

THE CAMP MCKINNEY

Riches of the District in Which the Cariboo Gold Mine is Situated.

Many Other Prospects That May Turn Out to be Great Wealth Producers.

Camp McKinney is situated on the eastern slope of the range of mountains dividing the Kettle river and the Okanagan valleys, at an elevation of 4,500 feet above the sea level, and forms one of the series of mining camps extending from the Rockies to the Cascades, in that mineral belt which so closely follows the 49th parallel, comprising the mining camps of East Kootenay, Trail, Rosland, Grand Forks, Boundary Creek, Fairview and Similkameen district.

In the spring of '87 Messrs. Rice, McKimney, Burnham and Lefevre left Spokane to prospect for quartz in British Columbia, choosing Rock Creek as their field of operation. Following up that creek some 12 miles, they came to the Victoria claim, which had been located in '84; the indications for mineral being encouraging; they pushed on some 2,000 feet higher up the mountain and camped on what is now the famous Cariboo claim. At that season of the year the mountains were still covered with the winter's snows, making prospecting almost impossible except upon some exposed ridges from which the wind had swept the snow, and it was upon such a place the workings of the Cariboo were discovered, close to where the camp fire had been built. A very little work soon revealed the richness of the claim and Messrs. Rice and McKimney located the Cariboo while Messrs. Lefevre and Burnham staked the adjoining claim, the Amelia, on the 3rd of May, 1887. Though there were comparatively few prospectors in the country at that time the news of the strike quickly spread and soon some thirty or forty prospectors were camped around the lucky discoverers; claims were staked in all directions, everyone believing he had a bonanza; each, however, having the privilege of a look at Fred Rice's cabinet, which he kept in a cigar box, and a sight of those specimens, with the quartz literally hanging with gold, would make the most skeptical believe there was nothing like being a miner and no place like Camp McKinney—which, by the way, was named in honor of Al. McKinney. In spite of the difficulties of transportation and the consequent high prices of provisions, prospecting and development work was carried on vigorously during 1887, not only the Cariboo and Amelia, but several of the adjoining and outlying claims showing up remarkably rich; but by '88 many of the claim owners had to face the hard problem which has been and always will be, to the majority of prospectors, a difficult one to solve, viz, the want of capital. Quartz mining in B. C. was at that time at low water mark; it was next to impossible to induce capital to invest; the camp was practically inaccessible; all supplies being packed in over a mountain trail, and such mail service once a month. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that the majority of the miners were compelled to abandon their properties, however unwillingly, and seek more favored localities.

Mr. James Monaghan, of Spokane, and associates, having purchased the Cariboo and Amelia from the original owners, determined to put up a mill on the property and thoroughly test it, and on April 24th, 1894 a ten-stamp mill which had been hauled in under great difficulties, commenced running—and is still running on the Cariboo claim, only having been stopped for the necessary clean-ups, etc., making it the richest mill in the province; and what is better still, it has paid from the first drop of the stamps. The property is now owned by the Cariboo M. & M. Co., of which Mr. J. Monaghan is president and Mr. G. B. McAuley, secretary-treasurer, and is one of the best—if not the best—free-gold producing mines in B. C. The 140 foot level is now being worked, but preparations have been made to work the 200 foot level where the vein in places is 11 feet wide and the sulphurets are especially rich. The total output of the mine foots up close upon a quarter of a million dollars.

The Eureka, better known as the Douglas mine, situated about 80 yards west of the Cariboo, was located by Mr. John Douglas in 1887, has a shaft 153 feet in depth and cross-cuts 100 feet and 75 feet, displaying a big body of ore. Mr. Douglas, who was connected with a New York syndicate in the enterprise, expended a very large sum of money on the property, under the most adverse circumstances. As an instance: He had to make several miles of road to bring in hoisting machinery; and though for over two years he stuck pluckily to the development of his property, it is not surprising that he should have accepted the advice of one of his partners, "that life was too short to cooperate in such a country." Between the Eureka and Cariboo are situated the Maple Leaf, owned by Mr. J. Lynch, on which a 45-foot shaft, and the Alps and Emma (consolidated), in which is a 63 foot shaft. The character of the ore of these claims is similar to the Cariboo but of a less degree of richness. Some 300 yards west of the Cariboo is the Sailor, formerly known as the Prince of Wales. This claim has been recently bonded to Toronto and Vancouver parties. It has a very strong vein, which has been opened up about 500 feet, assays from the shaft giving from \$8 to \$38 in gold. A little west of the Eureka is the Dolphin, on which is a tunnel 50 feet and two shafts, the ore going from 13 to \$40 in gold. Still further west, in the granite, is the old Bonceur claim, now known as the Anarchist, owned by Mr. Sidley; a 60 foot shaft has been sunk, showing wonderfully clear walls; the vein is nearly six feet wide at the bottom of the shaft and assays from \$9 to \$15. Immediately to the south of the Cariboo is the Minnehaha, with a 40 foot shaft, showing some very good ore. Joining the Amelia on the east is one of the early locations, the Okanagan, and a half mile still further in the same direction is another, the Fontenoy, formerly the Carbonate, situated in the lime belt; an 80 foot shaft on this claim gives a splendid showing of mineral.

Mention should be made of the north-west portion of the camp. Three miles in that direction from the Cariboo are situated the Highland Chief, Hidden Treasure, G.M.B., Rosebud, Mayflower, Alma, the Old Lost Mine, and several other properties. This section offers the best field for the prospector, the mineral area being very extensive and surface showings indicating a large body of ore.

About 34 miles east of the Cariboo and 2,000 feet lower down, is situated the old Victoria mine, the first location made in the district, having been recorded in 1884. The character of the country rock is somewhat different, being a talcose schist, while the upper camp is slate. The Victoria was always known to contain very rich ore, two test samples of 1,000 pounds and 1,200 pounds being a few years ago sent to Chicago and assaying \$187 and \$168 to the ton, and a picked specimen going as high as \$2,700 to the ton. The property has recently been acquired by Victoria parties and under the supervision of Mr. Bask work is being pushed ahead. Already two tunnels have been started, one being in some 50 feet, so that by the coming spring the property should be thoroughly exploited. Adjoining the Victoria is the Old England, on the same vein; in fact there are three veins running through this claim; on the centre or main vein a 75 foot incline

conquering, however, and indicates the presence of a large and extensive body of mineral. Considerable work is necessary to develop the properties in this section, the mineral being all heavily capped.

In view of the possibilities of Camp McKinney one is led to believe that it was somewhat unfortunate in being discovered at the early date it was. Had the discovery taken place within the last two or three years claims which are now idle would be in full blast, the altered conditions of quartz mining would have compelled the development of such bodies of mineral as are to be found in the vicinity of this camp. It is much more difficult to make intending investors believe in the merits of a claim when gassing into an old shaft half full of water than when looking at a brand new prospect hole. Resuscitation is a slow process, but time and the much-talked-about railway will place Camp McKinney where she belongs—in the front rank of gold mining camps. A good axiom in mining is to seek for gold where that metal is being produced, and to-day there is no better field either for prospector or investor than old Camp McKinney and its surrounding mountains.—Boundary Creek Times.

—Lamb's Wool Baby Bugby Robes, also a line of thoroughly well-dyed Sheep skin Mats. You have asked for these many times. We can now supply. Weiler Bros.

tom shelf of the cupboard itself is set up flush with the door openings, just as it should be.

There are bathrooms on each floor above in the extension, but on the third floor the hall bedroom has been taken from an adjacent to the large front room, and made into a bathroom for the exclusive use of the occupant of that bedroom. The rear bedroom on the same floor is connected in the same way with the bathroom in the extension, so that the whole floor is given up to these two rooms.

Down in the basement are more novelties. The partition between the laundry in the extension and the kitchen is done away with, making the whole one large room with the laundry in a sort of alcove. In the cellar the window which admits cold air for the heater is made to admit light also, the regular valve being a glazed sash instead of a solid substance. Many other details show much care. The pulls of the sliding doors, for instance, are of the flush pull description, with a difference from the ordinary in this, that the pulls, thrust out, as usual, by pressing a stud, do not need to be pushed back into place, but rapidly fly back themselves as soon as the thumb releases pressure on the stud. The storm doors at the entrance have rubber cushions let into the rabbet of the transom to strike against, not the usual button, but a more efficacious device, and to the stone steps below are screwed stout rubber buffers for them to open against.

All modifications and variations of Miss Fuller's previous exploits, the serpentine and rainbow dances. This was in accordance with Miss Fuller's own announcement concerning them. But they were also improved on the older dances, and some new and brilliant effects were shown. The first was entitled "Night." The dancer wore a black gown, not very long, and waved it about in the usual way. The novelty was a multitude of stars, white, red, blue and green, almost as bright as electric light, which were seemingly scattered all over and through the gown. The effect was new and extremely pretty.

The second dance was called "Fire," and in this the most striking of the new effects were produced. The dancer was in white and carried a long and broad and filmy scarf. She stood on a plate of glass set in the stage, and all the light shown up through the stage and down from above. The result was that the whole stage was in complete blackness, except for the illuminated form of the dancer and the scarf which she waved about her.

The contrast made the whiteness of the gown and the scarf shine with absolute brilliancy, and when the white and yellow and red and blue lights shone and changed on them their likeness to wavering and flickering flames was often most striking.

The "White Dance" did not differ from the old rainbow dance, except that it was a trifle better done than it had

British Columbia.

PORT STEELE PROSPECTOR.

On the different workings on Perry creek where the veins have been shown up, the ledge varies from 4 and 8 feet to 30 feet in width and even 70 feet in places. In some instances work has been started from the foot of the ledge, and crosscuts have been made from 15 to 25 feet without striking the hanging wall, and in all cases gold has been found, assaying from \$6 to \$200. Sherwood's assays and Ellwood's about the same they found in the Ellwood block. In the tunnel on the Ellwood block they got started in. Simmons and Petty average \$29, Hanson, Aradalen in July. These ledges are the source of the gold discovered in the bars on the creek. Several outfits are working all winter, running in tunnels, etc., and next year will see quite a rush in this section. Men are buying land from the government for townsite purposes, and are even now putting up stopping places.

There are some fifteen locations on or in close proximity to Maus creek most of which were made during the past summer. The Keystone was located by Walter Van Aradalen in July. The ledge on this property is six feet in width and can be traced the full length of the claim. The ore is gold quartz, carrying silver and gold. Assay returns give 68 oz. in silver and \$24 in gold. Just over the divide we find the Mammoth and Big Ellwood. The ledge on the Mammoth is 100 feet in width, the ore is in gold quartz, with some grey copper. West of the Keystone and down the creek, we find four good locations that belong to a French outfit, La Belle France, La Ville de Bruxelles, The Ore on these is a free milling gold quartz; assay returns show \$16, \$17, \$132 and \$188 in gold. A stamp mill will be placed on the property this season. West of the above property we find the Famine de Rose and De Mornac. These claims are owned by parties in Vancouver. The ore is free milling and similar to the ore on the adjoining claims. East of the De Mornac we find an immense body of iron sulphurets, the ledge is over 100 feet in width, carrying gold and silver. Between Maus and Lost creek are a number of very promising claims. Near the entrance to Lost Creek is the Minnie Wells, which is a gold proposition. Assays from this property have run as high as \$2,000 in gold. There are several other good locations in the vicinity of Maus creek; and from reports, we can expect to hear the dropping of the stamps in the near future on Maus creek.

ROSSLAND.

Rossland Miner. Assays taken yesterday from samples right across the shaft of the Sunset No. 2 of the Sunset group at a depth of 90 feet gave returns of \$44, \$56 and \$48 respectively.

Three miners narrowly escaped being blown to fragments while working in the new shaft of the Le Roi mine at 3 o'clock this morning. They were William Henwood, scalp wound; T. B. Costello, arms bruised, and Tom Burton, injured about the legs.

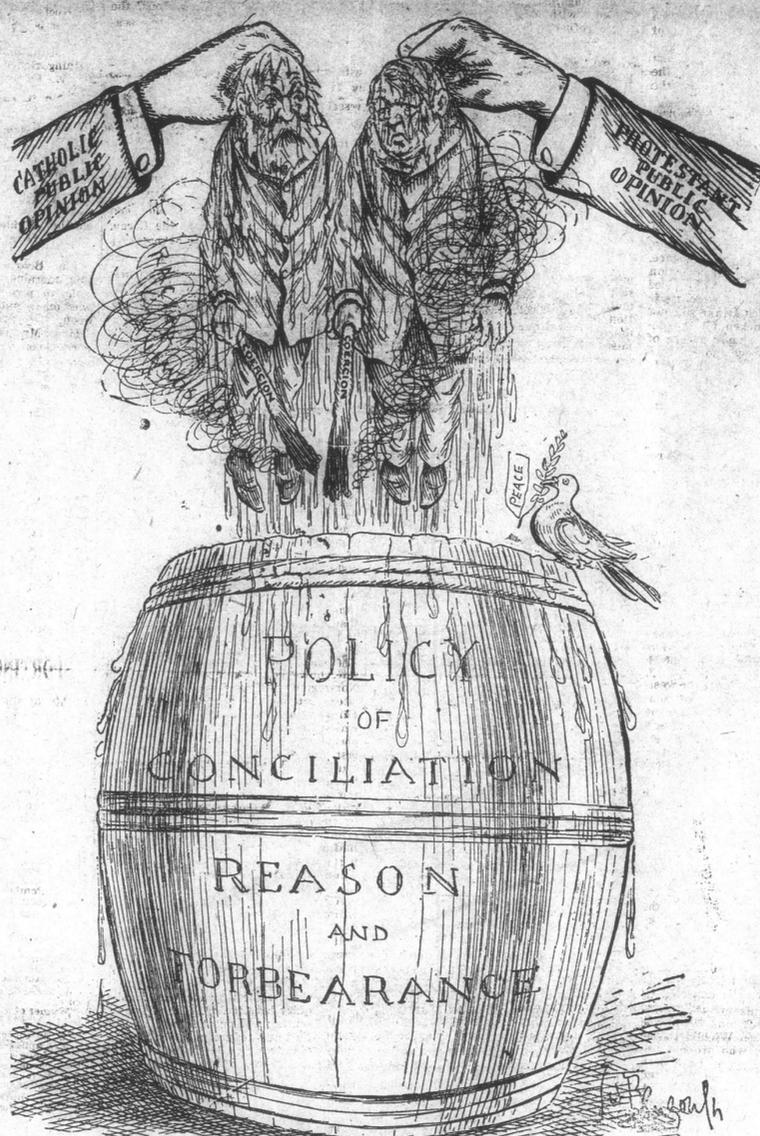
Robert R. Hedley, the well-known smelting expert, arrived in Rossland on Tuesday and is here for the purpose of making an inquiry with the view of establishing a large smelting plant in Rossland or its immediate vicinity. Mr. Hedley was here last April, and at that time became partially acquainted with the camp. (Great developments have been made in many of the mines since then, and he is now taking a note of these changes.)

An interesting discovery of an historical character was recently made on the Lily of the Mountains, one of the claims embraced in the Kootenay group of six claims on the southeast slope of Look-out mountain. A tunnel that must have been run many years ago was found. It has the appearance of being very old, and must have been made by the Hudson Bay company when it occupied Fort Sheppard, the abandoned site of which is on the banks of the Columbia not far away. The tunnel has fallen in about the middle, so it is impossible to get into it and see how long it is or what it disclosed.

Two claims on Wild Horse Creek, the Porto Rico and Lizzie B., were bonded yesterday through the firm of Patterson, Johnson & Co., to an English capitalist, who has been in Rossland for several days past, and who left for England this morning to bring his family out. The price at which the claims were retained was \$52,000, of which \$10 per cent was paid in cash. If they turn out all right the Porto Rico will bring its owner, Joe Maxwell, \$45,000, and John Bonitbee will get \$7,000 for the Lizzie B.

Wm. Hamilton Merritt, M. E. of Toronto, is in Rossland making an investigation of the camp. He has recently examined properties in Cariboo and on the coast, as well as in other sections of Kootenay, for English capitalists. When asked as to his views regarding this camp Mr. Merritt said that he had a good deal of difficulty in expressing an opinion owing to the short time he had been here. With reference to the occurrence of the ore, however, he would say that to judge by the War Eagle, which he had just examined, he was unable to understand the "single plane fracture" theory, "with only one wall." In his opinion no truer fissure with the well defined walls could exist than the parallel Le Roi vein. "The actual conditions up to my pre-conceived notions," said he. "Knowing the identity of the ore in appearance to the Snubbery nickel, carrying pyrrhotite, I expected to see the same irregular ore masses. Both the rock and the ore differ a little from Snubbery ore, both being still more basic. The quartz, which is in the Snubbery quartz, is a little more extensive, and wanting in the more basic diabase or gabbro of Rossland, and instead of a certain amount of quartz in the ore, it takes its place in the Le Roi and War Eagle quartz, and the calcite, I am told, is intimately associated with the ore values."

The All Wool Ball Fringes are imparted by Weiler Bros., especially for Art Serge Curtains and Draperies, but are useful for other work.



THE FIREBRANDS EXTINGUISHED.

NEW WRINKLES IN HOUSES.

The last number of the Record and Guide contains a description of some new wrinkles in housebuilding found in a row of houses just completed on the west side of Riverside Drive. The houses are of the usual high stoop pattern, with the first floor divided into front parlor, back parlor, and dining room, and with a pantry in an extension which is carried up to the two upper floors.

The first of the new wrinkles is in the back parlor. As this room is arranged in such houses, it has no windows of its own and lacks light. To remedy this defect the builders has put large mirrors on the back wall of the room, one on each side of the sliding doors leading to the dining room, and big enough to reflect all the wall except the framework of the doorway. The mirrors catch and reflect the light from the parlor, lighting up the room very satisfactorily—and they do more; they make the room look double its size by their reflection of its image.

The pantry has a little wrinkle in the shape of a couple of shallow, glass-door cupboards not more than eight or ten inches deep, at the back of the table shelf that, as usual, flanks the sink. These are made with the doors swinging two or three inches above the table shelf, so as to clear plates and dishes that may be on the table, while the bot-

LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt is the Recognized Chief.

London, Nov. 5.—It is a pretty well established fact that the question of the leadership of the Liberal party has been settled. Sir William Vernon Harcourt is now the recognized chief. The English papers, mostly Conservative, which predict the reappearance of Lord Rosebery as leader are thoroughly at fault. Lord Carrington, who seemed to speak with authority about Lord Rosebery's re-assumption, has not only been contradicted by Lord Rosebery's intimate friends but is known to have had no sanction whatever from his lordship. The current stories in the English papers of a shortly to be published correspondence between Harcourt, Rosebery and others, are so much humbug. All through Lord Rosebery has taken a course of honorable reticence in the interests of the Liberal party.

Her Reappearance at Koster & Bial's—New and Pretty Effects.

The long-promised dances of Miss La Lolie Fuller were placed before the public at Koster & Bial's last night, says the New York Daily Tribune. A large audience was present and the exhibition met with enthusiastic approbation. Five dances were presented and they were

been done before.

In the dance called "The Firmament" another stary effect was produced, but this time with a stereopticon. The last dance was the "Lily of the Nile;" it was the rainbow dance enlarged. The white robes were immensely long and were controlled by rods in the dancer's hands. It simply multiplied the fine color effects of the old dance, and it ended with the spinning of the skirts into the form of a giant lily.

Miss Fuller deserves the credit of introducing all the dances of this sort that have ever been seen here. Others have done them afterwards, but hers was the first and the best. These will probably be imitated like the rest, but they are elaborate, and the means of producing them are apparently difficult and costly, and good imitations of them will not be produced cheaply.

Miss Fuller appears at the Victoria theatre next Wednesday evening.

After hearing some friends continually praising Dr. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Fleck, of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now an enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be.

For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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CIVIC ADMINISTRATION.

Accepting as correct the assertions of some loud-mouthed grumblers, the News-Advertiser comes to the conclusion that "from some cause or other the civic administration of Victoria appears to work very unsatisfactorily."

"In their bitterness and disappointment, it is, perhaps, scarcely to be wondered at that they propose to abandon further self-government by elective officials and well-regulated town through the medium of commissioners appointed by the government and necessarily more or less autocratic and beyond control."

There is no such "bitterness and disappointment" among Victoria's citizens as would lead them to place their civic interests in the hands of commissioners appointed by the government. They would be arrant fools to entertain any such proposition when they know how incompetent the government is to transact its own business and manage the affairs properly within its sphere.

THEIR LITTLE SCHEME.

It would suit the plans of some people eminently well to have the civic government taken out of popular control and handed over to the creatures of the provincial government. It would be delightful to them beyond measure to have charge of the city's revenues and the power of taxation. As to the character of the civic government which the citizens would enjoy under such conditions, no one need be in doubt for a moment. Streams cannot rise higher than their sources, and no sane person could expect the provincial ministers to appoint commissioners of greater ability or better character than themselves.

"LET US TO BUSINESS."

Sir Adolphe Caron and Mr. Foster appear to be using the Manitoba school settlement as an election cry in Cornwall and Stormont, no doubt having in view the fact that there is a considerable French Canadian population in that district. The Conservative ex-ministers have of course every right to make opposition to that settlement ground for an appeal to the electors if they fancy they can gain any advantage from it, but we should judge that the course they have chosen is not calculated to do either them-

selves or the country any good.

They are certainly not taking a line of action approved by their party generally in the province of Ontario, for there is hardly a Conservative politician or a Conservative newspaper in that province but objects to the party keeping the Manitoba school question as a millstone on its neck. For a few days the Mail and Empire, the chief Conservative organ, took strong ground in opposition to the settlement and showed an inclination to use it as means of stirring up further strife as a possible benefit to its party.

"The question, however, is withdrawn from the purview of parliament by the fact that a compromise which the federal power accepts has been reached. In a word, the federal authority which protects the minority has settled the case out of court, and the court, seeing that the only recognized complainant in a parliamentary action is satisfied, has no right to touch the question. The settlement may be good or the settlement may be bad—it is a settlement all the same, and the court, that is, parliament, cannot deal with it further."

"There can be no doubt that those who dissent from the compromise will utter and reiterate their reasons for dissent, with the greater strength, perhaps, seeing that the matter, except in that Manitoba has not yet amended its law, is closed. That is their right. But more than this is out of the question. As a matter of fact the Liberal party placed the issue in politics and has now withdrawn it. While everybody cannot be suited as to the terms, everybody must freely recognize that the issue as a legislative matter is out of the way. Let us hope that a like case may not occur again, and let us turn to our federal work—the building up of Canada."

Apart from the misstatement that "the Liberal party placed the issue in politics," there is nothing in this with which any reasonable person can disagree. The Conservative party will certainly do well to take the advice given, if by the Mail and Empire and all the leading papers in Ontario—"Let us to business" and drop the school question."

CIVIC GOVERNMENT.

Those who are so ready to represent government by commissioners as a panacea for municipal ills should ask the people of southern West Kootenay what they think of it. Practically all the municipal functions in that district are vested in a commissioner appointed by the provincial government, and if the unanimous opinion of the local press can be taken as a correct indication, the experiment is a most dismal failure. What warrant is there for the belief that the government would select more capable governors for Victoria than the commissioner whom it keeps in office in Kootenay in spite of the rigorous protests of the people there? Who is really so stupid as to suppose that superior wisdom rests with the provincial government, when there are so many evidences to the contrary?

The plan recommended by the grand jury at the recent assizes materially differs from the government commissioner's idea, and certainly does not possess the same faults. In its main features this plan is now in force in the city of Toronto, where the executive functions of the municipal government are vested in what is termed the board of control, leaving the legislative part of the work to the aldermanic board. It should not be difficult to ascertain just how the experiment has succeeded in Toronto. So far as one may judge from the utterances of the press there has been no great change made in the character of the city's government by the adoption of the new system. It certainly does not cause any increase in the fault-finding, and there may be virtues in it which a little deeper inquiry would reveal. The public may be sure that in the last analysis efficient civic government depends upon the selection of the proper material for it. If the people of any city are determined to have a wise administration of their municipal affairs they can secure it under almost any system.

The Globe: What a perverted sense of the functions of government must those journals have who regard it as a sign of weakness that the Liberal ministry and Liberal journals seek a full expression of public opinion on the important issues up for settlement. They evidently still believe in the good old Tory plan of legislating for the party and giving the people any accidental benefit that may follow.

DIVISION OF TURKEY.

Denial of the Report Which Was Circulated on Saturday.

London, Dec. 5.—As was to be expected, denial has followed close upon the statement published yesterday by the Daily News to the effect that the six great powers would shortly consider a project the object of which is the occupation of the northeastern corner of Turkey. In official circles here it is declared that the alleged project is an absurd fantasy. The truth is there is still a complete pause in the discussion of questions affecting the Dardanelles. When the matter is reopened Lord Salisbury will not admit of any change in his contention that whatever rights in the straits have been obtained by Russia must be extended to all the powers.

TROUBLE IN STORE

Secret Society Formed to Change the Existing State of Affairs in China.

Many of the Leading Chinamen in the United States are Members of the Order.

London, Dec. 5.—Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese doctor who was kidnapped by officials of the Chinese legation here and who was subsequently released on the demand of the Marquis of Salisbury, says he was the leader of the conspiracy at Canton in October, 1895. The article includes a letter dated Chicago, from Wong Chin Koo, who claims the movement in the United States is in good shape.

Sun Yat Sen states the American chief is Walter Fong, the first Chinese graduate at Stanford, Conn., and that his principal colleagues are graduates of Yale, Harvard and other universities. The article includes a letter dated Chicago, from Wong Chin Koo, who claims the movement in the United States is in good shape.

Many attempts to compass Sun Yat Sen's death are predicted. Sun Yat Sen has published an article in which he says the value of Li Hung Chang's head will be determined by the value of the information he has taken to China since the doing and power of the Chinese abroad.

New York, Dec. 8.—Inquiries among the Chinese in this city by a representative of the Associated Press establish the fact that the Hing Chung Woei has a large and rapidly increasing membership in this country and China. Prominent Chinamen here, when first approached, were very reticent, but when they were assured that their names would not be made public, they consented to talk about the matter.

Several of the society members in this country were such as to be in the United States, but none of them would say that he was a member. As to the report of the organization, it was generally conceded that the Chinese subjects were dissatisfied at the government now existing in China, and he claimed that in the U. S. alone its adherents could be numbered with six figures.

One, more bold than the others, ventured this statement: "I am in reference to the work of the organization, but when the time comes to strike a blow for the overthrow of the present dynasty and the formation of a republic on American lines, the system of government now existing in China will receive a severe shock and I think we will win. Were I in China my head would pay the penalty for these words. But I think I have said enough just now to give you the gist of the matter. The society's work has gone. Like all secret societies, we have to be reticent, and while our work is being carried on with a great deal of secrecy, we have no fear of the ultimate success of our expedition to Dongola strengthens the hold of that country upon Egypt, turns the affair into a purely British undertaking, and postpones indefinitely any idea of the evacuation of that country by British troops."

By Advancing the Money to Repay the Cause Britain is Strengthened. London, Dec. 6.—A special dispatch from Cairo, acting on the advice of the Khedive, the Egyptian ministers have accepted the offer of Lord Cromer, the British agent there, in behalf of Great Britain, to advance the money necessary to repay the interest of the Egyptian debt of £5,000,000 paid out to meet the expenses of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to Dongola, which the courts of appeal at Alexandria on December 2 decided should not have been used for war expenses.

This is the largest dock on the Pacific coast, its dimensions being: Length on floor, 608 feet 2 inches; width of entrance, 92 feet 8 inches at the coxing, 46 feet 1 inch on the floor; depth over sill at mean high water, 30 feet. The dock is made of the improvements made since 1894 at the Mars Island, Norfolk and Brooklyn yards, and more work in the same line is recommended.

A CUSTOMS UNION.

Urged at a Meeting of Conservative Members at Manchester.

London, Dec. 6.—The Imperial Zollverein (Customs Union) of the British Empire was the subject of a meeting of the Conservative members of parliament held at Manchester on Wednesday evening. The subject was discussed by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who laid before the meeting a paper containing his views on the subject. He stated that the British Empire was a collection of islands and islands, and that the only way to unite them was by a customs union.

TRIAL OF BANK DIRECTORS.

Number of Newfoundland Judges Will Not Take Part in Good Reasons.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 5.—The first supreme court announced a decision to the effect that it has been decided that all the members of the court would not participate in the trial of the cases against the directors of the banks which failed here nearly two years ago. These cases have been pending before Justice Sir Frederick Carter, and Justice Little gave as reasons why they would not participate in the trial of the cases the fact that they are both stockholders in the banks. Justice Emerson declined to participate in the trial because he had been prosecuting counsel before he was appointed to the bench. Justice Sir Frederick Carter intimated that the Lord Chief Justice of England and several of the principal English judges approved of their course in declining to participate in the hearing. It is reported now that the government will pass a bill at the next session of the legislature empowering the imperial judges to act in cases of this character, and that the British cabinet will be requested to send one of the imperial judges for the purpose of participating in the trial of the cases against the directors of these banks.

AFTER THE TRUSTS.

Plimssoll, the Sailors' Friend, Starts a Crusade Against Combines.

London, Dec. 6.—Mr. Samuel Plimssoll, the sailors' friend, whose work in the half of sailors, passengers at sea, and shipping generally, has won for him

world-wide fame, is launching another crusade.

This time he is attacking the trusts. In a long letter to the News-Advertiser, he points out America as a sad example of the pernicious effects of such organizations. He says: "The epidemic of rapacity has reached Europe, and in America, it may be expected to spread with sudden and unexpected rapidity." Mr. Plimssoll winds up with a proposal that parliament appoint a select committee to inquire into the whole subject.

A CHINESE ARMY.

Lord Wolseley Says He Could Raise An Invincible One.

London, Dec. 5.—The commander in chief, Lord Wolseley, speaking of modern armies at Edinburgh, said he believed that the Chinese were destined above all races to be the great military and naval conquering people, and he added that if he was given a free hand and allowed to select English officers as instructors, he would undertake to train an army of 100,000 Chinese, an army which would be invincible in the East and hard to beat in Europe.

PRESIDENT AND MINISTER.

Trouble Between President and Minister of Finance of Argentina.

New York, Dec. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says "Senator Pellegrini has written a letter to President Uryrua bitterly attacking the minister of finance. The minister sent a cable message to London declaring that the government would not depart from its proposals in settling the national debt and would pay the interest as a whole or in one sum. It is semi-officially stated that the minister of finance will be ousted when this subject comes before congress. The finance committee appointed by the government has approved the budget and the plan to pay the interest of the external debt."

CURSON'S RAD BREAK.

Lord Salisbury Is Not In It With the Secretary for the Foreign Office.

London, Dec. 5.—In political circles there has been considerable laughter over the speech which the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. George N. Curzon, made on Wednesday at Manchester, and in which, completely ignoring the Marquis of Salisbury, he depicted himself as alone bearing the burdens of foreign affairs. As a result of the speech, the Marquis of Salisbury rebuke his conceit. The Pall Mall Gazette thinks that the only conclusion to draw from his speech is that the government is blessed beyond measure in its foreign under-secretary.

Mr. Curzon also read the editors a severe lecture on the way they conduct their newspapers. He said their news is always unreliable, and that their correspondents hang around the various foreign offices with a "spare-me-a-copper" sort of air.

EGYPTIAN NAVY.

By Advancing the Money to Repay the Cause Britain is Strengthened.

London, Dec. 6.—A special dispatch from Cairo, acting on the advice of the Khedive, the Egyptian ministers have accepted the offer of Lord Cromer, the British agent there, in behalf of Great Britain, to advance the money necessary to repay the interest of the Egyptian debt of £5,000,000 paid out to meet the expenses of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to Dongola, which the courts of appeal at Alexandria on December 2 decided should not have been used for war expenses. This is the largest dock on the Pacific coast, its dimensions being: Length on floor, 608 feet 2 inches; width of entrance, 92 feet 8 inches at the coxing, 46 feet 1 inch on the floor; depth over sill at mean high water, 30 feet. The dock is made of the improvements made since 1894 at the Mars Island, Norfolk and Brooklyn yards, and more work in the same line is recommended.

A CUSTOMS UNION.

Urged at a Meeting of Conservative Members at Manchester.

London, Dec. 6.—The Imperial Zollverein (Customs Union) of the British Empire was the subject of a meeting of the Conservative members of parliament held at Manchester on Wednesday evening. The subject was discussed by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who laid before the meeting a paper containing his views on the subject. He stated that the British Empire was a collection of islands and islands, and that the only way to unite them was by a customs union.

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RICH STRIKE ON O. K.

Completion of Deals for the Sale of Several Kootenay Mining Properties.

Miners Overcome by Gas in the Josie Mine—Mr. Blair at Nelson.

Rossland, B.C., Dec. 6.—A rich strike is reported from the I.X.L., which adjoins the famous O.K. and Golden Drip mines. Work was first resumed on this property about ten days ago. It is owned by a Spokane company, John S. Baker, of Tacoma, controlling ninety-thousand of the stock. A cross cut tunnel was being driven to tap several ledges traversing the claim and the one now opened was not known to exist. Where cross cut in the tunnel, it shows four feet of greenish quartz, carrying fine-grained copper pyrites and probably free gold. No assays have yet been made, but it is undoubtedly high grade ore.

The Lady May company made final payment on its property yesterday. A crown grant was issued some months ago so the title is perfected. The shaft showed up well at last reports.

The London syndicate represented here last summer by Col. North and Grant Govan, has cabled money to take up the bonds on the Flossie L. and Little Darling, two claims on the southwest slope of Red Mountain. Work on both properties will be begun at once. North and Govan are the parties who tried to float the War Eagle in London.

James McBride, a native of Ireland, 45 years of age, and an old-timer in the Coast at Alene, was killed in the Josie mine early this morning. He and his partner, Meade, were working alone in the east drift and went in there too soon after firing. Gas overcame them and they lay unconscious for several hours before discovered. Meade is in the hospital and may recover. A special to the Miner from Nelson states that Hon. Mr. Blair and Col. Donville, M.P., are there now and will leave on a tour through the Slovan, arriving at Rossland, from Nakusp on Wednesday or Friday. Mr. Blair intimates that the Crow's Nest Pass road will be built next year, but says the conditions are not ripe for government aid a line through to the coast.

AMERICAN NAVY.

What Has Been Done to Improve it in Recent Years.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, secretary of the navy, has submitted his report to the President. In reference to the dry dock at Port Orchard, Puget Sound station, the report recites that the dry dock was contracted for by Byron Barlow & Co., in December, 1892, and was completed in September, 1896. Secretary Herbert says:

"Through a timber dock it has masonry abutments, the entrance being an inverted arch, with the same curves as the greatest cross-sections of a battleship. The stone abutments will be a very great, if not an absolute, protection against the ravages of the torpedo. This is the largest dock on the Pacific coast, its dimensions being: Length on floor, 608 feet 2 inches; width of entrance, 92 feet 8 inches at the coxing, 46 feet 1 inch on the floor; depth over sill at mean high water, 30 feet. The dock is made of the improvements made since 1894 at the Mars Island, Norfolk and Brooklyn yards, and more work in the same line is recommended.

The present navy yards, the secretary says, are sufficient for the work required on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, but he recommends that a yard be established on the Gulf of Mexico, where ships cruising in southern waters can be repaired.

The report gives a statement in considerable detail of the naval force of the country. In 1881, in his first message to congress, the President said: "All must admit the importance of an effective navy to a nation like ours, having such an extended seacoast to protect, and yet we have not a single vessel of war that could keep the sea against a first class vessel of any important power."

Secretary Herbert emphasizes the importance of real fighting vessels, as compared with commerce destroyers, as a means of winning in war. The report includes tables showing that there have been authorized by congress, since March 4, 1883, the date of President Cleveland's second inauguration, twenty-eight new vessels, of an aggregate displacement of 68,654 tons, including five battle ships, six gun boats, sixteen torpedo boats and one submarine torpedo boat.

The secretary says: "Large as the above increase appears, it yet does not suffice to place the United States navy in a good condition if we mean to be able at all times to defend our long line of seacoast, afford unquestionable protection to our citizens in foreign lands, render efficient aid to our diplomacy, and maintain under all circumstances our national honor."

"During the present administration there will have been placed in commission three first class and two second class battleships, two armored cruisers, four double-turreted monitors and one harbor defence ram, making a total of twelve new armored vessels, having an aggregate displacement of 81,517 tons. "In addition to the above mentioned armored ships, eight cruisers and three gun boats will have received their first commission, making a grand total of twenty-three vessels, with an average displacement of 118,784 tons, placed in commission during your present term of office, this being by far the largest amount of tonnage put in commission during any president's administration since 1865."

A table is given showing the number

and kind of war vessels of England, France, Russia, Italy, Germany, the United States and Spain, the comparative naval strength being expressed by illustrating the growth of the navy.

"On June 30, 1893, there were 30 vessels in commission, with a tonnage of 90,820 tons. On June 30, 1894, there were 35 vessels in commission, with a tonnage of 81,463 tons. On June 30, 1895, there were 36 vessels in commission, with a tonnage of 93,654 tons. On June 30, 1896, there were 49 vessels in commission, with a tonnage of 122,528 tons."

"Adding the Brooklyn, 9271 tons, and the Puritan, 6,090 tons, both to be in commission on December 7, the total tonnage in commission will be 137,850 tons. On June 30, 1893, there were serving in the navy 6,459 enlisted men and 2,215 apprentices; June 30, 1894, 6,552 men and 1,446 apprentices; June 30, 1895, 6,499 men and 1,238 apprentices and June 30, 1896, 8,165 men and 1,378 apprentices. Of the enlisted men in 1893 1,640 were serving under continuous service certificates; in 1894, 824; in 1895, 2,270; and in 1896, 2,460."

SIBERIAN EXILE.

Not So Bad As It Has Been Painted By George Kennan.

London, Dec. 5.—The imperial council of Russia will shortly consider the proposal of the minister of justice to abolish the present system of exile in Siberia by an administrative order. Professor Benjamin Howard of New York arrived here from Moscow on Monday, after a prolonged further study of the penal systems of Siberia in the future, and strings for New York shortly to fulfil a promise made to Judge Daly to lecture before the New York Geographical Society. Professor Howard emphatically refutes Mr. George Kennan's stories of Russian cruelty, and supports Mr. Henry d'Went's writings on the subject.

SEVENTEEN NEW COMPANIES.

Registered To Do Business in British Columbia.

Seventeen new home and foreign companies give notice of incorporation or registration in the current issue of the Gazette. One of the foreign companies, the Tribby Mining Company, of Buffalo, N.Y., has a capital of \$75,000, divided into seventy-five fully paid up shares. The list of new companies follows: Abe Lincoln Gold Mining Company, Rossland, \$1,000,000. Blackwater Mining Company, Vancouver, \$500,000. Bon Diable Gold Mining Company, Vernon, \$75,000. Cumberland Gold Mining Company, Rossland, \$2,000,000. Golden Drip Mining and Milling Company, Rossland, \$500,000. Hamilton and Rossland Gold Mining Company, Rossland, \$1,000,000. I. X. L. Gold Mining and Milling Company, Spokane, Wash., \$1,000,000. Keonigh Gold and Copper Mining Company, Salt Lake City, \$250,000. Nest Egg and Firely Gold Mining Company, Victoria, \$1,000,000. Ottawa Gold Mining Company, Rossland, \$250,000. Ora Mine Mining Company, Rossland, \$1,500,000. Ronette Mining and Milling Company, New Denver, \$1,000,000. Sophia Mountain Gold Mining Company, Rossland, \$1,000,000. Silver Star Gold Mining Company, Vernon, \$400,000. Tribby Mining Corporation, Buffalo, N.Y., \$75,000. White Bear Gold Mining and Milling Company, Spokane, Wash., \$2,000,000. Zlor Gold Mining Company, Rossland, \$1,000,000.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Table listing market prices for various commodities such as flour, wheat, corn, and other goods.

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British Columbia.

BOUNDARY CREEK. Boundary Creek Times.

George Edwards, of Edwards' Ferry, is said to have made a rich strike to the west of Christina lake, last week.

A tunnel is being driven to strike the ledge on the Clifton property of the Colquhoun Mining Company in Copper camp.

A quarter interest in the Jack Pot, an extension of the Butterfield in Wellington camp, has been sold.

John Shear has been working for the past months on the Homestake and Idaho Trunk in Summit camp.

Sinking was started on the Ironsides Monday afternoon, the shaft having previously been emptied of water.

The ore in the tunnel of the Mother Lode is gradually but certainly improving in character and is becoming more silicious.

Already the ledge has been proved for sixty feet, and the probability is that it will be twice as wide.

Judging from some specimens brought down this week, the Big Four in Kimberley camp is improving immensely with the progress of development.

The Ophir in Wellington camp, owned by Joe Taylor, is looking very well. It has a twenty-inch ledge, carrying native silver and free gold.

The half-interest in the Jewel owned by F. Dittmer was bonded on Tuesday by Mr. Leslie Hill, acting for the Prospecting Syndicate of British Columbia.

The price on the bond was \$15,000, ten per cent of which was paid. The Jewel was located by Messrs. Foshart and Dittmer last year, and the claim is one of the most promising in Long Lake camp.

At the School of Practical Science and Mineralogy in Toronto an assay was made last week of some rock from the Minchewan claim (Camp Mackenzie).

The samples were estimated by the students in the laboratory to go from \$8 to \$12, and much surprise was manifested when the cupel was taken from the furnace and the bead shown. The value was at the rate of \$107 in gold and \$2.51 in silver.

ROSSLAND. (Rossland Miner).

John Moynihan brought down last evening several specimens from the pilgrim, which adjoins the War Eagle on the north. He reports a four-foot vein and an eighteen-inch pay streak on the property. Two men are at work sinking a shaft.

The Alberta company has started a 300-foot tunnel which is intended to cut two ledges. These ledges come down the south side of Columbia hill from the Columbia ground and are about 100 feet apart at the points where they will be cut by the Alberta tunnel.

Allen G. White, who has recently returned from the Big Sheep Creek country, says that that district is rapidly coming to the front and the prospects on Sophie Mountain are promising. He says the width of the ledges is surprising, and the high assays and class of ore stamp it as the Cripple Creek of British Columbia.

There is good reason to believe there is a deal on for the Cliff, or at least the Wharton interest in that property. It is known that the mine recently passed through a very rigid examination at the hands of an expert who came here with a prominent mining operator from Johannesburg. The examination lasted for more than a week and immediately after it was concluded Col. S. W. Wharton went to Spokane and has been there ever since.

Some excellent assays have, during the last few days been had from the north ledge of the Big Three Company's Mascot. The ledge presents some unusual and interesting features. The main body of it consists of a body of pyrrhotite about ten feet wide. By the side of this, and separated by a gangue seam is a quartz ledge two feet wide.

This quartz is of clear, lively appearance and is streaked with metallic seams. It was from this quartz the assays referred to were made. There were five of them and they ran in gold as follows: No. 1, \$12; No. 2, \$16; No. 3, \$25; No. 4, \$35; No. 5, \$45.

The control of the famous Elise mine on Wild Horse Creek, Nelson mining division, passed into new hands yesterday. James B. Owens, secretary of the B. C. Exploration company, limited, has been negotiating for a majority interest in the Elise company. The money was paid yesterday through the Bank of Montreal and the deal closed.

The Elise mine was the first to attract attention to the rich ore deposits on Wild Horse Creek. The latest assays show 113 ounces of silver and 15 ounces of gold, or a total value of about \$400 per ton. The pay ore is about two feet wide.

The T-ball smelter about two months ago went over \$50 to the ton. Eight men are now working on the property, and the showing is very fine. Two other properties in the vicinity of the Elise have recently been bonded for good figures, the Tamara group for \$60,000 and the Ymir group for \$40,000.

The Ottawa, in the South Belt, adjoining the St. Mary's, is the scene of the latest strike. At a depth of forty feet a body of 40 ore four feet wide has been encountered in a crosscut. This mine is owned in Toronto.

An interesting discovery has been made on the Kahlor group on Look-out mountain, near the site of old Fort Sheppard. An old ruined furnace has been found supposed to be the work of some old Hudson Bay men many years ago. The mouth of the tunnel is badly caved in, but it will be reopened to ascertain if any ore body was opened by it.

Rossland Record. W. E. Callahan sold the Humboldt.

mineral claim to William Baker this morning for \$3000. This property is situated on Porcupine creek in the Slocan country, three and a half miles distant from the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway track.

The Northern Pacific company today concluded negotiations for the purchase of three-fourths interest of the "Sink or Rise" claim, for which the sum of \$500 was paid. This is the first step that has become public indicating the plans of that company. While details as to other deals of this company are not definitely known, enough has been learned to show that the company is preparing to extend its system into this camp.

Those who are well informed say that the line will reach here by way of Trail.

FORT STEELE. Fort Steele Prospector.

It is reported that work on the Thunder Hill property will be resumed at an early date.

It is reported that A. McBean has sold his copper property on Sand Creek to Montreal parties, the consideration being \$60,000.

W. W. Walsh, C. E. representing an East Indian syndicate, has made a number of locations on Perry Creek. At present he has a number of men employed sinking a shaft on the property.

Messrs. T. Gramack, Dempsey and Langley are completing arrangements for the sale of several mining claims in the vicinity of Mark Creek. The property referred to lies between the Sullivan and North Star, near Mark Creek.

A syndicate from Eastern Canada have applied for the purchase of large tracts of timber on the north fork of the St. Mary river.

From private but reliable sources we learn that Victoria parties are seeking all the available property in the vicinity of the North Star. Spokane parties are also in search of mines on the mountain, as close as possible to the big mine.

The mines in and around Fort Steele are beginning to receive the attention of mining men. There has been a great deal of development work done in the district; enough to satisfy claim owners that with facilities for marketing ore that this section will become a large producer.

The Wassa group of mines has been sold, and the first instalment of \$5,000 has been paid. The Wassa group is situated about 12 miles from Fort Steele.

The North Star Company are working some 30 men, and will take out from 6,000 to 8,000 tons of carbonates during the winter. We learn that the company will ship nothing but carbonates next season, as they run from 90 to 100 oz. in silver, with a small percentage of lead.

A large amount of supplies have been sent to the Elise mine during the week. Mr. William Sprague says that the mine will be worked during the winter, and as much ore as possible taken out for shipment in the spring. There are at present some 500 sacks of rich ore ready for shipment.

The Ram's Horn mineral claim, situated 8 miles north of Fort Steele, has been bonded to Montana parties. The Ram's Horn was located last summer by Messrs. Grundy and Sprague, and is a silver-lead proposition. Considerable work has been done on the property. Mr. Sprague reports that the bond is for \$50,000.

The Invieta Gold Mining Co. and the Nip and Tuck Co., who have been extensively engaged in placer mining on the Wild Horse Creek, have partially completed up with results that are reported as being very satisfactory to the companies. We are unable to learn the exact amounts of the clean-ups, but it is away up in the thousands.

ROSSLAND. The Rosslander.

A. E. Dennison, Toronto, has purchased the Stenwinder, the consideration being \$10,000. The Stenwinder is on Lookout Mountain, about a mile from Trail. Assays range from a trace to \$16.

There was a lively interest in Palo Alto stock on Wednesday last, when a few gentlemen swooped down on local stock and bought all they could lay hands on. The average price paid was ten cents, and at this figure all the property reverts to original promoters. Recent developments in the mine give those on the inner track an opportunity of fortune in mining.

Rossland Miner. The contractors are down 66 feet in the shaft on the Butte. Two feet of ore have been developed at the bottom of the shaft which assays in gold, silver and copper \$22 per ton. The vein is improving as depth is obtained. The shaft will be sunk to the 100-foot level when drifts will be started east, and west.

Col. J. W. Renfroe, of Seattle, yesterday, for himself and associates, made the final payment on the Iron Horse Fraction. He has also paid up everything due the men who worked in this property when under a former ownership and management.

John Armstrong was served with a "shot scotch" at the bar of the Rossland hotel at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and died a few minutes afterwards, while seated in a chair by the stove. Mr. Armstrong came to Rossland about three months ago from Donald, B.C., where he was employed as master mechanic of the C.P.R. shops there. He was an old resident of Calgary, and it is said held good positions with the C.P.R. company. He is said to have wealthy relatives in Manitoba. He was 43 years of age and died from asthma and consumption.

NEW WESTMINSTER. J. C. Whyte of this city has been appointed warden of the penitentiary, in succession to the late Wm. Morehead. The seized schooner San Mateo was offered at auction by the collector of customs, and Mr. Anderson secured her with a bid of \$10.

Footpads have "held up" two young ladies on the streets. Burglars on Wednesday night went into the Reid & Currie iron works and used the forge to make or sharpen tools of their trade. The police nearly trapped a suspect burglar in a vacant house, but they made a blunder of the job and the man got clear away.

CHILLIWACK. Chilliwack Progress.

The Baptist church is at length completed. The main building is 35x35 besides a vestry to the east side 14x11.

Rossland Record. W. E. Callahan sold the Humboldt.

ft., and a tower on the west side 10x10 and 40 feet high. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Ralph W. Taylor of Victoria.

The principal and staff of the Colquhoun Industrial Institute are particularly well pleased just now, the cause of their satisfaction being the liberal treatment accorded the institution by the Dominion government this year. It is the policy of the government for some time past to leave the education of the children of its Indian wards in the hands of the various denominations, assistance being given in the shape of a per capita grant according to the amount of work done.

The grant for Colquhoun has in the past been given for seventeen pupils, but this year the allowance is for fifty. As there are ninety in attendance the grant is still decidedly on the economical side, but the increase is exceedingly gratifying to the management and to the Missionary Society of the Methodist church. During his recent visit the Hon. Mr. Duff, minister of the institute and expressed his very great pleasure and surprise at the character of the work being done.

COMBINE BREAKS UP. Lumbermen of the Coast Cannot Keep Up the Trust.

Tacoma, Dec. 3.—The Central Lumber Company, of San Francisco, which is another name for the big lumber trust that was formed by the large Pacific coast mills a year ago to control prices, has gone by the board. Its usefulness has terminated, and January 1, 1897, will see the end of its existence. This is the consensus of opinion among lumbermen throughout the state.

Some wise shipments are concerned, the trust has already gone to pieces, for within the last thirty days prices on merchantable lumber have been reduced from \$11 to \$9.50 per thousand. The Central Lumber Company's price was \$11 a month ago, when the disaffection and consequent cutting of prices on the part of the retail men of California forced the trust to lower its price.

The big manufacturers in the combination cling to the hope that they will be able to hold the combination together for another year, at least, for the foreign cargo trade. The efforts of the managers of the combine are now directed to this end, and it is believed that the corporate existence of the Central Lumber Company will be continued for another year, but it will have practically no influence on the coastwise trade.

It is generally conceded that both the mills and the dealers profited by the arrangement, but later on the smaller mills and the retailers with limited capital began "kicking." They allege that the big mills and their California yards were making all the profits in the combination, and they were getting the worst of the deal. A meeting was held a month ago at San Francisco, which was attended by all the prominent lumbermen of Puget Sound. It lasted a week or ten days, and every possible effort was made to hold the combination together. Since then the retailers of California, who had formed an outside combination of their own, have become divided by dissensions and the inevitable cut in prices quickly followed.

The Puget Sound millmen view the situation with alarm, believing that the disintegration of the California Retail Lumber Association will have a bad effect on their efforts to organize the Central Lumber Company for another year. The movement that resulted in the organization of the Central Lumber Company was started by the mills that are interested in the trust, and the Pacific Pine Lumber Co. This latter company controls a large portion of the output of the Puget Sound mills. One large mill on Puget Sound is not a member of the "L. C.," as it is known among millmen. This is the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, of this city. What course it will pursue in the future time alone will tell.

How to Prevent Pneumonia. At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and should not be treated without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olague, Ind. Ter. Chief.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia, among the many thousands who have used it for colds and a gripe, we have never yet learned of a case where it resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand.

For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS. Probability that the Organization Will be Made Permanent.

Indianapolis, Dec. 2.—William D. Bynum, chairman of the national committee of the National Democratic party, is here.

unfortunate. Cod-liver oil suggests consumption, which is almost unfortunate.

Its best use is before you fear consumption; when you begin to get thin, weak, run down; then is the prudent time to begin to take care, and the best way to take care is to supply the system with needed fat and strength. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, will bring back plumpness to those who have lost it, and make strength where raw cod-liver oil would be a burden.

Scott & B. Belleville, Ont. See and Buy.

who has been in the east for the past few days conferring with the leading men of the party, this returned home and announced that he had called a meeting of the executive committee of the party for Dec. 10, in this city. The committee at this meeting will probably decide on the future course of the party.

From all over the United States, there has come a demand that the organization be made permanent, and remain in fighting trim, as long as the free silver Democrats continue to talk fight. It seems certain that this will be the policy decided upon.

FLOUR FOR AUSTRALIA. Number of Vessels Loading at San Francisco for the Colonies.

(San Francisco, Dec. 4.—The demand for flour from Australia continues to increase, and orders have already been placed in this city that would fill a small fleet of ships. The British ship Lansing has been chartered to carry flour and wheat to Sydney, and of the latter she will have 2000 tons. The British ship Andania, which is loading wheat for Australia at Port Costa, will carry 2500 tons of flour. Besides these two shipping orders have been placed for 30,000 or 40,000 tons of flour. The freight rate, the steamer rates of freight being considered too high.

DECLINE IN FRENCH TRADE. Alarming Decrease of Trade in France, the Land of Protection.

Paris, Dec. 4.—The rapid decrease in French trade has become a burning question. M. Charles Roux's report to the Chamber shows that the imports and exports for 1895 were 200,000,000 francs below the quinquennial average. M. Roux, formerly president of the Council of Ministers, and many times Minister of Finance and an advocate of free trade, in an interview on this report, seems to think that it was hopeless to struggle against "the holy doctrine of protection, which is the doctrine of the majority." M. Roux in an interview considers that the state of affairs is due to the fiscal policy pursued since 1893, and the decline in the shipping interests owing to the enormous cost of building ships in France. He advises the French to buy their ships in Glasgow unless they desire that their tonnage shall become lower than Norway's. He recommends the modification of the tariff and the institution of free ports for the transshipment of merchandise.

The government has decided to accept the principle of the renewal of the charter of the Bank of France for twenty years, and the decision will be announced on Friday. The select committee opposed all schemes for a state bank.

DAYLIGHT HOLDUP. Highwaymen Enter a Brewery Office and Appropriate the Cash.

St. Louis, Dec. 4.—Three highwaymen with drawn revolvers entered the office of the Home Brewing Company yesterday, held up the cashier, Robert Haverkamp, forcing him to hand over \$400, and then not being satisfied with the amount, went behind the counter, looted the money drawers and secured from \$500 to \$800 additional.

When the hold-up occurred there were present in the office the cashier, half a dozen clerks and several customers. Two of the robbers held the occupants of the office in line, while the other went through the safe and money drawers. When the desperadoes had taken all the money, they bound hand and foot every one in the office.

This required nearly ten minutes, and it seems marvelous that they were not discovered by some one from the outside. Having bound their victims the robbers searched them against making a noise under pain of death.

When the thieves had gone out one of the clerks managed to free himself, and then liberated the others. The police were at once notified by telephone.

The robbers, however, did not board a North Broadway car and went toward the river.

The brewery employees were unable to give the police good descriptions of the men.

LOSS OF THE BENITO. San Francisco Inspectors Holding an Inquiry to Place the Blame.

San Francisco, Dec. 4.—Searching for evidence of carelessness, or incompetence in the conduct of Capt. William Smith, of the San Benito, the local inspectors of hulls and boilers made rigid inquiry of the ship's officers to account for the disaster of November 22.

J. W. Swan, second officer, testified that there was no variation in the log, and that the ship steered well. At midnight, when he was off watch, he could see a distance of four or six miles.

Richard Zolling, chief officer, said he was on the bridge at the time of the disaster. The ship had been steering well on the course given, and there was no deviation of compass nor variation of log. He noticed breakers on the port bow four points down the beam, when he ordered the man at the wheel to hard a port. He could see nothing directly ahead nor close to the bow, but he watched the compass and called the vessel obeyed the helm, and called the captain. The captain rang the bell to stop. The vessel swung two and a half points before she struck. He thought she was five miles past Point Arena and ten miles to seaward, judging the position by the course and distance. The distance run as compared with previous voyages. He made no allowance for a current setting shoreward in his reckoning. He felt sure of his position until just before the vessel struck.

The other witnesses agreed that the captain had advised all hands to stay by the ship, and gave them the choice of talking to the boats if they so desired. Mr. Zolling took the captain's advice. Many who did not take his advice were drowned.

TEAPOTS MADE OF LACE. Fancy remembering one's great-grandfather's milk pitcher or mother's growing sentimental over a fat teapot which enshrined the memory of grandmother's first love. It would be almost

Shorey's Clothing is always Satisfactory.

Every garment is warranted to give satisfaction and has a little guarantee card in the pocket. Their materials are all good and every seam is sewn with the best linen thread. Shorey's Clothing is cut on such a variety of patterns that any figure can be perfectly fitted. All Shorey's Bicycle Suits and Spring and Fall Overcoats are Waterproofed by the Rigby Process and no extra charge for it.

All dealers sell Shorey's Clothing now because their customers insist on having it.

Peek-a-Boo...

I see you hiding there. No you don't! We come from off the chair and give it to you straight. A 1 and no football play.

Do you know our raisins are those beauties Jock Horner took out of his Xmas pie? 3 lbs. for 25 cents. Cleaned Currants, 3 lbs. 25 cents. Minced Meat, 10 cents. Plum Pudding, 40 cents. Saratoga Chips, 35 cents. Rolled Oats booming, 7 lbs. 25 cents. The old favorite, Bennett's Butter, 60 cents.

Our Hams and Bacons have a "come again" flavor. Morgan's Eastern Oysters.

Dixie H. Ross & Co. Government St.

CATARRH!

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure

SEEK, BESSIE, THIS IS THE WAY MOTHER DOES. SPEEDY, INEXPENSIVE AND ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS.



See, Bessie, this is the way mother does. You insert the tube and give one good blow and away she goes. And do you know I have never had bad breath or a touch of headache since. Now just let me try it on you and I am sure it will help that cold in the head and fix up that red nose.

- Is the breath foul! Is the voice husky! Do you ache all over! Is the nose stopped up! Do you snore at night! Does your nose discharge! Does the nose bleed easily! Is there tickling in the throat! Is the nose sore and tender! Do you sneeze a great deal!

DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE

Gives instant relief—in less than a minute after the first application the air passages are freed, and the breathing becomes natural and easy—the most acute attacks of cold in the head are cured in a few hours—cures incipient catarrh in a few days—and will permanently cure most chronic cases in from one to three months—relieves all aches and pains—counteracts all forms of the head—relieves the uterus—and in an intractable short while absorbs and drives up all discharges. It contains no injurious ingredients, such as cocaine, the use of which, like morphine, in many cases has been the means of contracting the dreaded narcotic habit. Beware of catarrh cures containing such ingredients. Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is pure, harmless and easily applied. Dr. Chase's Improved Inhaler accompanies every box free of charge. Follow directions closely. Here are a few from a thousand or more testimonials who have been helped and cured.

A BAD CASE BUT A PERMANENT CURE. CHRONIC CATARRH FOR 15 YEARS.

For years I suffered from that dread disease—catarrh—I spent a small fortune in medicines without receiving any relief—I had the disease in a very bad form, and nothing seemed to reach the seat of the trouble until I procured and used Chase's Catarrh Cure. I got almost instant relief and I declare that, though I can hardly credit it myself, I have been permanently cured, and gladly give my testimony to the merits of this great cure.

ARTHUR P. THORNE. Charlottetown, P.E.I. I had been a sufferer from catarrh for fifteen years—it became chronic. I have spent a lot of money and tried many doctors. I also treated with a catarrh specialist in London—in fact, had tried most everything I saw advertised until I used Chase's Catarrh Cure. I was directed by the advertisements and testimonials I read to try Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. I used three boxes and a complete cure was effected. I heartily recommend it to all sufferers from catarrh.

DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE WITH BLOWER FREE—AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c.

SHIPPING. Doings in Marine Circles During the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

According to the San Francisco Call the United States government are using every effort to secure sealing captains to give evidence before the Behring sea commission. Secret Service Agent N. R. Harris has been engaged in the matter and as a result of his efforts Captain Alec McLean and others have been induced to give evidence.

The Topeka left Seattle for Alaska today, and will call at the outer wharf tomorrow morning.

The C. P. R. steamer Empress of India sailed from Yokohama yesterday for Victoria and Vancouver.

Must not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

SHARKEY SH

That is What One Doctor Says. Saviour Boy.

Marks on the Groin Made Otherwise a Blow.

ate of Thoroughbred ton, Kentucky—Or ing Event

San Francisco, Dec. 4

of six reputable phisic Sharkey last night and ing report: "We find a left side of the groin. spots or discolorations down on the right side, who was called to attend the fight in spite of the physicians offered their recognized by the regularity of this city. One ans who examined Shark Sharkey was not as serio pretended and the m might have been caused by a blow.

Bob Fitzsimmons, thro ney, commenced suit in court to restrain the A bank from paying Shark purse, awarded the sail Earp. Fitzsimmons char ierlic Club and others. J granted the injunction.

previous to the injunct cash the check until the firm Sharkey's title to t There is still some do the foul is alleged to be mitted. One report sa Earp contending that F before striking his left h or below the belt with his report says the refere to Sharkey on a foul, while Sharkey was falli left hook on the chin, Fitz in the groin with his W. W. Naughton, the v thority on pugilism, say. "If Fitzsimmons struck blow I did not see it. B I would scarcely go on re that the punch on whic given to the sailor was t was this way with me, press stand on the south e when the critical momen was forcing Sharkey alon ward the north. "The whose back was toward frame shielded Sharkey, ing the sailor down. The slightest doubt about that my mind. I saw a whiz go up somewhere from a mons' hip. It caught S chin or mouth and the s sink. Then I saw Fitz come back and he del punch. I should imagin somewhere about Sharkey's short ribs on the left side, next moment Sharkey wa on his back. He was ma and placing his hand on if he were not in agony is that he must be a son and must have reared h the alleged foul took plac round Fitzsimmons had beyond a doubt, and, fo it looked as if the end Sharkey stood up and lit and Fitzsimmons kept w jolts for all they were v was one right-hander in made Sharkey rock on s seemed to me to be falli simmons when the latte his left. This last blow tion with Sharkey's chin nishman had stood away or would have dropped. mons wanted to admini and he drew back his rig at the body. Then Shark gan to writhe."

Earp, the most talked hour, takes a philosophical criticism that are being him for his decision. H wait for time to set him public. "If I had any cred in my decision, the disappeared when I saw day." He said last night did not strike a foul blow At the break he struck F soon as his arm was free, following the Queensbury it was argued that there fight at break, but my ins of the club were, not to be give the audience a good money. I have one reg whole matter, that is th leave the ring when Julia nes; though doing it, os would be showing y'low quiting under fire and I mind to stay until order club. I am sorry I acted

Police Commissioner G the fight was jobbed. S he of the general reso announced there will be r fighting in San Francisco ence can prevent it. of Sharkey's injury has satisfactorily solved, and that Sharkey submitted to for the purpose of man evidence necessary to back of a foul. It is certain Sharkey was taken to his

SHARKEY SHAMMING

That is What One San Francisco Doctor Says of the Sailor Boy.

Marks on the Groin May Have Been Made Otherwise Than by a Blow.

Sale of Thoroughbreds at Lexington, Kentucky—Other Sporting Events.

San Francisco, Dec. 4.—A delegation of six reputable physicians examined Sharkey last night and made the following report: "We find a swelling on the left side of the groin. Also two small spots or discolorations about half way down on the right side."

Bob Fitzsimmons, through his attorney, commenced suit in the superior court to restrain the Anglo-California bank from paying Sharkey the \$10,000 purse, awarded the sailor by referee Earp.

Fitzsimmons charged conspiracy between Sharkey and the National Athletic Club and others. Judge Sanderson granted the injunction. The bank had, previous to the injunction, refused to cash the check until the courts had affirmed Sharkey's title to the money.

There is still some doubt as to how the foul is alleged to have been committed. One report says that Referee Earp contended that Fitzsimmons just before striking his left hook that apparently knocked Sharkey out, hit the sailor below the belt with his fist.

Another report says the referee gave the fight to Sharkey on a foul, claiming that while Sharkey was falling from Fitz's left hook on the chin, Fitz struck Sharkey in the groin with his knee.

W. W. Naughton, the well known authority on pugilism, says: "If Fitzsimmons struck Sharkey a foul blow I did not see it. But even that I would scarcely go on record as saying that the punch on which the fight was given to the sailor was not a foul. It was this way with me. I was in the press stand on the south of the hall, and when the critical moment arrived Fitz was forcing Sharkey along the ropes toward the north."

The "Cossacks" whose back was toward me and whose frame shielded Sharkey, was fast beating the sailor down. There was not the slightest doubt about that part of it in my mind. I saw a whizzing left hook go somewhere from about Fitzsimmons' hip. It caught Sharkey on the chin or mouth and the sailor began to sink. Then I saw Fitz's right elbow come back and he delivered a body punch. I should imagine it took effect somewhere about Sharkey's stomach or short ribs on the left side.

Anyhow, the next moment Sharkey was on the floor on his back. He was making grimaces and placing his hand on his groin and if he were not in agony all I can say is that he was not a consummate actor and must have rehearsed his part. When the alleged foul took place in the eighth round Fitzsimmons had Sharkey going beyond a doubt, and, foul or no foul, it looked as if the end was at hand. Sharkey stood up and lit out miserably and Fitzsimmons kept working his short jabs for all they were worth. There was one right-hander in particular that made Sharkey rock on his feet. He seemed to me to be falling toward Fitzsimmons when the latter whipped up his left. This last blow made connection with Sharkey's chin and if the Cossackman had stood away then the sailor would have dropped. But Fitzsimmons wanted to administer the coup, and he drew back his right and lashed at the body. Then Sharkey fell and began to writhe."

Earp, the most talked of man of the hour, takes a philosophical view of the criticisms that are being heaped upon him for his decision. He says he will wait for time to set him right with the public. "If I had any fears that I erred in my decision, they would have disappeared when I saw Sharkey today," he said last night. "Sharkey did not strike a foul blow to my mind. At the break he struck Fitzsimmons as his arm was free, but that was following the Queensbury rules. True it was argued that there was to be no fight at break, but my instructions from the club were, not to be technical, but give the audience a good fight for their money. I have one regret about the whole matter, that is that I did not leave the ring when Julian objected to Sharkey's injury, as it is intimated that Sharkey submitted to an operation for the purpose of manufacturing the evidence necessary to back up his claim of a foul. It is certain that when Sharkey was taken to his room at the Windsor Hotel no one was allowed to even speak to him until "Doctor" Lee worked on him. When "Doctor" Lee commenced the examination of Sharkey the porticoes were drawn across the bedroom door so no one could see in. In a few minutes, from the room, low talk was heard and Sharkey began to groan as if in pain."

ARE HARD AT IT

Sir Adolph Caron and His Allies Trying to Stir up Dissension in Quebec.

Appointment of Sir Henry Strong as Privy Councillor Endorsed by Chief Justice.

Montreal, Dec. 3.—Le Club Conservateur held a meeting last night to protest against the school question. After a review of the question from a constitutional point of view, by President Mignault, a resolution was proposed by Mr. Bisson, Q.C., and seconded by Mr. Monk, M.P., which, after rehearsing the steps leading up to the settlement, declares that this settlement by Mr. Laurier's government constitutes a grant violation of the constitution and of the promises Mr. Laurier made to the electors and does not restore the minority privileges which were granted by the constitution and outlined in the judgment of the privy council.

Mr. Monk, however, declared that in his opinion, if the legislature in Manitoba accepted the settlement, that would end the matter, and parliament could do nothing more. Sir Adolph Caron touched on the constitutional side of the question, but disagreed with Mr. Monk, holding that the question could still be discussed in parliament.

Judge Loranier this afternoon granted a writ of habeas corpus releasing Captain Delisle, of the steamer Eber, on \$20,000. The demand to quash the judgment committing Captain Delisle for trial in Newfoundland will be argued on Monday.

Toronto, Dec. 3.—At the annual dinner last night of the Toronto University faculty, Chief Justice Sir William Meredith replying to the toast "The Professions," referred to the proposal to appoint a Canadian representative on the judicial committee of the privy council. He said it was something greatly to be desired. We had for a long time a court sitting with power to change our constitution, but in that court there was no one who understood the spirit of the country to represent it. It would tend to cement the unity of the empire that Canada would thus be recognized as forming part of the empire. No letter selection could have been made of the government of to-day than that mentioned, namely, Sir Henry Strong.

Winnipeg, Dec. 3.—Hon. Mr. Sifton has been busy with callers and correspondence since coming to Winnipeg. Among those who waited on him this afternoon was a deputation from the Western Immigration society. The deputation urged claims of the association for a substantial grant in order to pursue its work with vigor. The association believes that money thus spent will produce better results than money spent in any other way.

On Monday, December 7th, Mr. Sifton will be banqueted by the Liberals of Moosemin. A banquet to the minister in this city will take place at the Manitoba club on Saturday evening.

The trial of the Marquette election, fixed for December 15th, has been changed to January 15, 1897.

J. R. McPhail, of Prince Albert, has announced himself as a candidate for Saskatchewan, in opposition to Mr. Davies, the Liberal nominee. Mr. McPhail is also a Liberal.

A Fort William dispatch says that Henry Richardson, a champion long distance walker, passed through the town en route to Toronto. Richardson claims to have walked from New York to San Francisco and is now returning via the C. P. R. track. He was in Winnipeg about two weeks ago.

William Gaynor, a Dominion City farmer, was caught in the blizzard of Thursday last with his brother. They took shelter near a stack but were three days without food and both are badly frozen.

Windsor, Dec. 3.—The police court was crowded this morning to hear the sensational case of Willis Jordan alias Howard, a sixty-year-old colored man, charged with perjury. The perjury consisted in swearing falsely to obtain a certificate to marry Josephine Steel, that she was of legal age. The child wife was placed on the stand and swore that she was only twelve years of age. She said that when Howard was refused a certificate by the magistrate he took her to the house of Jane Edwards, who plucked window curtains beneath her dress, and then put on a long veil to make her appear older and he was added to make the deception complete, and thus disguised, Howard obtained a certificate from Elder Davidson after taking the necessary oath. Josephine when in court today wore a dress and wig against her own wishes, and her hair was loose on her back. She looked a pretty innocent child, and there was a feeling of indignation that she should have been induced to marry the big hulking negro. The case was adjourned to enable the prisoner to get a lawyer.

Chatham, Dec. 3.—The opera house block was wrecked by fire and water this morning. Many stores were burned and the fine Odd Fellows' Hall on the top flat was destroyed. The losses are between \$10,000 and \$15,000, covered by insurance.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 3.—The government of the colony has purchased all the rights and property of the Newfoundland Railway Company for \$1,775,000, and payment is to be in government debentures bearing interest at 3 per cent. The road is to come under government control at New York. The colony has abandoned the plan against the company. The arrangement is of the nature of a compromise, and is regarded as satisfactory.

ITLIS WAS UNSEAWORTHY. So Says a Socialist Deputy in the Reichstag Yesterday.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—The reichstag yesterday resumed the discussion on the budget. Herr Loebrecht, socialist, made a long speech on several subjects, referring to the paucity of the secretary of the navy, Admiral von Hollman on the sailors of the German cruiser Itlis, lost with nearly all hands on the coast

FLUID BEEF SET.

(MADE OF PURE ALUMINUM.) A Hand-Some and Convenient Utensil for Room or Office.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER. 1 Tray, 1 Spirit Lamp, 2 Cans, 2 Spoons, 1 Water Boiler, 2 Salt and Pepper Cans, 1 Bottle Methylated Spirits.

The whole neatly cased for \$3 50. Express prepaid on receipt of price.

THE JOHNSON FLUID BEEF CO., Montreal.

U. S. INTERVENTION

HAVANA IN DANGER

Insurgents are Closing Around the City Making Things Uncomfortable.

Minor Towns Near Havana Have Been Attacked and the Spanish Routed.

Cincinnati, Dec. 4.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Tampa says: From passengers from Havana it is learned that a fight has just occurred between the vanguard of Weyler's army and some of Maceo's men, with large forces on each side. No details were mentioned, because, as the passengers say, the people of Havana are more than usually reticent, since it was learned that the Spanish army did not come off best. It is believed, therefore, that Maceo gained a victory.

The palace people seemed more than usually vigilant and active to-day, which is significant. Two hundred sick and wounded Spanish soldiers were brought into the city hospital to-day from Mariel and San Cristobal. It is reported in Havana that Weyler has lost two railroad trains from dynamite explosions, including much needed army supplies for his men sent from Havana.

Fifty persons who arrived during the week were deported today, but whether it is a mystery, though Africa is supposed to be their destination.

The rumors about a proposed attack on Havana by Gomez seem unfounded. The best information obtainable is that scattered guerrilla bands are hovering around Havana suburbs ten to twenty miles out, and that encounters are of almost daily occurrence.

Havana, Dec. 4.—The insurgent attack on Guanabacoa on the outskirts of this city Tuesday was much more serious than at first stated. Guanabacoa was attacked simultaneously at several points, while the insurgent force fired upon the Spanish outposts at Bucanas on the coast. The garrison left that place to resist the attack on the town, but was ambushed between stone walls and farm fences by about 300 insurgents in and spite of a gallant defence all the Spanish were killed. The exact number of the slain is not known. The insurgents are said to have burned seventy-four houses in Guanabacoa, instead of one house, as the official report stated.

Further details state that the attack on Guanabacoa began at 10:30 on Tuesday night. The insurgents first fired upon the Spanish outposts of the city and suburbs, and in spite of the prompt precautions taken by the military commander and the fact that the local garrison were almost immediately placed under arms to repel the invaders, the latter, after an hour's skirmish, broke through the Spanish picket lines, flocked into the city and set fire to a large number of houses in Aguate and Palo Blanco streets. These thoroughfares as a rule contained private residences or cheap buildings, occupied by refugees. Only one store of importance was burned, it is said, although the insurgents made many efforts to set fire to other stores. The local authorities are doing everything possible to conceal the facts in the case, but there is no doubt that they have received a bad score and that the insurgents have demonstrated that it would not be a very difficult matter, in spite of the reports of the military commanders, to create just another "scare" to say the least, in the city of Havana itself.

Gen. Inclan, in Pinar del Rio reports, he has arrived at Artemisa with 500 sick soldiers brought in carts from Cayajabos. The battalion of Astruina alone is said to have 580 men on the sick list in Pinar del Rio hospitals. Artemisa advices announce the concentration of the insurgents in the rear of the eastern part of the trocha.

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BRIEF LOCALS

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Five days' delayed Eastern mail was brought over by the Chamer last evening.

Mr. W. J. Stevenson, of the Dominion, has presented the British Columbia Protestant Orphans' Home with the sum of \$21.

Mr. Justice Drake, yesterday afternoon gave judgment for \$121.25 and \$30 costs to the plaintiff in the case of Fred Klein against the sealing schooner Minnie.

The ploughing match under the auspices of the Vancouver Island Ploughing Association, which had to be postponed on account of the frost, will be held next Saturday at Swan Lake. A meeting of the association will be held on Friday evening at the Clarence hotel to complete arrangements.

Ald. Humphrey gives notice that at the next meeting of the council he will ask leave to introduce a formal by-law respecting the municipal election of 1897. Ald. Partridge also has a notice on the council board. He will ask leave to introduce a by-law amending the bicycle by-law.

At a meeting in Vancouver it was decided that the Citizens' Association, the Board of Trade and the citizens of Vancouver should co-operate in a banquet to honor Messrs. Davison and Blah. A public meeting is to be held under the auspices of the Vancouver Young Liberals, at which the visiting ministers, the Hon. F. Peters and Messrs. Maxwell and Morrison, are expected to speak.

The funeral of the late Victor Jensen, which took place yesterday afternoon, was largely attended by members of the Masonic order and others. The services at the Christian church were conducted by Rev. Canon Beaudlands. There were many beautiful floral offerings from sympathizing friends. The pallbearers were: Messrs. H. L. Salmon, Edward Brazg, B. W. Murray, A. Walkley, J. Blackwood and P. Gordon.

Assistant General Freight Agent Fulton, of the Northern Pacific railway, has sent out the following announcement: "S. N. advises us that commencing December 10 they will handle freight through to Rossland without breaking bulk." This means that Mr. Corbin's Red Mountain railway is just about completed. For some time past freight has been delivered from Spokane near the O.K. mine, four miles or so from Rossland, but now the trestles have been built, allowing the road to reach the town. Freight will be delivered over the Northern Pacific from coast points to Rossland without breaking bulk.

John Meyers, a fireman on the steamer Rosalie, was sentenced to ten months at McNeill's by Judge Hanford at Seattle yesterday. Meyers was arrested recently by Inspector Loftus as he was leaving the steamer in Seattle. He had option on his person. Meyers went into court yesterday under the advice of his counsel, pleaded guilty. The grand jury have returned an indictment against another smuggler, George Edwards. The charge against him is that "in October last at the port of Whatcom he brought in to the United States from British Columbia without paying duty on the same nine silk handkerchiefs, one silk scarf, two silk shawls, one China tea set, one rowboat, one pair of oars and other things."

Upon information of W. G. McMynn, chief constable at Midway, a warrant was issued Thursday, Nov. 20, by W. P. Norris, J. P., against the Midway Advance, for the arrest of George P. Keane, of Camp McKinley, who is charged that he did, on the 26th of October, at Camp McKinley, murder one Matt Rodrick, the man who is held to be the party who committed the highway robbery near Camp McKinley on the 18th of August last, when Mr. G. B. McAuley was relieved of \$11,000 worth of gold bullion. In company with Constable Deane the vessel came to Midway on Friday and on Saturday was brought before the above-named justice and the charge was preferred against him. Upon the request of the defence, the preliminary hearing was adjourned until the following Wednesday to allow for the procurement of witnesses.

John Camp, of Saanich, appeared before Judge Macrae on Monday, Nov. 20, Wellman, J.P., last Monday, charged with selling liquor to Indians. Mr. Lindley Crease appeared for the defence. After hearing the evidence the magistrates dismissed the case.

Mr. Henry Fry, C.E., of Duncan, and Miss Nellie Edgson, youngest daughter of Mr. Milton Edgson, of Rocklands, Maple Bay, were united in marriage by the Rev. J. A. Leskey, at St. Peter's church, Quamichan, yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Fry are spending their honeymoon in Victoria.

In Toronto lately died Mrs. P. W. Newton, daughter of Mr. D. C. Hutchison of this city, and sister of Messrs. M. and R. Hutchison, the well known electricians. Mrs. Newton herself was a resident of Victoria some four years ago, where she gained the affections and esteem of many friends.

There are already fourteen companies seeking incorporation by private bills for the purpose of supplying water and light to Kootenay city. The latest are Mr. E. M. Johnson and others; a company represented by McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard and also O. W. McEneaney and his associates are seeking for authority to light the city of Kaslo.

The following promotions have been made in No. 2 Company, Fifth Regiment: To be company sergeant-major, Sergeant J. R. Northcott, vice White-side, resigned; to be sergeants, Corporal W. P. Winaby, vice Northcott, promoted; and Corporal T. P. Patton, vice Jennings, resigned. The date of battalion parade for the 10th, has been changed to Tuesday next, the 8th inst., at 8:15 p.m.

The Daughters of England celebrated their anniversary by a concert and dance in the A. O. U. W. hall last

evening. The programme, which was an interesting one, included songs by the Misses May Wolf, Penckeb, Clarke and Gracie King, and Messrs. Frank Sell and J. Pilling; also club singing by Mr. Hill. Refreshments were served by the ladies and dancing to the music of Wolf's orchestra closed an enjoyable evening.

Lulla Wall, the daughter of Mr. John Wall, died at the family residence, Princess avenue, this morning. The deceased was twenty years of age. The funeral will be held from the family residence at 9:30 to-morrow morning.

A dispatch from Hon. L. H. Davison, sent from Spokane, and received this morning, stated that the ministers had arrived there and would be in Seattle at noon to-day where they expected the Quatra to meet them. They will probably arrive here some time to-night.

The funeral of the late John Moar took place at 2:30 this afternoon from No. 7 Cameron street and later from the First Presbyterian church where the services were conducted by Rev. A. B. Winchester. There was a large attendance including the members of the A. O. U. W., to which the deceased belonged. The pallbearers were Messrs. James Platt, John Robertson, James Woods, J. D. Mile, W. McCormick and James Russell.

The shareholders of the Omnica Consolidated Hydraulic Co., Ltd., of which Mr. William Munzie is president and J. T. Bethane secretary, met last evening. Mr. T. B. Hall was in the chair and Captain C. N. Black, the company's manager, read his report, which was unanimously adopted. Captain Black's report was along the lines of the interview already published in the Times.

The evidence for the defence in the trial of the sealing schooner Aurora, which was concluded last evening, was to the effect that no guns were used by the men of the schooner. Robert S. Horton, of the Hudson's Bay Company, a furrier of thirty-six years' experience, stated that the four skins in question had been speared, and that the holes supposed to be shot holes, were made by the gaff. Mr. Justice Drake did not wish to hear Mr. Helmecken for the defence. He said it was simply a case of suspicion and that there was no evidence upon which he could convict. He therefore dismissed the charge against the schooner. His Lordship, however, would take time to consider the counter claim for damages.

The Philharmonic Hall, Fort street, will be thoroughly renovated and reopened for public meetings, socials, dances and theatrical performances.

Nearly six hundred people attended the band concert at the drill hall on Saturday evening. The programme of music was played in the hands of excellent manner. Exhibitions of field gun drill and sword exercise were also given under the direction of Company Sergeant-Major Wilson and Corporal Nevin.

Among the guests at the Driard are General Manager W. Stout of the Dominion Express Company, whose headquarters are in Toronto, and Mr. J. Ford of Winnipeg, the company's western superintendent. They have just completed an extensive tour through the Kootenay district. The company's trade there is rapidly increasing. Several new agents have been appointed, amongst them being Mr. F. M. O'Brien, of Kaslo.

On Saturday evening the following ladies and gentlemen were entertained at Carey Castle: Mr. Justice and Mrs. King, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Putnam, Hon. L. Davies, Hon. F. Peters, Hon. C. E. and Mrs. Pooley, Hon. Victor and Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Croft, Mrs. Cochrane, Miss Allison, Miss Pooley, the Misses Pemberton, Mr. Anderson, the Hon. Don M. Dickinson, Mr. A. W. Vowell and Captain Richardson (private secretary).

The Fifth Regiment G. A. are preparing for a big entertainment to be given at the end of this month, on the evenings of December 29 and 30, at the drill hall. The Misses Wiebling, the charming entertainers, who are not unknown to Victoria audiences, have been engaged for the occasion, and the band will endeavor to surpass themselves. A temporary stage will be erected and seating accommodation made for 1,500 people. The price of the entertainments will be placed within the reach of everybody.

A special from New Westminster, received this afternoon, gives the pleasing information that the Yosemite left there at 1:40 with all the delayed mails on board.

A meeting of the trustees of the Carlisle Packing & Canning Company was held on Saturday evening. The resignation of the off trustee board was received and accepted. Mr. H. A. Mann was then elected president and Mr. J. Holland secretary.

E. G. Van Houten and wife, of Nanaimo, are at the Driard. Until Saturday morning Mrs. Van Houten was Miss Essie Keddy, daughter of William Keddy, of the Black Diamond city. Mr. Van Houten is one of Nanaimo's best known citizens, being a member of the firm of E. Finbury & Co., druggists.

Totangh, a Jap, was brought before Police Magistrate Macrae this morning charged with being found drunk on the C. P. N. wharf, where it seems he was making a small disturbance, as it took three officers to bring him to the lock-up. He was convicted and fined \$5 or in default of payment to be imprisoned for 10 days.

As the outcome of a row on Yates street on Friday evening last, Edward Dunn was summoned to appear before Police Magistrate Macrae this morning. The complainant and the witnesses were all there when the court opened this morning, but Dunn did not appear. A warrant was accordingly issued for his arrest. Shortly after an officer had walked in and was promptly arrested by virtue of the warrant. Dunn will be in the police court to-morrow morning.

Somebody has brought to light the following extract from a letter of Lord Binchford, then under-secretary of state

for the colonies, bearing the date of 1852: "Official dispatches from Victoria fully bear out the reports of gold." The Hudson's Bay people have also found some in Queen Charlotte's Island. If the imperial government are wise they will lay hands on part of that for themselves. But I hope they will have worked through the Hudson's Bay Company, which will increase our profits."

The ladies of the Conversation Committee of the Reformed Episcopal Church will hold the first of the many Christmas entertainments which are held annually. They have arranged an excellent programme for the evening of the 18th. In the afternoon a sale of work will be held.

A social and dance, for which a large number of invitations have been issued, will be given by the Companions of the Forest Wednesday evening after the regular meeting. A ball will be given by the same Order on the 28th.

Mr. Justice Drake to-day delivered judgments in the admiralty cases of the schooners Alnoke, Beatrice, Viva and Aurora, charged with violating the Behring Sea Award Act. The first three schooners were found guilty of sealing with the prohibited zone and ordered confiscated unless each paid a fine of \$400 within thirty days. The action against the Aurora was dismissed with costs, but the learned judge refused to allow the counter claim for damages.

The man-of-war Wild Swan reached Esquimalt yesterday morning after a lengthy cruise in the South Sea. She called at San Diego on her way north and from there were telegraphed the only particulars she learned of the rebellion in Chili. The injuries to the Wild Swan in the South were not so serious as at first reported. She will enter the dry dock as soon as the Wild Swan leaves there, unless she gives way to the Norwegian steamer Eva, which needs to dock in order to have her bottom scraped.

Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem this morning gave judgment on the application of the defence, in Harris vs. Dunsmuir, for a non-suit on the application of the plaintiff for judgment on the jury's finding. His lordship dismissed the application for a non-suit, on the ground that there was evidence that could not be withdrawn from the jury, and allowed the plaintiff's application for judgment on the amount of \$19,000, awarded by the jury. P. Duff for plaintiff; Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., for defendant.

At the last regular meeting of Sidley Royal True Blue Lodge, No. 76, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Mrs. Samuel Brethour, W. M.; Mrs. William Richardson, D. M.; James J. White, recording secretary; Mrs. James J. White, financial secretary; Miss Lizzie Brethour, treasurer; Miss Gertrude Brethour, chaplain; Mrs. Henry Brethour, Dir. of Cer.; Mrs. William Armstrong, Inside Tyler; William Richardson, Outside Tyler; William Richardson, Secretary; Hon. C. E. Pooley, Brethour, William Armstrong and Edwin Johns, Sr., committee.

THE COMMISSION.

Further Evidence in Regard to Vessel Values.

A. J. Bechtel was the first witness called at the Behring Sea Claims Commission this morning. He gave evidence as to the mortgages he took of shares in the Caroleina from William Munzie. Acting as attorney for Captain Ogilvie, he had put in the personal claim for Ogilvie. During the years 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889 he had no interest in any sealing vessel. On cross-examination by Mr. Dickinson witness said that in 1892 he had become a British subject, and previous to that he was an American citizen.

John J. Robinson, shipwright and ship carpenter, was next called and questioned by Mr. Bechtel. He testified that he lengthened the Caroleina, which he valued at about \$5,000. He did work to the amount of \$900. To Mr. Lansing, on cross-examination, he said he had never built a sealing schooner.

Henry Ferdinand Seward, captain of the Dora Seward, was next called and examined by Mr. Peters. He commenced sealing in 1887 and was engaged by Hall Goulet and Co., for whom he had made purchases of seals and sealers, which were sailed around the Horn to Victoria. The Ocean Belle, bought in Lauenburg, N. S., in 1890, cost, when landed here, \$8,000. His experience was that it was cheapest to go there and get a good vessel and bring her around the Horn. When an owner landed a schooner he certainly would not have sold for the price it cost him. In 1891 it cost \$11,000 to build the Victoria, of 175 tons register. He considered, although he did not know the Caroleina, that a schooner of 32 tons, such as the Caroleina, is reported to have been, was worth in 1887 \$4,000. The cost of provisioning a schooner for 22 men for a cruise of 9 to 10 months was about \$200, or \$100 per man, and of the ammunition about \$350.

To Mr. Dickinson witness said for a voyage of only about five months he would expend only about half as much as for a 10-months' voyage. In his experience he had paid from \$20 to \$40 for canoes.

To Mr. Peters he said that in Nova Scotia vessels built of hardwood were considered better than those built of eastern pine, but he considered that Douglas fir, of which the Caroleina was built, was just as good as hardwood.

William Turpel, shipbuilder, of Victoria, was then called and examined by Mr. Bodwell. He learned the business in Nova Scotia and had been here 18 years. The Douglas fir he considered the best wood he ever used for building. In 1889 he built the sealing schooner Ocean Belle, of 57 tons, on a contract price of \$6,700, and that money, in 1891 he built the Sadie Turpel, of 58 tons register, and fitted for sealing. She cost \$13,000. In 1886 the cost of building was higher than now, as material and labor both cost more money then. If the Caroleina were such as she is reported to have been she would have been worth \$4,000 or \$4,800 in 1886.

TOWORK WITH LORNE

Three New Tugs to be Secured to Assist the Victoria Tug Boat, Lorne.

Norwegian Steamer Florida Arrives From Japan With Small-pox on Board.

Number of Sailing Vessels Arrive in Roads—Warrimoo to go in Drydock.

Before many weeks Victoria and Puget Sound will probably witness one of those tugboat wars that sometimes add spice to shipping circles. On the one side will be the Puget Sound Tug Boat Company, who in the past controlled the greater portion of the towage business and whose only competitor was the Victoria tug Lorne, and on the other side will be R. Dunsmuir & Sons, the owners of the Lorne. During this season, which has been one of the busiest on record, the Lorne has been working without a hitch, and as a result scarcely a day passed but what she had a vessel in tow. Messrs. Robert Ward & Co., who are agents for the Lorne, secured some weeks ago the tug Astoria and operated her from the American side. But they are not yet satisfied. They have decided to secure three new tugs, two for the American side and one to work on this side with the Lorne. If the Astoria is to be one of the three new machinery will be placed in her and she will be made a strictly first class tug. Robert Ward & Co. are already negotiating for the other tugs. When these are secured they will be unhampered by shipping regulations on either side, as the two American tugs can handle all the Puget Sound towage that is offered, while the Lorne and her associates will not only tow from the Cape but from one British port to another. In this respect the Puget Sound Company will be handicapped, as all their tugs being American, are prevented by the Shipping Act from towing between two British ports.

The quarantine officers at William Head have had a busy time of it since Saturday last. Their first experience was with fever, and yesterday morning a steamer entered there with two cases of small-pox on board. On Saturday the German bark Khorsan, arrived in Royal Roads, and on Sunday, as soon as the quarantine steamer Earle returned, was without a moment's delay, entered the Roads, and Captain Hansen, her master, reported that he was without a bill of health. He explained that he had left Manila in ballast and called at Katsuhima, in North Japan. There were no authorities there, and he was forced to come away without a bill of health. The Eva was ordered to quarantine and was thoroughly fumigated. She is here for a few days, however. Shortly afterwards the Norwegian steamer Eva, 1923 tons register, entered the Roads, and Captain Hansen, her master, reported that he was without a bill of health. He explained that he had left Manila in ballast and called at Katsuhima, in North Japan. 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