mile to a house and got help. We went back and found my husband dead. He had been robbed of a purse containing about \$100. My husband was a barber, and I worked with him at the barber trade." Searching parties scoured the country in the locality of the tragedy, but no one to the alleged murderer was found. The woman was taken into custody and questioned. She was allowed to go to San Fernando, Los Angeles county, to bury her husband, but was kept under surveillance. Ten days before the murder Smith effected a \$1,000 insurance on his life. Mrs. Smith left notes to relatives denying that she was responsible for her husband's death.

superior class philosophers are. It is their special province to criticize. If the remoteness of this province at present from the chief centres of population in Canada is a reason why it should never have been made a partner in the Confederation, could not the same objection have been just as effectively urged at one time against the federation of some of the states in the American Union? From the Maritime Provinces are quite as much isolated as British Columbia as regards the interest taken by Ontario people in their purely local affairs. The day is not far distant when this province will be nearer the centre of population of the Dominion than most of the Eastern provinces. The time may also come when our public affairs will be raised to such a plane that even philosophers like Dr. Goldwin Smith and the editor of the Toronto Telegram will be unable to include in sneers at our expense.

LOADED VESSELS ON WAY FROM EUROPE

FLEET EN ROUTE TO BRITISH COLUMBIA. Largo Law's Difficulties in Securing a Crew at Seattle—Olympia's Outward Cargo. Eleven or more ships are now or will soon be under way to this coast with cargo from Europe for British Columbia. The fleet includes the four vessels mentioned in these columns some time ago as coming from Rotterdam with rails for the C. P. R. Company. The Vincent, the first of the quartette, sailed on the 27th of last month, and the Maelgwyn, Islamont and Astoria, it was expected, would follow shortly afterwards. From Cardiff there are the British barque Inverlyon and the British ship Mylonene. The former should be rounding the Horn about this time, being sixty odd days out from port. From Java, the Dutch barque Amsterdam is bringing sugar cargo for the B. C. Sugar Refinery, Vancouver. From Liverpool three merchantmen are en route to this port, namely, the British barque Bankleigh, the British ship Rabano, and the British ship Gienalvon. The only vessel from Glasgow under way is the British ship Lamora. None of this fleet will be due to arrive for a couple of months yet.

EMPERESS DELAYED.

With a miscellaneous cargo of 2,679 tons, including 3,101 packages of silk for New York, and a fair freight for Victoria, with twenty-five saloon passengers, of whom few departed here, twelve intermediate and 275 steerage, of whom 24 Chinese were destined for this city, the R. M. S. Empress of India, Capt. O. P. Marshall, arrived from the Orient Wednesday. She was twelve hours late on the coast docks at an early hour there was naturally no time lost. The ship was hurried away for Vancouver as soon as possible in order that she might connect with the Eastern express leaving for that city shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon. It was about a quarter past eight when the steamer pulled out from the dock, and it was expected that the passage to the Terminal City would be a record-breaking one.

The cause of the protracted voyage across the Pacific was due, it is believed, to the ship having buffetted a succession of gales for three days, which, while not endangering the steamer, considerably retarded progress. The saloon passengers to arrive on the steamer were as follows: Lieut. Beatty-Townall, R.N.; Capt. Bray, R.N.; A. Brand, Esq.; L. Davis, Major C. M. Dobbell, G. R. Gregg, Col. C. R. W. Hervey, Mrs. C. R. W. Hervey, L. D. Hill, Mrs. Andrew Houston, F. W. Jenkins, Mrs. F. W. Jenkins, Capt. C. S. Paulet, Mrs. C. S. Paulet and maid, Thos. R. Raitt, L. Rosenfeld, C. A. van Arfelen van Saemfoort, H. P. Smart, Mrs. H. P. Smart, Rev. Walter Statham, Capt. S. W. Stevens, Willard C. Tyler, C. S. Whiting, General Geo. B. Williams, A. L. Walker.

VESSELS COMPELLED TO ENTER.

A Port Townsend dispatch of Sunday says: "Shipping interests here were thrown into confusion yesterday by the issuance of orders, sent out in the revenue cutter Grant, requiring weather-bound vessels at Port Angeles to enter at the custom house. The fleet includes the American ship John A. Briggs, and the Norwegian barque, Helios, Chemsaint of Capetown, and the German barque Antuco, Vancouver for Australia. These vessels, after starting to sea, were compelled to put back to Port Angeles owing to the rough weather prevailing for several days past. The order was issued under the maritime law requiring all vessels in American ports to enter at the custom house after lying forty-eight hours in the open sea, and to pay a fine of \$500. The new order adds entrance clearance and tonnage dues to the expenses of the vessels, and will give rise to much protest from owners, who claim the enforcement of the law is an outrage, and will work to the disadvantage of American ports. Port Townsend is interested, for vessels from all ports come here for crews, and often remain at an anchorage here when storms prevail."

OLYMPIA DID NOT CALL.

The Northern Pacific steamer Olympia did not call outward bound from the Sound on Monday, but proceeded direct to sea. The liner carries a full cargo, consisting of flour, raw cotton and tobacco, chiefly. She has 16,027 barrels of flour, 1,300 bales of cotton and 138 hogheads of leaf tobacco, besides a large quantity of miscellaneous freight, the whole consigned as follows: Yokohama—Two bicycles, 1 box electrical machinery, 10,000 sacks of flour, 1 case Japanese goods and 300 bales of cotton. Kobe—Fifty boxes water meters, 1 piano, 800 bales of cotton, 153,500 pounds of leaf tobacco. Moji—Two hundred bales of cotton. Shanghai—Two hundred sacks of domestic, 5,000 sacks of flour. Hongkong—Two cases of condensed milk, 68,480 sacks of flour. Port Arthur—Fifty cases of electrical machinery, 2 cases of firearms.

STREMBLOAT SPOILATION.

"Conjecture has been aroused as to what disposition will be made by the two new steamers being built at the Joseph Paquet shipyards, on the Columbia river, for commission on Puget Sound," says the Tacoma Ledger. "One of the vessels, christened the Arrow, has just been completed. She is 150 feet long and 25 feet beam, with 9 feet depth of hold. The craft is said to be handsomely finished and furnished throughout, and

A PROMINENT MEMBER OF I. O. O. F.

Threatened With Bright's Disease--Peruna Restored Him to Health.



O. FRED LINDSTROM, PAST GRAND MASTER I. O. O. F.

to give it unlimited praise." O. Fred Lindstrom, Past Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. of the city of Seattle, Wash., writes: "Bright's disease, also called 'Bright's disease,' may be either acute or chronic. The acute form produces symptoms of such prominence that the serious nature of the disease is at once suspected, but the chronic variety may come on so gradually and insidiously that its presence is not suspected until after it has fastened itself thoroughly upon its victim. At the appearance of the first symptoms Peruna should be taken. This remedy strikes at once at the very root of the disease. A book on catarrh sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

MARINE NOTES.

The British steamship Silvertown, with three big tanks filled with the cable which is shortly to connect San Francisco and Honolulu, has arrived from London. The vessel has on board 2,413 nautical miles of cable. The other steamer has just been commenced, and will be constructed, it is understood, along the same general lines as the Arrow."

TROUBLE SHIPPING A CREW.

The ship Largo Law sailed for South Africa from Seattle on Saturday after a long detention occasioned by trouble experienced in securing a crew for the voyage. "A most remarkable story hangs around the departure of the ship and contains the preliminary notice of what will probably prove a bitter war between rival sailor boarding clubs, and the result is a Seattle paper. "The ship had been in port a week and in that time had secured three crews, had made ready to depart so many different times, but on two occasions the men were stampeded, so to speak, and in the last instance desertions were probably only avoided by the presence of armed guards aboard the vessel all of Friday night, with orders to prevent any person coming aboard or leaving the ship unless on business."

OTELIA PEDERSEN ASHORE.

From Nagasaki the news has been received that the American schooner Otelia Pedersen, abandoned on October 6th by all hands, had gone ashore on the southern end of the island of Formosa, and that her cargo of lumber could probably be saved. The information is perhaps of special interest to Captain J. C. Hansen and his crew of nine men, who left the vessel in rough weather a few hundred miles off the Japan coast, after her rudder had carried away. The men were taken to Yokohama by the gunboat Princeton. The schooner was nearly new, of large size, and carried a cargo of 900,000 feet of lumber from Puget Sound for Hongkong.

FRENCHMAN ARRIVES.

The ship Surcouf, Capt. Ribault, arrived in the Roads Wednesday, being the first of that fleet of French ships to reach port, which have been making things interesting in the freight rate line down the coast. Complaints of the manner in which French vessels have been lowering the rates have come from different places, particularly from San Francisco and Portland, where they have loaded grain at figures which the British merchant could not consider. The Surcouf is a vessel of 1,744 tons register, and is the first of the fleet which port she left on the first of last month, and is seeking a charter.

SAW LITTLE ACTIVE SERVICE.

According to the officers of the warship Wisconsin, which has just returned to San Francisco from two months' service at Panama, the Bogota has not seen much active service. The only time the Bogota's men were under fire was during the proceeding of cutting out a small rebel schooner lying close in shore. The boarding party were fired upon from a shore ambuscade, and one of the Bogota's sailors was shot. The Bogota, it will be remembered, was

BUSINESS BEFORE COUNCIL OF

INTERESTING ADDRESS BY THE

Record of the Year's Work of Resolutions Adopted and Elected.

(From Tuesday's session.) The afternoon session of the annual meeting of the I. O. O. F. of Victoria and Vancouver at the city hall at 2 o'clock on Tuesday was a very interesting one. His Lordship the Bishop was introduced to the convention by a very encouraging and address in his usual interesting and instructive manner. The following resolutions, adopted by the convention, were read and seconded: Resolved, That the President of the I. O. O. F. of Victoria and Vancouver be elected for the year 1904. Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the I. O. O. F. of Victoria and Vancouver be authorized to call a special convention of the I. O. O. F. of Victoria and Vancouver to be held at the city hall on the 15th day of January, 1904, for the purpose of electing a new President and Executive Committee. Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the I. O. O. F. of Victoria and Vancouver be authorized to call a special convention of the I. O. O. 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BUSINESS BEFORE COUNCIL OF WOMEN

INTERESTING ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

Record of the Year's Work—A Number of Resolutions Adopted—Officers Elected.

(From Tuesday's Daily) The afternoon session of the eighth annual meeting of the Local Council of Victoria and Vancouver Island opened at the city hall at 2 o'clock. The minutes were read and adopted.

His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia was introduced to the council and gave a very encouraging and instructive address in his usual interesting manner.

The following resolution, moved by Mrs. Jenkins, and seconded by Mrs. G. Grant, was referred to the first meeting of the executive:

Whereas illegitimate children are frequently left chargeable to the city and province, there being no law to compel the maintenance of such by the father...

The president's address, by Miss Perrin, was as follows: Ladies—As president of the Local Council of Women, allow me, although our meeting is brief, to welcome the members of the executive and the delegates of affiliated societies to this our eighth annual meeting.

Whereas the number of illegitimate children have not only increased, but are also being neglected by the father, and the mother, and the child, and the community...

There would seem to be a special reason for us to try and uphold the work of the council just now, when everywhere we are being acknowledged that the multiplication of societies is a very serious hindrance to progress and improvement...

Forward on of error, Leave behind the night, Forward in the darkness, Forward into Light.

Resolution III, on the needs of a home for consumptive patients in Kamloops, was moved by Mrs. Jenkins for the L. C. W. It follows: Whereas it is understood that the Dominion government is willing to appropriate the sum of \$10,000 towards the erection of a home for consumptive patients...

One subject we have for congratulation, and that is the passing of the law by the municipal council. Since 1885 we have petitioned for a law to regulate the streets late in the evening...

As the present condition of the Old Town is a disgrace to our city, and known to be far from satisfactory, it is resolved that the city council be asked to order an investigation into the matter...

An excellent paper on Home Influence, by Mrs. C. E. Cooper, was read and listened to with interest. A hearty vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Cooper for her admirable paper.

Where it appears from information received by the auxiliary that there are several cases of illegitimate children, the Local Council of Women be requested to bring the matter before the provincial government...

A committee was appointed consisting of Mrs. G. Grant, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Rowe, and Mrs. King, with power to add to their number, to interview the Attorney-General regarding the matter.

Resolution V was referred to the next meeting of executive. It is as follows: Believing domestic science to be an important branch of a girl's education, it is resolved that in our public schools...

The tellers reported the following officers duly elected: Honorary president, Mrs. J. Robson; president, Miss Perrin; first vice-president, Mrs. McGregor; second vice-president, Miss Carr; third vice-president, Mrs. Burns; fourth vice-president, Miss Cress; fifth vice-president, Mrs. Rowe; recording secretary, Mrs. G. Grant; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Spofford; treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Grant.

A hearty vote of thanks was given to the president for her untiring zeal in her work during the year. The minutes of the afternoon session were then read and adopted.

The thanks of the meeting were extended to the Mayor for the use of the hall, also to the press for their kindness to the L. C. W.

There is an epidemic of diphtheria at Deschambault, near Quebec, and a number of deaths have occurred. There were eight or ten deaths from the disease last week.

FULL DETAILS OF THE CONVENTION

WORK OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Papers Read, Addresses Delivered, and Reports Submitted—Very Successful Session.

Appended are the complete details of the Sunday school convention recently held in Nanaimo, reference to which has been made in these columns from time to time.

The convention held in Nanaimo, on December 5th, 6th and 7th, under the auspices of the British Columbia branch of the Sunday School Association, will, it is believed, have the effect of greatly stimulating the workers in that city.

The convention was fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner, Illinois, and W. D. Wood, of Seattle. Mrs. Bryner is one of the ablest speakers in the field of work of the International Sunday School Association.

The Friday night session was in charge of Rev. N. W. Powell, president of Nanaimo District Association. Mrs. Bryner gave an excellent address on the work of the International Sunday School Association, illustrating by means of a blackboard talk the different phases of the work and the methods pursued by the association.

The report was adopted. Mr. Wood then in a few words referred to the work of the association and of his hearty sympathy with the work, and declared himself to be delighted in having the opportunity of meeting the friends in Nanaimo.

On Saturday at 7:45 the last business session was held, and was a very busy one. The appointment of committees was the first item of business, after which the president, Mr. Shakespear, addressed the meeting, and also read two papers, one on "Home Department Work" and one on the "Cradle Roll Department."

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The reports of committees were then read as follows: Nominating committee—For president, Noah Shakespear, Vice-president, John Deakin, Nanaimo; secretary, Geo. Carter, Victoria; treasurer, Alfred Huggott, Victoria. Executive committee—John Weston, E. A. Lewis, H. J. Knott, all of Victoria; J. C. Brown, New Westminster; Jas. McKee, Vancouver; E. J. Platt, Jas. Leck and Thos. Bryant, all of Nanaimo.

The finance committee reported a total expenditure of \$22.90 and total receipts of \$16.70, showing a deficit of \$5.30. Against this the treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$3.65, which leaves a net deficit of \$1.65.

The resolution committee reported as follows: Your committee begs to propose for your adoption the following resolutions: Resolved, That the third annual Sunday school convention of the province of British Columbia be held at Nanaimo, B. C., on December 5th, 6th and 7th, 1902, hereby urging upon the consideration of the churches and Sunday school workers of the province the following declarations and recommendations...

Resolved, That a great advance in Sunday school work and methods is now in progress throughout the world, as evidenced at the International convention at Denver in June last, and in Sunday school publications everywhere, and we are anxious that our province take its full share in this great Sunday school advance.

Resolved, That we recognize the great benefit to accrue to all churches through the inter-denominational co-operation of the different churches in advancing Sunday school work, and we commend this feature to the consideration of all church bodies.

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SPORTING NEWS

CRICKET. THE NEW GROUNDS.

As announced in these columns a few days ago a portion of the grounds formerly occupied by the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital has been secured for five years by the Victoria Cricket Club for use as a ground for the new grounds to be erected. The new grounds are regarded by all as in a most favorable location, and one of the best pieces of ground that could have been secured in the city.

The teams from Esquimalt and Work Point Garrison will find the new grounds very convenient, as they will be able to take the Esquimalt car and connect with the street car for the Victoria Work Point street to the hospital. Work towards preparing the grounds for next season will commence immediately, first being levelled and new grass sown. Early in the spring it is the intention to have a few finishing touches. Under these favorable conditions cricket is expected to boom next season.

The membership of the club is steadily increasing, and it is hoped that the new grounds will attract a number of those who played with the old Victoria club. Two senior and one second eleven teams are expected to be formed and the Victoria Work Point team will be formed by most of the other athletic clubs of the city.

The matches announced to be played between the senior, intermediate and junior teams at Vancouver next Saturday have been postponed. It is probable that the intermediate and junior teams will be able to play the Terminal City teams on 20th, but according to present arrangements, the seniors will not visit Vancouver until the 10th of January.

This postponement of the intermediate and junior teams an opportunity to bring off their concern before going to Vancouver. The matches will be held in the Institute hall on Thursday, the 18th.

HOCKEY. KEEN COMPETITION. The Victoria hockey team held a practice at Oak Bay on Saturday. The team is in first class condition and fully prepared for the first match of the season with the Vancouver team, which will take place in the near future.

That the Vancouver players are not idle will be seen from the following: "Communications are being exchanged with the secretary of the British Columbia Hockey Association, and it is hoped that arrangements will be concluded for a match with the Barracks team, always placed at Brockton Point next Saturday. A very handsome cup has been presented to the hockey association, and the Vancouver team are determined to make strenuous efforts to gain the distinction of being the first holders. To this end every player is turning out to practice, and the greatest enthusiasm is being evinced."

ATHLETICS. MONTHLY MEETING. The regular monthly meeting of the board of management of the James Bay Athletic Association was held Tuesday evening, when the following were present: Mr. McTavish, president; Messrs. Moresby, Power and Sun, vice-presidents; Mr. Greig, secretary; Messrs. S. J. Henderson, E. E. Brewer and L. F. Solly, members.

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WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, 3rd to 8th December, 1902. The weather for the week just ended has been of the typical winter conditions on this Pacific Coast.

Table with columns for location (Victoria, New Westminster, etc.), weather conditions (Rain, Snow, etc.), and temperature ranges.

Local News.

W. Wales, who was working on the farm of H. Stewart at Colwood, had his thigh bone and his arm broken by a tree falling on him. He is in St. Joseph's hospital, and is doing well.

police whistle, and the fight was terminated. A bulletin to the local office of the C. P. R. Company Wednesday reports that the steamer Bavarian arrived at Merville on the 7th inst.

Ribault does not speak English, but through an interpreter stated this morning that the bounty given by the French government to merchantmen amounted to one franc and seventy centimes (34 cents) per mile on every one thousand gross tons of the vessel.



An easy running kitchen makes a harmonious home. And a 'Cornwall' Steel Range makes kitchen-work a pleasure—get's meals on time, (saves nerves, irritation and worry. Makes everybody happy—hurrying father, hungry tots, and busy mother. The corner stone of a happy home is a

'Cornwall' Steel Range. It has every latest device for cooking fast, saving fuel and work—and its best features are not found on any other make of range.

SECOND SHIPMENT OF FROZEN HOGS

VICTORIA FIRM SENDS BIG LOT ON AORANGI

A Chinese company have three five thousand ton ships building—Anxiety for Overdue.

PERSONAL

J. Tymen, a mining prospector, reports that he has discovered a small quantity of silver in the vicinity of Goldstream.

Prices Good for Mail Orders Dated in Three Days.

Following Goods Bought Before the Late Advance:

Table listing various goods such as Flour, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, etc., with their respective prices.

HARDRESS CLARKE, 86 Douglas

agent, held a conference at Chicago recently with a view to devising means for increasing the Oriental trade carried by the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Burlington roads.

IMPOSSIBLE TO LEARN HIS MOTIVE—OTHER WOUND IN HIS VICTIM'S BACK—OTHER CASES.

Fifteen months' imprisonment with hard labor. This was the penalty inflicted on Sum, the young Japanese for stabbing a fellow countryman Nakamura early Wednesday morning.

THE CONQUEROR. BY SILAS K. H. Author of 'God's Outcast Fate,' 'To Pay Such is Life,' 'The 'For Life and Liberty' etc.

