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VICTORIA, B. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1898.

NO. 47.

## COURTING UNCLE SAM

### Washington Diplomatist Thinks U. S. an Important Factor in the Far East.

### Russia in Particular Said To Be Anxious to Gain Support of the Americans.

New York, Feb. 7.—The United States is more of an actor in international politics which are now in progress than it has been in the past. It is generally understood that "our country thus has a commanding position in the big fight that is going on, and by shrewd diplomacy ought to be able to obtain almost any concession in the east desired."

These declarations were made to the Washington correspondent of the Herald last night by one of the ablest members of the diplomatic corps in Washington, a man whose country occupies a neutral position in regard to the eastern question, during the course of an extended interview on the general situation, which he views through unbiased spectacles. He said further: "The contest on the one hand is between Russia, Germany and France to secure a distinct declaration that the United States will not concern itself about opening up any more new ports by foreign countries, and England and Japan on the other hand to induce the United States to join them in a protest against a policy which will give any nation or nations superior rights in any of the Chinese ports. The head and centre of the fight just at present is right here in Washington, and it will become even more exciting upon the arrival of the new Russian ambassador. Until his arrival you need not look for any new move by Russia in the east. The action of Russia in raising a question in this claim to the embassy and transferring to this post, the Caspian direct from China is, in my mind, very significant. He will come prepared to explain in detail the exact state of affairs in China and with instructions not only to sound the United States as to his position in the matter, but to make advances looking to an understanding which will give this country almost anything that may be desired in a commercial way in return for moral support in favor of the schemes of Russia."

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—Official of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who said that within the past few days there has been an astonishing increase in the shipments of supplies to the Orient, consequent upon the gathering of Chinese, English, German and French warships. It is also stated that a few days ago a representative of the English government placed an order in Kansas City for 200 tons of beef to be sent to the English fleet in Chinese waters. The Russian government, it is stated, has given an order to two Chicago houses for canned goods and beef, a part of which will be sent from this port to the Orient and the remainder by way of Vancouver or Seattle. An agent of the Russian government ordered 1200 tons of beef. This order for canned goods is intended as part of the supplies for the Russian troops now being sent from Odessa to the Manchurian frontier. Agents of the French and German governments have also placed orders for supplies in Omaha and Chicago.

## SPAIN STILL DECLINES

### Not Willing to Accept Mediation of the United States.

New York, Feb. 7.—The fact that Minister Woodford has not cabled to the department of state the substance of Spain's reply to the last note of the state department, Assistant Secretary Day considers sufficient that there is nothing startling in Spain's rejoinder, which is said to be, in effect, that the third offer of friendly mediation on the part of the United States has been declined. Minister De Loma stated that he was without information regarding the latest Spanish note. He therefore assumed that there was no foundation for the sensational reports sent out about it. As understood here, Spain's last note is a continuation of correspondence begun last fall and is in direct reply to the note sent by Secretary Sherman about five weeks ago, which is devoted to preventing filibustering, the purpose being to prove that this country has fulfilled all of its international obligations. It is supposed that Spain continues her argument in support of her former position to the effect that but for the aid given the insurgents by filibustering expeditions from this country the war would have been ended long ago. This, however, is only surmise and the authorities will make no statement on the subject until Spain's note has been received.

## SKAGWAY MURDERS

### The Murderer of Deputy Marshal Rowan and McGrath Taken to Sitka.

The steamer Tees and Willapa, which arrived from Skagway last night, brought further details of the double murder in one of the saloons of that town. John Fay, or as he was usually called, Ed. Fay, has been taken to Sitka to be tried, it is said, for his crime. Some passengers who came down say he will never be tried, as it is fully understood he was to be allowed every opportunity to escape. On the same day as the shooting of McGrath and Rowan took place Harry Lamont was shot in the theatre below the saloon in which the murders took place by William Jones, alias "Bonanza King." It is said the shooting was entirely accidental. The bullet passed through one of Lamont's legs and lodged in the muscles of the other. On the afternoon of the day United States Marshal McKinnis, who was acting for Marshal McNitt, while the latter was in Sitka, and McGrath were shot, an indignation meeting was held by the citizens in the church. Mayor Strong was elected chairman, and S. L. Lovell secretary, and after several strong speeches had been delivered it was resolved that a committee of twelve men be appointed to devise ways and means to meet the conditions and investigate the shooting affair and arrange for the punishment of the murderer. Tom Ward, one of the gamblers who first set the settlement on fire, proposed to produce the murderer, who, he said, was willing to admit his crime, if the citizens would give him an impartial trial. Accordingly a motion was made that the chairman appoint a committee to take the prisoner in charge. The following committee was appointed: Captain Tanser, Mr. Willis, H. C. Grady, C. B. Rescon, Mr. Shea, Tr. Colet, Mr. Beebe, Col. Fisher, A. F. Brown and Peter Ammerce.

## TWO FISHERMEN DROWNED

### Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 7.—(Special)—The steamer Capilano, which has just arrived from the halibut fishing grounds, reports the drowning of two fishermen, R. Longhead, of Ontario; and M. Driscoll, of Ireland.

## LIVED ON THEIR OWN BLOOD

### Two Prospectors Lost in the Woods Open Their Veins.

London, Feb. 5.—A special dispatch from Victoria, B. C., announces that Victor Lane and David Hooke, who were on a prospecting tour at Mount Malcolm, after wandering in the bush for a week without water or food, opened each other's veins and sucked each other's blood. They sustained life in this manner for a few days, and then became delirious. Lane was found dying, but Hooke has not yet been found.

## Beware of Cocaine

Thos. Hays, analytical chemist, Toronto, says: "I have made an examination of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure for cocaine and any of its compounds. From samples purchased in the open market, and find none present." Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is a cure—not a drug. Price 25 cents; blower included.

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The importer may prefer to deposit with the deputy collector an amount equal to the duties and customs charges on the goods, the filing of a bond may be waived, and such deposit will be refunded by the deputy collector, after compliance with the provisions of the law in that behalf provided; but in violation of the prohibition of the landing of intoxicating liquors within the territory of Alaska, any package containing such spirits intended for immediate exportation shall be transported in the custody and under the supervision of a customs officer, as above provided. Third—A manifest and duplicate copy of the entry, containing a description of the merchandise, with the numbers and marks of the packages, shall be presented to the collector at the sub-port at which entry is made, and manifest and entry, after being duly certified, shall accompany the merchandise on its route through United States territory and shall be delivered, with the duplicate copy of entry, to the deputy collector at the frontier, for verification by comparison with the merchandise covered thereby. Fourth—A deputy collector shall be stationed at the frontier line on the route used for such transportation, and it shall be his duty to identify merchandise by comparison with the description thereof contained in the entry and certified manifest. Fifth—If the merchandise corresponds with the description and shall pass into British territory, the deputy collector at the frontier shall so certify in the manifest, which shall then be transmitted by him to the collector at the port of entry, and he shall also give the owner a certificate stating that the conditions on the bond have been fulfilled, or, if the duty shall have been deposited, that the collector at the port of entry, the deputy collector shall furnish the owner with a certificate of exportation, which certificate, duly indorsed by the owner, shall, whenever presented to the deputy collector at the frontier, be accepted by him as full authority for the refunding of the amount due on such deposit, and such refund shall be paid by him to the original owner or to the person designated by the owner's indorsement on the certificate. Sixth—If any merchandise included in the manifest shall have been consumed or abandoned on the route, or shall otherwise fail to appear at the frontier, duty shall be collected on the same by the deputy collector at the port of entry, and the collector at the port of entry, the deputy collector shall deduct the duty on the missing goods from the amount so deposited, and shall give the owner a voucher for the balance remaining due to the owner of the goods. Seventh—All imported animals or merchandise abandoned or sold on the route through United States territory shall be seized by the customs officers and forfeited to the government, unless duty shall be paid thereon. Eighth—Whenever the collector at the port of entry shall receive from his deputy at the frontier a report that the conditions of the bond have been fulfilled, he shall cancel such bond, and whenever he shall receive a certified statement of the exportation above provided for and a voucher for the duty remaining due, or the owner shall pay over such duties, or so much of the same as shall have been found due to the owner of the goods or the person duly designated by the indorsement of the owner. Ninth—Articles carried by passengers on the above routes, which are in use and which consist of wearing apparel and personal effects, necessary for the present comfort and convenience of such passengers, are exempt from duty. Tenth—Any person engaged in an attempt to evade the United States revenue laws under these regulations will be arrested, and on conviction will be subject to the extreme penalty of the law in such cases provided, and any merchandise introduced into the United States in violation of the revenue laws will be confiscated by the government. The River Route. Washington, Feb. 2.—A synopsis of the regulations for the navigation of the river, Porcupine and Sitkine rivers follows: Paragraph 1 provides that the transfer of passengers from United States or foreign ports to a vessel destined by way of the mouth of the Yukon or Porcupine rivers to any American or foreign port, shall be permitted only at the port of St. Michaels. Second—Officers of customs at St. Michaels shall board any vessel bound to the United States within four leagues of the coast and demand the manifest. Third—Vessels entitled to engage in the coasting trade of the United States may operate in Alaskan waters. 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Such officer may issue permits for the temporary landing of passengers, but any failure of such passengers to return to the vessel will subject the vessel to the penalty provided by law. No merchandise is to be landed without the permission of customs officers, after compliance with all the laws relating thereto, under penalty of the forfeiture of such merchandise. No intoxicating liquors shall be sold or used on vessels plying on Alaskan waters under the heavy penalties prescribed by the laws relating to Alaska. Canadian Regulations. Washington, Feb. 2.—Secretary Gage to-day received a copy of the Canadian regulations signed by Commissioner McDougall for the carriage of foreign goods through Canada from Juneau to Circle City and other points. The full text follows: "First—Goods in transit, as above described, shall be reported at the Canadian customs house, Lake Tagish, and may be entered for exportation there on the usual form 'in transit' in duplicate. Second—The goods may then be delivered without payment of duty, to be carried to their destination out of Canada, if they have been reported at the frontier by the collector of customs for the province of British Columbia, as provided in the last preceding section, the duty thereon is to be deposited with the customs officer at Lake Tagish, subject to a refund of the same at the port of destination when the goods pass outwards thereat, or upon the certificate of an officer of the United States or of the Canadian customs that said goods have been landed in the United States within six months from the date of their entry. The duty deposited in such case is to be indorsed on the entry and certified by the customs officer in charge, and a duplicate of the entry duly certified and marked with the customs stamp is to be delivered to the person making the deposit of the duty. Third—A report of each entry 'in transit' shall be forwarded by mail without delay by the customs officer at the sending port to the collector of customs at Port Cudahy for the collection of the duty on the goods entered 'in transit' and not duly exported. Fourth—The articles usually passed as a traveler's baggage are to be classed free, without entry. The foregoing regulation also applies to goods 'in transit' as above via the Sitkine river and Dalton trail. Assistant Secretary Spaulding has been

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Fifth—If the merchandise corresponds with the description and shall pass into British territory, the deputy collector at the frontier shall so certify in the manifest, which shall then be transmitted by him to the collector at the port of entry, and he shall also give the owner a certificate stating that the conditions on the bond have been fulfilled, or, if the duty shall have been deposited, that the collector at the port of entry, the deputy collector shall furnish the owner with a certificate of exportation, which certificate, duly indorsed by the owner, shall, whenever presented to the deputy collector at the frontier, be accepted by him as full authority for the refunding of the amount due on such deposit, and such refund shall be paid by him to the original owner or to the person designated by the owner's indorsement on the certificate. Sixth—If any merchandise included in the manifest shall have been consumed or abandoned on the route, or shall otherwise fail to appear at the frontier, duty shall be collected on the same by the deputy collector at the port of entry, and the collector at the port of entry, the deputy collector shall deduct the duty on the missing goods from the amount so deposited, and shall give the owner a voucher for the balance remaining due to the owner of the goods. Seventh—All imported animals or merchandise abandoned or sold on the route through United States territory shall be seized by the customs officers and forfeited to the government, unless duty shall be paid thereon. Eighth—Whenever the collector at the port of entry shall receive from his deputy at the frontier a report that the conditions of the bond have been fulfilled, he shall cancel such bond, and whenever he shall receive a certified statement of the exportation above provided for and a voucher for the duty remaining due, or the owner shall pay over such duties, or so much of the same as shall have been found due to the owner of the goods or the person duly designated by the indorsement of the owner. Ninth—Articles carried by passengers on the above routes, which are in use and which consist of wearing apparel and personal effects, necessary for the present comfort and convenience of such passengers, are exempt from duty. Tenth—Any person engaged in an attempt to evade the United States revenue laws under these regulations will be arrested, and on conviction will be subject to the extreme penalty of the law in such cases provided, and any merchandise introduced into the United States in violation of the revenue laws will be confiscated by the government. The River Route. Washington, Feb. 2.—A synopsis of the regulations for the navigation of the river, Porcupine and Sitkine rivers follows: Paragraph 1 provides that the transfer of passengers from United States or foreign ports to a vessel destined by way of the mouth of the Yukon or Porcupine rivers to any American or foreign port, shall be permitted only at the port of St. Michaels. Second—Officers of customs at St. Michaels shall board any vessel bound to the United States within four leagues of the coast and demand the manifest. Third—Vessels entitled to engage in the coasting trade of the United States may operate in Alaskan waters. Entry and Clearance at St. Michaels. American vessels—After a vessel has entered at St. Michaels such vessel may then proceed to its destination, transfer its cargo and passengers to another American vessel or to a British vessel if destined for British Columbia. Foreign vessels—If passengers or cargo are destined from a foreign port to a place on either river, the vessel carrying such shall enter at St. Michaels, and may then transfer its passengers and cargo to an American vessel if destined to a place in Alaska, or to an American or British vessel if destined to a port in British Columbia. In accordance with the treaty of 1871 the navigation of rivers in the Alaskan territory is held to be open only to subjects of Great Britain and the United States. Vessels descending the Yukon shall come to, at Circle City, or some other port hereafter designated, and report in compliance with the navigation laws of the United States. An American vessel, after complying with the law will be allowed to proceed and enter at St. Michaels and transfer cargo to another American vessel if destined to an American port, or to a foreign vessel if destined to a foreign port. A British vessel may enter at St. Michaels and be privileged to transfer cargo as provided for American vessels. It is provided that the collector of customs for Alaska shall, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, station deputy collectors and inspectors of Customs at such places on the Yukon and Porcupine rivers and tributaries as he may deem necessary for the enforcement of the laws of the United States. British vessels plying on these rivers will be allowed to touch at places in Alaska for the purchase of coal and supplies or when in distress, under the supervision of a customs officer. Such officer may issue permits for the temporary landing of passengers, but any failure of such passengers to return to the vessel will subject the vessel to the penalty provided by law. No merchandise is to be landed without the permission of customs officers, after compliance with all the laws relating thereto, under penalty of the forfeiture of such merchandise. No intoxicating liquors shall be sold or used on vessels plying on Alaskan waters under the heavy penalties prescribed by the laws relating to Alaska. Canadian Regulations. Washington, Feb. 2.—Secretary Gage to-day received a copy of the Canadian regulations signed by Commissioner McDougall for the carriage of foreign goods through Canada from Juneau to Circle City and other points. The full text follows: "First—Goods in transit, as above described, shall be reported at the Canadian customs house, Lake Tagish, and may be entered for exportation there on the usual form 'in transit' in duplicate. Second—The goods may then be delivered without payment of duty, to be carried to their destination out of Canada, if they have been reported at the frontier by the collector of customs for the province of British Columbia, as provided in the last preceding section, the duty thereon is to be deposited with the customs officer at Lake Tagish, subject to a refund of the same at the port of destination when the goods pass outwards thereat, or upon the certificate of an officer of the United States or of the Canadian customs that said goods have been landed in the United States within six months from the date of their entry. The duty deposited in such case is to be indorsed on the entry and certified by the customs officer in charge, and a duplicate of the entry duly certified and marked with the customs stamp is to be delivered to the person making the deposit of the duty. Third—A report of each entry 'in transit' shall be forwarded by mail without delay by the customs officer at the sending port to the collector of customs at Port Cudahy for the collection of the duty on the goods entered 'in transit' and not duly exported. Fourth—The articles usually passed as a traveler's baggage are to be classed free, without entry. The foregoing regulation also applies to goods 'in transit' as above via the Sitkine river and Dalton trail. Assistant Secretary Spaulding has been

## U. S. CUSTOMS LAWS

### Full Text of the Regulations Issued by the Washington Government for Alaska Commerce.

### Trade by the Way of Dyea and Skagway—Laws Regarding the River Route.

(From the San Francisco Examiner.)

Washington, Feb. 2.—The secretary of the treasury to-day issued the regulations governing the entry and transportation of merchandise destined for the Klondike region. The full text follows: "First—Imported merchandise arriving at Juneau, Dyea and Skagway, or any other customs port in Alaska, for transportation to the Klondike region, unless immediately entered under warehouse, transportation and exportation entry, will be taken possession of by the chief customs officer at the port and stored at the expense of the owners. Second—Such merchandise may, after proper entry has been made, proceed under a warehouse, transportation and exportation entry, without payment of duty, in charge of a customs officer, the cost of whose transportation and maintenance must be paid by the importer, or upon the filing of a bond by the importer, with satisfactory securities for its due exportation. The importer may prefer to deposit with the deputy collector an amount equal to the duties and customs charges on the goods, the filing of a bond may be waived, and such deposit will be refunded by the deputy collector, after compliance with the provisions of the law in that behalf provided; but in violation of the prohibition of the landing of intoxicating liquors within the territory of Alaska, any package containing such spirits intended for immediate exportation shall be transported in the custody and under the supervision of a customs officer, as above provided. 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An American vessel, after complying with the law will be allowed to proceed and enter at St. Michaels and transfer cargo



SALISBURY'S EXPLANATION

An Important Statement from the Prime Minister as to the Chinese Situation.

He Surrendered Nothing and Obtained Much More Than He Asked For.

London, Feb. 8.—In the house of lords, after the address in reply to the speech from the throne had been moved and seconded, the Earl of Kimberley, the opposition leader, replied that he regarded the local government of Ireland as being one of the most important subjects of the Queen's speech, and while he regarded the government measure favorably, he was compelled to add that the general party remained of the opinion that the only permanent way of satisfying Ireland was to establish home rule in the East, but he said he wished to extract no embarrassing information. When a cabinet minister, however, spoke of war he thought it time parliament was told plainly what was meant.

The Marquis of Salisbury replied. He expressed the hope that the efforts of the British in Egypt would result in the capture of Khartoum. Referring to the Chinese question he said: "I will not use a word which seems to gratify the ears of the East of Kimberley, but I may say there are no efforts which this country would not rather make than lose our treaty rights. At the same time no one has evidenced the slightest intention of infringing those rights."

It is obvious to everyone knowing the country well that the district behind Tai-lienwan is practically worthless. No trade could arise till the railway reached the sea. A few days afterwards Sir Claude Macdonald reported that the compromise was accepted as a condition of the loan, and since then I have heard no more about Tai-lienwan. But I am much interested, as I recently received from Russia a written assurance that any port they obtained to employ as an outlet for their commerce will be a free port for all the commerce of this country.

Turning to India, Lord Salisbury declared that the troubles with the Afghans were not fanaticism, but to terror at the approach of civilization. It was only intended to occupy such additional posts on the frontier as competent military authorities deemed absolutely necessary.

Seattle Men Demand Better Wages—Receiver Out of Town. Seattle, Feb. 7.—The trainmen of the Point street cable railway, struck at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and pulled their cars into the barn. The strike has been threatened for several days and is for an advance in wages from the present scale of 18, 19 and 20 cents an hour, according to the experience of the employees, to a flat rate of 22 1/2 cents.

ALASKAN MOB AT FORT YUKON

Starting Report Brought to Washington by H. Wells, Special Courier from Captain Ray.

The Latter in a Critical Position—Standing Off Mob From Provision Caches.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Hazard Wells, the special courier who brought Captain Ray's dispatches from the Yukon, reached Washington last evening. He did not bring a full copy of the dispatches, these having been expressed by General Merriam from Seattle.

Speaking to an Associated Press reporter, Mr. Wells said: "I cannot properly say anything as to Captain Ray's report, but I can say I left him in rather a critical position, and the sooner the government gets support in one way or the other, Captain Ray had only one man with him, Lieut. Richardson. They reached Fort Yukon some what ahead of a mob of between 80 and 100 of the toughest men that could be picked out of Dawson, and when I left the captain was standing off this mob from the provision caches, largely by virtue of his nerve. When the food pack struck Dawson this mob of toughs left for Fort Yukon, knowing that the Wear Company and the Alaska Commercial Company each had a cache of provisions there. The Dawson men intended to appropriate these supplies and let the rest of the camp shift for itself. Captain Ray learned of this and posted himself at one of the caches, while Lieut. Richardson guarded the other. They were in uniform. The mob looked upon the captain as a deserter and he was badly mangled and it was an hour before the accident before he could be extricated. He died soon after he was taken out. Both bodies were taken back to Pasco. One was George Leland of St. Louis, and the other John Galvert, of Boston. Colonel Gantenheim, of Pasco, has charge of the bodies."

Two young men, said to be from Spokane, were stealing rides on the train, and were badly injured, one having a leg and arm crushed. They said they were returning home from Alaska, they had been passengers on the ill-fated Corona.

Evidently for the purpose of concealing their identity, they gave the names of Jones and Smith. Aside from the cars mentioned, the train was not injured. So little jar was felt that many passengers in the Pullman were not awakened.

Division Superintendent Gilbert left Spokane with the wrecking train immediately on receipt of the news and a wrecking train was also dispatched from Tacoma.

During the day the passenger coaches and Pullman were delivered and sent by a special engine back to Pasco and thence to Wallula, to continue to Spokane over the tracks of the O. R. & N. The west-bound overland train, which passed through Spokane Saturday evening, was stopped at Ritzville and held there until Sunday at noon, when it returned to this city, arriving here at 3:40 p.m. It was immediately forwarded to Wallula junction over the O. R. & N., and went from there to Pasco and thence west.

The west-bound train last night was sent the same way, and the east-bound train this morning came in by way of the O. R. & N. tracks.

At night the Northern Pacific experienced a washout at Lind station, not far from Lake, but this washout caused only a short delay.

On Galvert's body were found letters of recommendation from the superintendent of the Market Street Railway, San Francisco, and from the Duluth Street Railway Company, and also a shipping receipt for a package from Tacoma to Boston, and a telegram from Boston summoning him home at once.

A small notebook was taken from Leland's coat, on the first page of which was written "Diary of P. J. Leland from Los Angeles to St. Louis." This contained an account of his trip up to the night of his death.

Bill Relating to Coasting Trade With Alaska. Washington, Feb. 8.—Representative Payne of New York has introduced a bill to amend the navigation laws. It restricts shipping from one port in the United States to another port in the United States either directly or via a foreign port to vessels of the United States; regulates the transshipment of merchandise imported into the United States by sea for importation to a foreign port; and provides for reports from masters of vessels arriving from any foreign territory adjacent to the northeastern or northwestern frontiers of the United States.

Mr. Payne says the bill relates more particularly to the coasting trade between Alaska and the states of Washington and Oregon, which has grown to large dimensions as a result of the Klondike excitement. The purpose is to favor American shipping in the hands of foreign vessels, which do the bulk of their business between American ports. The bill is recommended by the commissioner of navigation and has the approval of the secretary of the treasury.

Plunged to Their Death. Boatload of Men Swept Over the Falls by the Rushing Flood. Oregon City, Ore., Feb. 8.—About 7 o'clock this morning a boat containing five men went over the falls. George Freeman, Sr., his sons, George and James, and L. J. Shannon, were drowned.

Harry Foreman held to the boat and reached shore on the north side of Priest lake, a remarkably fine grade. The present trail from Lorde to Van Ande is blocked by a lot of fallen trees and should be opened out to allow pack animals to get through—a necessity for the winter season until they have a wharf at the west end of the trail—"Kumtux" in Nansimo Free Press.

Paris, Feb. 9.—In suit of M. Joseph Reinach Rochefort to the latter was sentenced to 5 days imprisonment and to pay a fine of 500 francs for having a wharf at the west end of the trail—"Kumtux" in Nansimo Free Press.

Paris, Feb. 9.—Paul Kruger has been re-elected president of the South African republic.

GOLDEN TEXADA.

Interesting Budget of Mining News—Ample Supply of Labor.

Texada, Feb. 1.—The weather has of late been remarkably favorable for development work. The rains have all fallen during the night for the past two weeks, while the daylight has been, to say the least, fine working weather. The absolute need of a wharf at the end of the government road, to enable mine owners to land machinery, is daily becoming more and more necessary.

The arrival of machinery this week and also large quantities of supplies prove this beyond doubt. The hoisting engine, on a travelling frame, was landed amidst considerable difficulty, but once on terra firma, the steam at 70 pounds pressure, and off the whole load started on its two and a half mile tramp over the road made by the government. Considerable work had to be done on the sand hill, as the heavy rains had washed it out badly. With temporary repairs the heavy plant was got over this point and started on its journey again.

It is to be hoped the government and especially our local merchants will try and do the Island all the benefit possible—the amount of money accruing to the government yearly from this island would surprise the pessimistic element of Nansimo. They don't have the faintest idea of good wharf to land the supplies of the district—and now that the third steam plant is in position, we may fairly have the credit of having passed the initial point.

It is the beginning which always is the most formidable obstruction. That is now the case, and what the west coast now needs is a good wharf to land the supplies and machinery at—the end of the government road. More machinery is coming and urgent need is proper wharfage to land the same upon, as well as the large quantity of supplies needed by the employees of the mine.

I have been asked what chance there is for employment. Now let me say to all. Don't come unless you have pre-employment, as the weekly arrival of persons in search of work does not give any avenue open, and, in general, new workers have their quota of men employed beforehand. Always during the winter months there are men ready waiting for any new chance who have had to lay off on account of winter rains causing more water to flow into the works than manual labor can possibly cope with on an economic scale.

On the west coast there are about 40 to 60 men at work and two Chinamen (cooks) and from 20 to 40 on the east coast; also 10 to 12 females, and about 12 to 13 children under 15 years of age. It will be two years next April when work began in real earnest, and if we add all others we can safely say 6 to 8 more exclusive of working miners, etc.

On Sunday, January 8th, the Indian teacher at Johnson Straits, Mr. Walker, came down to Van Ande and held two services, one at 2 p.m. and one at 7 p.m. At the afternoon service there were present four ladies, three children and 22 men. How is that for the island, eh? And it was not known on the west coast that Mr. Walker was here.

There are no Chinamen except the two cooks working on the west coast, and only about six on the east coast, as top men chiefly.

This month has been quiet so far as mining men and capitalists are concerned. Professors, farmer, Wilson and Dr. Maxwell, from the United States, have been examining properties, and a few from Vancouver fallies up the list. Isn't it passing strange that people come from the far East to look at Texada properties, and to decide without a single shaft, to do or not to do. They appear to possess a far more extended knowledge of this island than any of the local men of our provincial cities. Why is it? The answer is patent to all—they study mining as a business.

We hope to have a polling booth here at the next election, and the population demands it, and all we ask from the government in return for our thousands of dollars paid into the treasury is the same fair and beautiful assistance which our sister camps within the same radius of Nansimo's old bastion enjoy, and we shall not complain. We need our roads extended and improved, and some adequate facilities on the west coast to load and unload our imports and exports, and thereby enlarge our mines and the government treasury.

The withdrawal of the Maude from the west coast leaves the west coast of the island without any direct communication with the district. Only within the last few days Nansimo merchants have had to ship their goods via Vancouver. Does the withdrawal of the Maude from the west coast leave the west coast of the island without any direct communication with the district. Only within the last few days Nansimo merchants have had to ship their goods via Vancouver. Does the withdrawal of the Maude from the west coast leave the west coast of the island without any direct communication with the district. Only within the last few days Nansimo merchants have had to ship their goods via Vancouver.

THE TORONTO WORLD IN CONVULSIONS OVER THE TESLIN RAILWAY DEAL.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—The World in an article strongly condemning the Yukon railway deal, says: "We trust that project as outlined in the contract will not be sanctioned by parliament, but that it will be delayed and thus defeated in the senate. Let the government withdraw the bill, and make a new contract for the building of the road, compensate the contractors for any loss, avoid monopoly and keep the mining lands for the people. The project as outlined, if attempted to be carried out or sanctioned by parliament, would justify in the defeat of the Laurier government. The Drummond Company, Crown's Nest Pass and old C. P. R. deal are not in it with this last project."

LA PRESSE'S THEORY. Instructed that Sir Charles is "In On It" with Mackenzie & Mann.

Montreal, Feb. 9.—La Presse publishes another sensational article regarding Sir Charles and Mackenzie & Mann. The article is in full, the prospectus of the Klondike Mining, Trading and Transportation Co., of which Sir Charles is president, and says that the route indicated in the prospectus is similar to the route to hold her own on it. The article is in full, the prospectus of the Klondike Mining, Trading and Transportation Co., of which Sir Charles is president, and says that the route indicated in the prospectus is similar to the route to hold her own on it.

A BIG CONCESSION. Granted to Americans by Honduras for a Long Term of Years.

New York, Feb. 8.—One of the largest concessions ever obtained by an American from a foreign government has fallen into the hands of a syndicate of New York capitalists who have completed the organization of a company to control the export and importation of cattle and live stock of all descriptions from and to the republic of Honduras.

The concession is for 25 years. This concession was granted in August, 1895, by the government of Honduras to Mr. Otto Zuercher, a citizen of Switzerland.

His labors resulted in the formation a few days ago of the Honduras-American Cattle, Agricultural and Colonization Company.

P. T. Barlow, of New York, is president of the company; Jose Antonio Lopez, of Guatemala, is vice-president; J. Yalden, of New York, is secretary and treasurer, and Captain J. H. Imboden, of New York, is general manager. The company is to be capitalized at \$5,000,000.

The exclusive right to establish and operate slaughter houses, refrigerators, canning factories, packing houses and

TUPPER TAKES IT ALL BACK

Agrees to Disapprove of the Government Proposal Regarding the Teslin Lake Railway.

Warm Time at a Tory Caucus This Morning—Sir Charles Makes a Suggestion.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—There was a Conservative caucus in the railway committee room of the house of commons to-day. Senator Perley presided. The principal subject of discussion was the Yukon railway. It is understood that a general line of attack upon the question was unanimously adopted by the meeting. The route of the road is not objected to, it is the terms of the contract. It is also said it was decided to introduce a resolution in the house declaring that the government had no right to grant the railway as a government work. Sir Charles Tupper in his speech is reported to have said that he was ready to tender his resignation if his leadership is not satisfactory to the party, and the question was not discussed and therefore it may be taken for granted that Sir Charles will vote against the Telegraph Creek-Teslin railway.

In the house to-day Sir Charles Tupper asked the government to provide against the selling of the Yukon railway to a foreign company. Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised to consider the matter.

The terms of the Yukon railway bill, as explained by Hon. Mr. Blair yesterday, contain important points not covered by the version first given. The contractors may elect to start from either Glenora, Telegraph Creek, or Clearwater river. The railway, when fully completed, is to be of standard gauge, equal to the Kansas & Sioux railway. This year the line need not be fully completed, but must be available for operation. Power is conferred to build to Dawson City as well as certain branch lines. The company has full powers regarding the disposal of wharves, telegraphs and telephone lines, mining and smelting powers. As soon as the works are incorporated to acquire the works or carry them out, the contractors are to be relieved of personal responsibility. The contractors are to receive interest on their deposits. Half of the lands given as a subsidy must be chosen within three years from September 1st, and the remainder within six years. No portion of the beds of the rivers Yukon, Hootalinqua, or of lakes Teslin, Bennett, Tagish, Lebarge or Marsh, or of the banks thereof, to 25 feet above high water mark, shall pass to the contractors. The contract was signed January 25th, and approved by His Excellency yesterday.

In the senate, Hon. David Mills, leader of the government, made the announcement that there were special sessions of state for rushing this railway. If the senate knew all the facts not a dissent would be raised. Sir Mackenzie Bowell remarked that this information should be forthcoming, but Mr. Mills said he was in a position to give it.

THIS IS TERRIBLE. The Toronto World in Convulsions Over the Teslin Railway Deal.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—The World in an article strongly condemning the Yukon railway deal, says: "We trust that project as outlined in the contract will not be sanctioned by parliament, but that it will be delayed and thus defeated in the senate. Let the government withdraw the bill, and make a new contract for the building of the road, compensate the contractors for any loss, avoid monopoly and keep the mining lands for the people. The project as outlined, if attempted to be carried out or sanctioned by parliament, would justify in the defeat of the Laurier government. The Drummond Company, Crown's Nest Pass and old C. P. R. deal are not in it with this last project."

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OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS OF A LIKE NATURE IS GRANTED, AS IS AN EXEMPTION FROM ALL TAXATION ON THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS.

About 300,000 acres of public land will be granted to the company. The conditions, it is believed, will place the company in the front, both here and in Europe.

The price of beef on the hoof in Chicago is 44 cents per pound. To this must be added the cost of railway transportation to the east and shipment to Europe.

The cost in Honduras is 24 cents a pound and only the cost of shipment by water is to be added.

The projectors of the company expect to capture the Cuban trade at once, after which they will try to gain the German trade and that of the United States.

A ROW AT THE ZOLA TRIAL

A Repetition of the Disorderly Scenes Witnessed at the Opening Proceedings.

Paris, Feb. 9.—In spite of special precautions taken to prevent them, there was a repetition of the scenes witnessed yesterday when the trial of M. Emile Zola and M. Perrier continued, to-day, at the assize court of the Seine.

When General Boisdeler was called he refused emphatically to testify, under the plea of professional secrecy.

M. Degorger, the presiding judge, censured the Madame Dreyfus for being allowed to testify on condition that her evidence be restricted to the Esterhazy case.

Over 200 barristers, in robes, gathered at the public entrance and indulged in horse play. When the judge ordered them not to obstruct the passage, the barristers made demonstrations against the judge. Thereupon the commandant of the Republican Guards sent a detachment to quell the disturbance.

The intervention of the militia was ill received and led to a violent affray. The barristers rushed upon the Guards and struck them. One of the young lawyers was arrested, but after quiet was restored he was no longer detained.

After General Gonz's refusal to testify a scene followed and the court was cleared.

BARRIOS ASSASSINATED. Brief Announcement of the Killing of the President of Guatemala.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—A special cablegram to the Evening Post from San Jose, Guatemala, this morning, announces the assassination of President Barrios. It is added that a calm now prevails.

RUSSIA'S ULTIMATUM. St. Petersburg, Feb. 9.—Much importance attaches a communication, appearing in the official Messenger, in which Russia, abandoning the candidature of Prince George of Greece for the governorship of the Island of Crete, threatens all concerned, declines all responsibility in consequence of further dragging of the question, and won't allow any increase in the number of Turkish troops in Greece.

CONFESSED TO MURDER. Sulson Cal, Feb. 7.—Frank Belew has repeated to the district attorney his confession of the murder of his brother and sister.

He said that before supper on the afternoon of the day he put the poison in the kettle he emptied the powder out of its original package and folded it in a newspaper, throwing the box away in front of a ranch house. He thinks he buried this paper. He also said: "I don't think I could give her water or broth to drink or anything else. All that I gave her was water. I don't know if my brother Tom knew anything of the poisoning either before or after it happened. He is entirely innocent. I am sorry for Tom and Arthur, but I don't see why they want to worry."

"That's what I did," was the answer. "It is true. I killed Susie and Louis, but I don't recall the name of the man who told me to bring a physician to the jail with him and there is little doubt that this request means that insanity has been chosen as the line of defense that will be adopted. The case will be brought before the grand jury on Tuesday."

Spanish Woman Divorced. Fargo, N. D., Feb. 7.—Saturday night State Attorney Fred Morrill, secured a divorce for a Spanish lady. Cruelty was the grounds upon which the decree was secured. There was no fight made on the suit by her husband. The plaintiff was Countess Marie de La Concepcion de La Barthe. She is the daughter of a French nobleman. The defendant was Juan C. Gobley Fernandez. They were married at Madrid in March, 1892. The lady belongs to one of the oldest and wealthiest families in Spain and owns a large estate in both Cuba and Spain. United States Minister Woodford resides in one of her houses at Madrid and the lady is second in rank and wealth only to the family of the premier. She came here several years ago, according to the maid, and seems to have had a mortal fear of publicity.

Cracker Combine Broken. San Francisco, Feb. 7.—The cracker combine has been broken and the companies on this coast are to be reorganized. The American Biscuit company, of San Francisco, and the Portland Cracker company, of Portland, Or., agreed to maintain an uniform price upon all goods sold by each. Recently it was claimed by the local press that the Portland Cracker company had agreed to sell its product at a price to keep all of the conditions of the contract. Not being able to settle the matter amicably the Portland Cracker company announced a new line of prices, which now amounts to a cut of 30 cents. The losses are estimated at \$50,000 a month.

INTERESTING NOTES FOR THE LADIES.

Success in Dyeing Means Pleasure and Profit.

Beware of crude and worthless imitations of Diamond Dyes. See that your dealer gives you the "Diamond" when you ask for them.

Diamond Dyes have a world-wide reputation; their work is of the highest order, and their success is deserved.

There are forty-eight colors in the Diamond Dyes for dyeing wool and cotton goods; each dye is perfectly true to color, and as reliable as pure gold.

Diamond Dyes color anything any color. They are fast to soaps, washing and sun, and surpass all others in brilliancy.

Diamond Dyes are the strongest dyes made, hence the cheapest; one package is equal to three of any other make.

Never be deceived by the false claims of imitations of Diamond Dyes. If your merchant asks you to accept another make of dyes, be sure he is after large profits, and never think of your comfort and success.

Look for three red and blue sample cards of forty-eight colors sent free to any address by Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P. Q.

Gordon tells me that his wife saves a great deal of money for him now."

"How's that? Is she doing her own housework?"

"No, but she has learned to walk so like a Scotchman that she can do the work of the costliest silk."—Cleveland Leader.

URGENT AND STRONG.

The foolish prejudice against the colored race will do us no good.

The information will cost hundreds of men in the way of some of whom are now things for you, if you are not for it.

Quithland Cove, Valdes business, stock and premiums apply to B. H. Hall.

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OUR OTTAWA LETTER

Mackenzie and Mann Contract, Its Critics and Its Prospects of Passing Parliament.

The Curious Sternaman Case—British Columbia's Exceptionally Bad Fortune.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—The contract the government have entered into with Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann to build the Telegraph Creek and Teslin Lake railway has been well received by the press. All the leading newspapers in the east support, or, at any rate, criticize, the agreement, which has yet to be ratified by parliament, in a manner of which neither of the parties to it can in any way complain. One or two newspapers, inspired by parties who are interested in proposed American transportation companies, have condemned the contract on the ground that the bargain is too good for the contractors. Sir Charles Tupper is strongly in favor of it, and there is no doubt that it will pass parliament with a very large majority. The Tory newspapers that are opposing it know this and are therefore calling upon the Senate to throw it out the same as it did the Drummond County railway agreement. The fact, however, that Sir Charles Tupper is in favor of the railway may temper different reactions. If the government had not decided upon an all-Canadian route the cost of the enterprise would, of course, have been very much less in the way of the land grant, and there would have been no necessity for a monopoly clause, but there has been enough trouble at the American boundary line already without Canada putting itself still further in the hands of her neighbors. In fact the all-Canadian route is the greatest feature of the bargain. If we are to have any trouble at Fort Wrangel then a port further south and wholly within Canadian territory must be reached by the railway. Meantime if any trouble arises about transshipment at Fort Wrangel it will have to be done at Port Simpson. From that point the river boats will be able to navigate all the way to the terminus if the railway is not built, and some of his colleagues spent a couple of weeks at the capital endeavoring to get a balance of some seven or eight hundred thousand dollars paid over to his province. Recently Premier Murray of Nova Scotia, along with Attorney-General Longley and another member of his cabinet visited Ottawa and presented claims extending back for some 15 years to the extent of \$600,000. These claims are in connection with the Eastern Extension railway. No sooner had the Nova Scotia ministers got through than Premier Warburton of Prince Edward Island arrived on the scene. He is also looking for some assistance to his province. After him came Premier Emmerson of New Brunswick, and Hon. Mr. Tweedie on a similar mission. As far as Ontario and Quebec are concerned the disputed accounts between these two provinces and the Dominion are now the subjects of arbitration. SLAETOWN.

Canadian Klondike Official Guide.

Messrs. Matthews, Northrup & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., says that they have been awarded the publication and copyright of the Canadian Klondike official guide for the United States. Mr. Rose says the book will contain a great deal of information besides Mr. Ogilvie's report, and will be a large number of maps, plans and illustrations. It will be published simultaneously in Canada and the United States, and will make its appearance early in February. Hon. Mr. Mulock, postmaster-general, has appointed a commission to make a report on the working of his department at headquarters in Ottawa with a view of reducing the staff and making other changes in the interest of economy and efficiency. The commission is composed of J. L. McDougall, auditor-general; J. M. Courtney, deputy minister of finance; and Dr. Coulter, deputy postmaster-general. It is understood that Mr. Mulock has refused to act in the commission. The other two commissioners, however, are at work and expect to have the report ready in a few weeks.

The Prohibition Question.

The Dominion government have now under consideration a question that their political opponents hope may in the end defeat them—the question of prohibition. At the Liberal convention in 1893 a resolution was passed pledging the Liberal party to take a plebiscite on the subject when they came into power. A plebiscite bill would have been brought up in the House of Commons last session but for the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was absent in England representing Canada at the Diamond Jubilee. Several temperance delegations waited on the premier and every member of the government last session and they were told that the only reason for legislation not being introduced was that the premier had to leave for Britain. The delegations asked that nothing but the bare question, whether the elector was in favor or otherwise of prohibition should be placed on the ballot paper. On the other hand the liquor men maintained that as prohibition would necessitate a direct tax on this question should also be submitted along with the one in regard to prohibition. Between the temperance men on the one side and the liquor men on the other there is a large class of the community who think that the whole bill which would be necessary to carry out prohibition, providing it was adopted by the people, should also be submitted to a vote. This class maintain that if the temperance people are in earnest in what they want they should not be frightened to put the whole matter squarely before the people and not merely the simple question "Are You in Favor of Prohibition?" Parliament has already declared several times that it was in favor of prohibition, if it could be carried out, but parliament was never ready to pass a prohibitory liquor bill. There are many strong temperance men like Principal Grant of Kingston who are opposed to prohibition, since, in their opinion it would mean taking a step backwards as was the case with the Scott Act, or local option law, which was in force in a number of counties throughout the Dominion in respect to the Scott Act in Ontario, the temperance people were so much disgusted with the results of its operation that they were the very first to vote for the law being revoked when the opportunity came. The general impression is that the government will merely submit to the people the question "Are you in favor of prohibition?" If this be done then the Conservatives will vote almost solidly "yes," and the result will be that the prohibition bill, because the cabinet is pledged to do so should a majority of the replies be in the negative. All the provinces except Quebec are likely to vote in favor of prohibition. In Quebec there will be a large majority against it. Then the question will arise whether the government will coerce Quebec to accept a prohibition measure or refuse to bring in a bill.

The Sternaman Case.

The government were pretty nearly reaching that point in the case of Mrs. Sternaman in which the late government found themselves when they failed to agree in the Shortis case, thereby throwing the whole responsibility on the Governor-General and permitting the matter to become a public scandal. The present government avoided this by the alternative of a new trial. There was not sufficient doubt in the Sternaman case to allow commutation still there was enough doubt surrounding it to cause the administration to hesitate before allowing the law to take its course. In capital cases the cabinet do not doubt thought that as a doubt of her guilt existed it was best to err on the safe side and therefore ordered execution. But for the fact of her sex it is pretty certain Mrs. Sternaman would have been hanged. Falling short of either commutation or execution a new trial was granted, by the executive, for the first time in the history of the Dominion. Until 1832, when a clause permitting this was put in the Criminal Code, it was possible for the executive to give a new trial, the law was allowed to take its course, the condemned was sent to prison for life. This clause was taken from the Criminal Code and was put there at the instance of Justice Stevenson, who tried Mrs. Maybrick. The present minister of justice in Canada is not an admirer of the clause, but while it remains on the statute book of the Dominion administration is sure to be taken of it. The likelihood is that the section will be repealed some day, because Canadians do not approve of too many appeals on new trials in such cases. It is not probable that the new trial will be held at Garsden. Mr. Sternaman's counsel in Buffalo, like Mr. German on the Canadian side, received no pay for the services rendered the unfortunate woman. Her friends will no doubt see to it that some pecuniary assistance is provided for the new trial.

British Columbia's Misfortune.

In all the provinces excepting British Columbia Liberal governments are in power. Nearly all have had outstanding claims against the Dominion for the past 15 or 20 years. It has been said that because the provincial governments were Liberal and the Dominion government Conservative the latter failed to give due consideration to these claims. At any rate a large number of them are still unpaid. Now that the Liberal government is in power at Ottawa the provincial governments are looking to their accounts being met by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Last session of parliament Premier Crookshank of Manitoba and one of two of his colleagues spent a couple of weeks at the capital endeavoring to get a balance of some seven or eight hundred thousand dollars paid over to his province. Recently Premier Murray of Nova Scotia, along with Attorney-General Longley and another member of his cabinet visited Ottawa and presented claims extending back for some 15 years to the extent of \$600,000. These claims are in connection with the Eastern Extension railway. No sooner had the Nova Scotia ministers got through than Premier Warburton of Prince Edward Island arrived on the scene. He is also looking for some assistance to his province. After him came Premier Emmerson of New Brunswick, and Hon. Mr. Tweedie on a similar mission. As far as Ontario and Quebec are concerned the disputed accounts between these two provinces and the Dominion are now the subjects of arbitration. SLAETOWN.

OLD WORLD AFFAIRS

Mr. Balfour Explains Great Britain's Position as to the Chinese Situation.

Russian Ambition for Exclusive Rights in Port Arthur To Be Effectually Checked.

London, Feb. 5.—It is probable that but little further reliable information regarding China will be obtainable until the ministers have a chance to round on their assistants during the course of the debate in parliament on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Great Britain had never demanded that Tai-Lin-Wan be made a treaty port. It was merely one of the suggested constituents of a bargain, and if it should be withdrawn, it can only be because it is a barrier to the negotiations for a loan. The object of the condition was to checkmate any scheme for the transformation of Port Arthur into a closed Russian port, and the object was equally secured by exacting from Russia and China together, a suitable pledge from them in that regard before the execution of Port Arthur, and this will probably be the up-shot. The semi-official statements point thereto, notably the specific assurance early in the week in regard to the temporary nature of the Russian tenure of Port Arthur, which was accompanied by the friendly assurance that Great Britain is not bound to Japan by any warlike relations. In short, there is every reason to believe that Great Britain does not intend to recede an inch from the position which has been taken by Messrs. Balfour, Chamberlain and Hicks-Beach, in the Marquis of Salisbury's name.

A Government Opponent's Views.

Mr. Henry Norman, a bitter opponent of the government, writes in the Daily Chronicle that it would be unfair to criticize the Marquis of Salisbury so long as he maintains the treaty of Tientsin, of 1858, and adds that his demand was irresistible. At last the people of the United States have learned that we are not land-grabbers, gold-seizers, or monopoly hunters which some of the Western senators and Irish politicians represent us. They have realized that our aims are theirs, and that we want their free access to the great untouched markets of the far East. They desire commerce, untrammelled by the jealousies, military and political, of Continental nations. This is precisely what we are ready to fight for, and we are ready to fight for them, Japan, who will fight Russia some day, as surely as to-morrow's sun rises, is, by necessity, on our side. The Germans, in spite of the political intrigues of their government, are also with us, and sooner or later France will be with us, and we will have given the hour has arrived to settle permanently the Chinese question with Russia. The British were never before so aroused, and should we yield, we shall lose the chance for standing, shoulder to shoulder, with the rest of the world. We should wait quietly until Lord Salisbury tells us how the game is going on, and when he has spoken, the country should know what to say and do.

Mr. Gerald Balfour's Speech.

The following are the principal passages from the speech made last night at Leeds by Mr. Gerald Balfour, a short report of which was carried last evening: "Rumors and suspicions have been given currency to the effect that the government is finching from the firm position it had taken on the Chinese question; that it was abandoning the principle to which it has given public utterance, and that the brave words of the ministers were only a preparation to surrender or retreat. I can say with confidence that these rumors, which have been accepted in quarters where confidence would have been thought to be in the wisdom and courage of Her Majesty's advisers, are without foundation. (Loud cheers.) It is not true that the government has, in the smallest particular, departed from its declared policy towards the far East, or that the influence of pressure from any other power, yielded any of our just claims. The considerations which govern that policy have been stated clearly to the public by more than one cabinet minister. To those declarations the government adheres."

Mr. Balfour recalled the statements made by his brother, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury, in his recent speech at Manchester, and these statements he repeated with emphasis. He declared that the government did not possess any of China's territory, except such points as might be necessary for strategic purposes. To annex Chinese territory would simply be to annex an immense additional burden, without corresponding advantage. Great Britain's rights secured equality of opportunity of trade, and she could not secure more if she assumed charge of a hundred million Chinamen. Continuing, Mr. Balfour said: "So long as our treaty rights are protected, and so long as the government made no conditions by which these rights would be jeopardized, so long as the government is entitled to the confidence of the nation, so long, I believe, it will retain that confidence. (Cheers.) As to the negotiations going on in connection with the loan to China, I am not in possession of any secrets, and I cannot impart any, but I hope that the public will realize that the effect of premature criticism is only to embarrass the minister of foreign affairs and to increase the difficulty of his task."

Mr. Balfour urged the public to cultivate a wholesome skepticism of any unauthorized statements with reference to the negotiations, and, above all, not to make any inferences from the fact that the statements made by the newspapers are neither denied nor affirmed by the ministry.

"Negotiations of this kind," he declared, "are necessarily of a delicate and critical character, and to cite affirm or deny unauthorized statements that may

appear, would necessarily produce a false impression. The silence, therefore, of the ministers on this subject is not to be taken either as affirming or denying what is said. The time has not yet come for statements concerning the negotiations which have taken place, and are still taking place. In the meantime, I am sure you will rest satisfied with the assurance which I now repeat, that it is not the intention of the ministers to recede in any way from the declarations of the policy they have made."

Comments on Mr. Balfour's Speech.

The Daily News (Liberal), commenting on Mr. Balfour's speech, says "it doubts whether the lecture, which was delivered in the House of Commons, speaking more in sorrow than in anger, will be successful, in allaying the discontent of the government's supporters, although on its merits, it was sensible enough."

The Standard (Tory) is not impressed by Mr. Balfour's speech. It again appeals to Salisbury to take the nation into his confidence, and declares it is convinced that good, rather than harm, will result therefrom. The paper contends that when parliament meets the government will be pressed for the facts, and says that the government has been caused by piecemeal interrogation and official evasion than by a business-like description of the position. The Standard evidently fears that the government is "hedging" with the different intentions on England being placed upon its declared policy. It says: "What the nation wants is not so much a minute narrative of what has passed at the conference which the Tsung Li Yamen held with the government, as a statement of the sense in which Lord Salisbury understands the principle formulated by the members of the cabinet."

The Times dismisses the speech with a brief allusion, declaring that Mr. Balfour does not throw much new light on the subject. The United States and England. London, Feb. 5.—During the course of an address at Bradford, before the chamber of commerce at that place, on Thursday last, the United States consul, Mr. Erastus S. Day, applauded the Marquis of Salisbury's doctrine of free trade in China. He said that America had every sympathy with it, and that the people of Great Britain and the United States ought to lead in shaping the world's action. Speaking of the tariff, Mr. Day said that the overwhelming preponderance of sentiment in the United States was in favor of a protective theory. The Wilson bill, he added, had sickened the people of "tariff for revenue only" and it would not be wise for the manufacturers of Bradford to hope for the speedy enactment of another Wilson bill which closed too many mills in the United States for it to be retried.

Another "Jameson Raid."

When the evidence is sifted, it appears that the Globe Venture Syndicate's despatch on the south coast of Morocco, mentioned in the dispatches to the Associated Press on January 31st, closely resembles Dr. Jameson's raid. The ignorance of Sir Edward Thornton, the chairman of the syndicate, and formerly the British ambassador at Washington, is wholly unaccountable for it is known that warnings were received in London at Christmas to the effect that if the Toumaline, the vessel of the expedition, persisted in her intention to land arms and ammunition on the south coast of Morocco, a warm reception from the troops and ships of the Sultan of Morocco.

India's Wheat Crop.

London, Feb. 5.—The Statist says that the wheat crop of India promises splendidly. The cutting will begin during the present month, and will be shipped at the end of March and early in April, "thus immensely benefiting Europe at the time that the American supplies are low." The Statist further remarks it is believed that Australia will be in a position to export a great deal more wheat than expected.

Free Trial To Any Honest Man

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer. HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE. In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICAL CO. This is due to the fact that the company controls the most potent and powerful medicine which has no equal in the whole realm of medical science.

Trail smelter, 800,564 Pounds. Hall Mines smelter, copper bullion, 201,516 ORE. Le Roi mine, Roseland, 1,400 Tons. Payne mine, Sloan, 600. Rico mine, Sloan, 1,400. Rambler mine, Sloan, 15. Whitewater mine, Sloan, 191. Kootenay Ore Company, Kaslo, 305. Queen Bess mine, Sloan, 50. Comstock mine, Sloan, 40. Sloan Star mine, Sandon, 123. Vancouver Group, Sloan, 40. Total for the week, 2,852 \$ 557,558 Total so far for January, 9,948 1,938,458 Total for 1897, via Revel, 719,132 Total 1897, Port of Nelson, 7,133,344 The Complete Figures.

Nelson, B. C., Feb. 3.—The volume of business done at the Nelson custom house during the month of January amounted to \$1,202,093. The imports amounted to \$82,905, of which \$8,793 were free. The duty collected was \$21,976.45. There were 8,740 tons of ore, and 790 tons of matte, \$9,300 worth of gold bullion, amounting in all to \$1,197,458.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best cough syrup we have ever used ourselves or in our families. W. H. King, Isaac P. King and many others in this vicinity have also pronounced it the best. All we want is for people to try it and they will be convinced. Upon honor, there is no better that we have ever tried, and we have used many kinds. E. A. Blake & Son, General Merchants, Big Tunnel, Va. Sold by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORA

Advertisement for Castor Oil. 900 DROPS. VEGETABLE PREPARATION FOR ASSIMILATING THE FOOD AND REGULATING THE STOMACH AND BOWELS OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Facsimile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, NEW YORK. 16 months old. 35 Doses - 35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

THE MILLION MARK.

Southern Kootenay Exports in January Over \$1,000,000. (Spokane Spokesman-Review.) "When the mines of Cripple Creek district reached the point where the production footed a million dollars per year, all the world heard about it," said C. D. Rand yesterday. "I remember that there was a monster demonstration in the camp and a banquet to which all the big men of the country were invited. It was a proper celebration of a notable event. But we haven't heard much about the fact that the exports of minerals from Southern Kootenay for January went considerably over \$1,000,000. I cannot across the item in the Nelson Tribune where it appeared in an unobtrusive position and was treated largely as a matter of course. It is the biggest month's record that has ever been made and it's a story worth telling."

Spain Ready to Fight for Cuba

Public Feeling in Madrid Will Not Permit Trifling From the United States. Some Press Utterances that are Significant—Situation Such as to Cause Alarm. New York, Feb. 8.—A despatch to the Herald from Madrid says: The political air is full of electricity. The stock exchange, the house of barons, marks strong slumps. General Woodford wears a dissatisfied and despondent look. He is evidently not pleased with the way things are going. Senor Sagasta again comes out in El Liberal with a statement that there is absolutely no cause for war. El Dia prints impassioned articles against the false reports regarding the misunderstanding in the Cuban cabinet. There is a certain attitude of rigidity expressed in the official press in the last 48 hours, which, if sustained, may give ground for the report which says that Germany, France and Russia will support the position taken by Spain, where the English gives a neutral reply. In the meantime you can take it that it is most probable that Spain will in the course of time send warships to Cuban waters, to Havana and other places, to sustain the authority of General Blanco and prevent for a certainty such outbreaks as it has been asserted President McKinley fears. The "Viscaya," after having taken aboard 600 tons of coal in 24 hours, left Las Palmas amid an enthusiastic ovation. There is much pessimistic talk here. Letters reaching here by mail from responsible business men in Cuba proclaim autonomy a success. Yet a certain paper like El Epoca heads its leader "Moments of Crisis," and says: "Spaniards of course must stand shoulder to shoulder to defend the national honor if interfered with in Cuba."

FATAL LAND SLIDE.

Three Miners Said To Have Lost Their Lives Near Forks of Quesnelle. Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 8.—(Special)—News has reached here from 150 Mile House that three miners named William Allen, Joe Rich and Alexander McLean, were buried under a heavy land slide, which occurred at the Forks of Quesnelle, five miles below the town. The slide was a thousand feet wide, eight hundred feet long and twenty-five feet high.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

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

The Queen's speech on the 14th of the fourteenth parliament of the United Kingdom, was opened on 8 o'clock in the afternoon by extraordinary ceremonies. The Queen's speech was "My Lords and Gentlemen, 'My relations with other nations have been friendly. Negotiations between Turkey and the King of Greece have been brought to a conclusion. The territorial relations between powers are practically undisturbed. The question of the arrangement of the island of Crete has attracted the attention of the difficulty of arriving at an agreement on some of the protracted deliberations, but these obstacles will be surmounted. Intelligence, which is a worthy, has been received from the Khalfia to the South. Therefore given directions troops should be dispatched to those colonies, caused by the decline in the price of opium, mainly attributable to a recent increase in its production and export in its extent in recent years. The fall has not affected the system of bounties upon manufacturers of beet maintained in European countries. It seems to be a growing of states the price of opium is in the interests of their population. Negotiations are now in progress with the government and the govt. principally concerned, with a view to the abolition of the duties, may result in the abolition of them. In the meantime a proposal to you for the immediate necessities of the colonies, those colonies, caused by the decline in the price of opium, mainly attributable to a recent increase in its production and export in its extent in recent years. The fall has not affected the system of bounties upon manufacturers of beet maintained in European countries. It seems to be a growing of states the price of opium is in the interests of their population. Negotiations are now in progress with the government and the govt. principally concerned, with a view to the abolition of the duties, may result in the abolition of them. 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SEE WHAT THE SIMILE SIGNATURE

H. HITCHCOCK IS ON THE RAPPER OF EVERY OTTILE OF STORIA

is put up in one-size bottles only. It is in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you else on the plea or promise that it is good and "will answer every purpose that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A."

IS READY TO FIGHT FOR CUBA

Feeling in Madrid Will Not Permit Trifling From the United States.

Press Utterances that are Significant—Situation Such as to Cause Alarm.

York, Feb. 8.—A despatch to the from Madrid says. The political all of electricity. The stock exchange the best of barometers, marks lumps. General Woodford wears tified and despondent look. He only not pleased with the way

reaching here by mail from re business men in Cuba proclaim a success. Yet a serious paper Epoca heads its leader's "moments" and says: "Spaniards of must stand shoulder to shoulder and the national honor if interfered Cuba."

FATAL LAND SLIDE. Miners Said To Have Lost Their Lives Near Forks of Quesnel.

ancouver, B. C., Feb. 8.—(Special)—has reached here from 150 Mile that three miners named William Joe Rich and Alexander McLean, buried under a heavy land slide, occurred at the Forks of Quesnel a few miles below the town. slide was a thousand feet wide, hundred feet long and twenty-five high.

CONSUMPTION CURED. Old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an Indian missionary the formula of a vegetable remedy for the speedy permanent cure of Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, and all cold and Lung Affections, also a powerful radical cure for Nervous and Nervous Complaints, after having his wonderful curative powers thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make known to his suffering to relieve human suffering. I will free of charge, to all who desire it, receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing. Sent by mail by addressing stamp, naming this paper, W. A. 820 Powers' Block, Rochester,

Anderson Salt

Best and Best for Table and Daily adulteration. Never cakes.

IMPERIAL HOUSE OPENED TO-DAY

Text of the Queen's Speech in Which Some Important Legislation Is Outlined.

Estimates Will Provide for an Expenditure on Imperial Defence Beyond All Precedent.

London, Feb. 8.—The fourth session of the fourteenth parliament of Queen Victoria and the twenty-sixth of the United Kingdom, was opened by commission at 2 o'clock this afternoon with the customary ceremonies.

The Queen's speech is as follows: "My Lords and Gentlemen: The relations with other powers continue friendly. Negotiations between the Sultan of Turkey and the King of Greece have been brought to a conclusion by the signature of a treaty of peace, under which the territorial relations between the two powers are practically unchanged.

"The question of the autonomous government of the island of Crete has occupied the attention of the powers. The agreement on some points has unduly protracted deliberations, but I hope that these obstacles will be before long surmounted.

"Intelligence, which is apparently trustworthy, has received of the intention of the Khalifa to advance against the Egyptians in the Sudan, and I have therefore given directions that British troops should be despatched to Berber to the assistance of His Highness the Khedive.

"I have concluded a treaty of friendship and commerce with His Majesty the Emperor of Abyssinia.

"The report of the commission appointed in December, 1896, to inquire into the condition of certain of my West Indian colonies has conclusively established the existence of severe depression in those colonies, caused by the heavy decline in the price of sugar, which is mainly attributable to a reduction in the cost of production and the great increase in its extent in recent years.

But the fall has been artificially stimulated by the system of bounties which producers and manufacturers of beet root sugar have maintained in European states. There seems to be a growing opinion in these states that this system is injurious to the interests of their population, and communications are now in progress between my government and the government principally concerned, with a view to a conference on the subject, which I trust may result in the abolition of the bounties.

In the meantime a measure will be proposed to you for the relief of the immediate necessities of the West Indian colonies, for the encouraging of their industries, and the assisting of those engaged in sugar cultivation to tide over the present crisis.

"On the northwestern border of my Indian empire, an organized outbreak of fanaticism, which spread in the summer along the frontier, induced many tribes to break their allegiance and to ally themselves to attack the military posts in their vicinity and even invade the settled districts of my territory. I was compelled to send expeditions against these offending tribes for the punishment of their outrages and to insure peace in the future. A portion of the Aritid tribes have not yet accepted the terms offered them, but elsewhere operations were brought to a very successful close. The courage and endurance of my British troops, British and native, overcame almost insuperable difficulties in the country in which they were operating, but I have to deplore the loss of many valuable lives, both among my own troops and those of the service voluntarily placed at my disposal by native princes of my Indian empire."

The rest of the speech deals with recrudescence of the plague, and says: "Alarming mortality has been continuing since in 1897, there is still such cause for anxiety that no effort will be spared to mitigate it."

Her Majesty then rejoices in the fact that the famine is ended in India, except in a small tract near Madras, and says there is reason to anticipate a prosperous year both for agriculture and commerce throughout India.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates which will be laid before you have been examined with the utmost desire for economy, but in view of the enormous armaments now maintained by other nations, the duty of providing for the defence of the empire involves an expenditure beyond former precedent.

Dealing with the proposed legislation, the speech from the throne says that measures will be introduced for the organization of a system of local government in Ireland, substantially similar to Great Britain's, to secure increased strength and efficiency in the army among present conditions in the military service to enable accused people to testify in their own defence, to facilitate the creating of municipalities in London, and to prevent recognized abuses in connection with church patronage.

There are nine other measures of minor importance. The Queen's speech concludes: "I heartily commend your momentous deliberations to the care and guidance of Almighty God.

"Previous to the reassembling of parliament the royal party of Great Britain, accompanied by a number of officials headed by Chief Inspector of Police Horsley, made the customary search for imitators of Guy Fawkes. They ascertained that the results of the House of Parliament did not contain anything inimical to the safety of the members.

The first member to enter the House, Mr. Robert Ashcroft, Conservative member for Oldham, arrived at 5:30 a.m. The second member, Mr. Thomas Loughly, Liberal member for the West Division of Islington, entered at 6:30 a.m., followed by a continuous stream of members of parliament, the early arrival being due to the fact that there is not room enough in the house to afford each a seat, hence the annual scramble for places, which are secured by placing a card with a visiting card upon the chosen seat.

The Irish parliamentary party met in committee room No. 15, Timothy M. Healy and supporters, who abstained

ZOLA'S TRIAL SETS PARIS MAD

Turbulent Scenes at the Opening of the Second Day's Proceedings This Morning.

Zola Creates a Sensation by Charging That He Is Not Getting Fair Play.

Paris, Feb. 8.—When the trial of M. Zola and M. Herreux, manager of the Aurora, was resumed at the assize court on the Seine to-day, scenes similar to those of yesterday morning were witnessed. When the court opened there was a terrific struggle to enter, people fighting their way with blows and kicks towards the court room.

The entrance of M. Zola was the signal for an outburst, during which a few cries of "Vive Zola!" were drowned by shouts of "A bas Zola!"

The crowd pushed and hustled, ladies climbing up on the benches recklessly, in order to avoid crushing.

When the judge entered the scene was so tumultuous that he decided that municipal guards should force the crowd from the doors and remove some people from the overcrowded hall.

The presiding judge, M. Delegergue, read a letter from Major Count Esterhazy, in which the latter refused to testify; thereupon M. Laborie, counsel for M. Zola, insisted that Esterhazy be brought to the court by force.

The court admitted the claims of the defence, and decided that General Mercier, former minister of war, and Major Paty du Clam be summoned. The court also decided that other witnesses alleged to be ill should be visited by a doctor and if able to appear, should be summoned.

Madame Dreyfus was the first witness to-day. M. Laborie, who examined her, asked what she thought of M. Zola's good faith, and whether she could say under oath that Esterhazy was informed by Major Paty du Clam, in 1894, of her husband's arrest.

The judge declined to put the question. M. Zola here rose and cried: "I desire the same treatment as an assassin and a thief. I always have the right to defend myself; but I am deprived of this. I am mocked and insulted in the streets, and an obscene press drags me in the mud. You see, gentlemen of the jury, the position I am in. I wish to have my witnesses heard, but I am prevented."

The judge, addressing M. Zola, remarked: "But you do not know the law," to which M. Zola replied: "No, I don't know the law, and I don't want to know."

The scene caused great excitement among the public, and M. Laborie intervened and demanded the questions to be put to the witness.

Thereupon M. Laborie exclaimed: "I will enter your protest if you desire; but I cannot put questions which are foreign to the indictment, in order to arrive at a revision of the Dreyfus case, which has already been determined."

Thereupon M. Laborie exclaimed: "In the presence of the obstruction placed in our way" (Cries of "No," "Yes," and "Quite right.") "I have the honor to ask the president what means we should employ?"

"This does not concern me," answered the judge, a remark which caused laughter.

M. Laborie then proposed to submit a list of questions, leaving the court to indicate which of them might be put, and the session was adjourned in order to allow them to be drawn up.

During the interval the noise in court was deafening. Every one discussed the case at the top of his voice with such intensity of excitement that the faces of the disputants were distorted. In the meanwhile, Madame Dreyfus retired from the witness box and was seized with a violent fit of hysterics.

ZOLA NOT AT ALL HOPEFUL. London, Feb. 7.—David Christie Murray, novelist and playwright, had a column in his paper yesterday, in which he published to-day in the Daily News, Zola's appearance, was anything but hopeful.

"We know everything about the Dreyfus case, but it is impossible to describe the pressure which is being put upon men who are able and ready to reveal the truth. Our documentary evidence is not even looked at and our witnesses have refused to testify or have been ordered to be silent. The facts are not known, and the authorities refuse to allow us to produce our evidence and then hold up the feelings of our cause to the derision of the public."

A LIVING DEATH. Shattered Nerves—Appetite Gone—Digestion Deranged—Discouraged to Death.—South American Nervine is Hope and Health in All Such Cases.

Mr. C. J. Curtis, of Sandwich West, Ont., testifies: "I had a very severe attack of the Grippe, which left me very weak, no appetite, and my nervous system and general constitution very much shattered. I purchased five bottles of South American Nervine, and when I had taken but three bottles I was as well as ever I was. I attribute my recovery entirely to this great remedy. I cannot recommend it too highly.

MEETING AT ALBERNI.

The Electors and Their Representative in Consultation on Public Matters.

Alberni, Feb. 4.—A largely attended public meeting was held in the new hall on Wednesday evening, 2nd inst., to hear Mr. Huff, one of the members for the Cowichan-Alberni district, give an account of his work during the past session, and also to consider what legislation might be brought before the house during the coming session.

Mr. Halpenny having been elected to the chair and Mr. Thompson, secretary of the meeting, Mr. Huff was called upon to address the meeting.

Mr. Huff, in the course of his address, touched upon the various measures that had been brought before the house during the past session, pointing out especially his work during the past session, and also to consider what legislation might be brought before the house during the coming session.

At the close of the address an opportunity was given to make suggestions, in connection with which Mr. Huff should use his influence to bring them before the house during the coming session. The following resolutions were duly moved, seconded and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

"That on account of the very unsatisfactory service the district is receiving from the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, that company should have the government subsidy of \$1,400 renewed to them on 30th June next, unless some more satisfactory arrangement be made to give not less than three sailings per month on scheduled time, with penalties attached for non-performance, and also that the freight and passenger rates be under the supervision of the government.

"That the laxity in the application of the wild land tax in permitting speculators to keep tied up much of the best agricultural land in the district, and thus hindering the coming in of bona fide settlers.

"That in the event of a redistribution bill being introduced in the house, it is the wish of the electors that one member should be given for Alberni and the west coast alone, and not be included in the combined district of Cowichan-Alberni, as presently.

"That the water charter granted for the district be not renewed when the time expires.

"That something is necessary to be done to provide a drainage scheme for the settlement."

At the close of the meeting a very cordial vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Huff for his address and for the services he had so faithfully rendered as representative during the past session. Mr. Huff having responded, the meeting was brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE GRIM REAPER WAS WAITING TO RECEIVE A BURDENED VICTIM OF KIDNEY DISEASE.

Paine's Celery Compound Saves a Life After Fifteen Years of Terrible Agony.

One of the Greatest Victories Over Disease Ever Recorded.

Mr. Kevill Says: "Your Compound Banished All My Aches and Pains."

NO CASE TOO COMPLICATED FOR THE GREAT MEDICINE.

Wells Richardson & Co.: Dear Sirs.—For the past fifteen years I have been troubled with kidney disease. I am engaged in the manufacture of cheese, and am obliged to work more or less in a stooping posture. At times I found it almost impossible to work owing to severe pains across my kidneys, and after working in a stooping position for a time, I would find it very difficult to straighten up at once, and could only do so after repeated efforts.

Of late years, while laboring under these attacks, I became very nervous, and continually had tired, worn-out feelings.—My rest at night seemed to do me no good, and I always felt tired in the morning.

I had been taking various medicines and was getting worried all the time. At last I decided to give Paine's Celery Compound a trial. I procured a bottle and took it according to directions, and found it effect wonderful. Before I had used the first bottle I began to improve; after I had used the second bottle I was as well as I ever did in my life. It had banished all aches and pains, my nervousness was all gone, and the tired and worn-out feelings were banished. I can go to bed now and sleep well, and rise in the morning rested and refreshed.

I have recommended Paine's Celery Compound to my friends who were suffering from the same troubles as I had, and all have been greatly benefited. What it has done, I can cheerfully recommend it to any person suffering from kidney disease. Yours truly, C. F. KEVILL, Dunsville, Ont.

E. K. SALE POSTPONED. Washington, Feb. 7.—The government has decided to postpone the sale of the Kansas Pacific railroad, which was advertised to take place February 16, at 11 a.m., and to operate it by the first mortgage bonds and operate it. A receiver will probably be appointed who will hold the road until a sale can be made for the full amount of all the liens.

THE FAVORITE WITH YOUNG AND OLD.

THE CRISADER CIGAR J. RATTRAY & CO. MONTREAL

HAVE YOU TUMBLER

to the fact that we run an "up to date" grocery and are giving surprising values? We know our business and sell cheaper than any grocery in town. This is not mere talk—here is proof:

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar . . \$1.00 10 lbs. Whole Wheat Flour . . . 35 10 lbs. Cornmeal . . . . . 20 2 pkgs. Breakfast Cem. . . . 25 9 lbs. American Rolled Oats . . . 25

Dixie H. Ross & Co. COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. HUNGARIAN, PREMIER, SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR KLONDIKE

MR. RAYMUR'S EXPLANATION

Why the City Auditor Would Not Sign the Financial Statement of the School Trustees.

Teachers Were Paid Full Months Salaries When They Worked Only Part of a Month.

Mr. James L. Raymur, the city auditor, wrote the council last evening in explanation of why he had refused to sign the financial statement of the board of school trustees. The letter, which follows, was received by the council and the action of the auditor approved:

January 31, 1898. His Worship the Mayor, Victoria. Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 26th inst., covering financial statement of the board of school trustees and asking my reasons for not having signed the same.

I did not certify the statement, as there were a few payments which I considered should not have been made. Messrs. Buchart and Gillies, two new trustees, commenced their duties on August 14 and they were paid their salaries for the full month. Mr. Doran resigned his position as teacher in July (during the holidays), and although required under the Public School Act to give thirty days' notice of such resignation, he was paid full salary for the month of August. Miss Blackwell took up her duties on October 11 and was paid full salary for October, Mr. Eaton, the inspector, took up his duties on August 24 and was paid his salary for the latter half of August, and again, on November 2, a regular salary was paid for the first half of August was sent in and duly paid. It being claimed that having been appointed on August 1 he was entitled to pay from that date, although he did not arrive in the city until the next day, until three weeks later.

Acting under authority of the latter part of section 2 of the act of 1890, the trustees did not publish a financial statement for the year 1897. Had they done so I have this year, as there was an item for that year, made up of such items as were chargeable to the maintenance of the schools. Messrs. Shelden, Goward & Co. were paid for auditing this account, and a dispute between the chairman and the principal of the North end school regarding the exact percentage of reduction, and I contend that this was entirely a private matter between the trustees and the principal, and should not have been called upon to pay the account. The amounts involved are certainly not very large, but such a matter is wrong, I contend that the point raised is a most important one, namely, the right of the board of school trustees to pay teachers and other employees a full month's salary, no matter how such a month may have served.

Again, the statement forwarded by you and which has been published, shows that in both incorrect and misleading. Credit is taken for the revenue tax as a receipt for school purposes, although the act handling the tax over to the city states that the revenue tax shall be paid to the "municipal purposes." The statement is then balanced off with a purely fictitious amount, \$20,929.72, purporting to be "Cost of Schools for year 1897 to ratepayers of Victoria, made up by special rate for educational purposes." Whereas, as a matter of fact after allowing for the per capita grant received from the government, and the small amounts received for High School fees and interest, the total cost to the ratepayers of the city for the year 1897 was \$23,078.99, of which \$21,000 was met by a special rate of 2 mills on all land and improvements, leaving the balance to be provided out of the general revenue of the city.

In conclusion, I must take exception to the extraordinary ideas that seem to prevail among the trustees as to the duties and functions of the school trustees, and for the corporation when requisitions for money payments are sent in by the Board of School Trustees. I have no option but to pass them for payment, provided they are properly vouched for and the totals are not in excess of the amount voted for the purpose, but when under authority of section 37 of the Public School Act, 1890, the trustees of the corporation to audit the "accounts of the Board of Trustees." I am a very different matter, as such a clause the right to ask for any papers or documents, or to challenge any item I may see fit, and to require the trustees to produce the same. The trustees desire that the auditor appointed by the corporation shall sign whatever may be sent before him without comment or inquiry, I trust that for the future someone else may be appointed to perform this duty.

JAS. L. RAYMUR, City Auditor.

STILL ANOTHER. Report That the Puget Sound Telegraph Co. Will Extend to Victoria.

"Notwithstanding the articles in the up-Sound papers some two weeks ago to the contrary, the Western Union Telegraph Co. will extend its line to this city and lay the cables across the straits from this point to Victoria, says the Port Angeles Times-Democrat. In fact, the work of construction is already begun and contractors are already furnishing poles and material for the immediate construction of the line. It has been viewed and surveyed its entire length. The construction work is under the supervision of Mr. J. H. McFarland, of Seattle. Mr. McFarland says the contract calls for the completion of the work on April 15. It is intended that the wire shall be in full working order on that date, complete and perfect from Victoria to Seattle, via Port Angeles, Port Townsend, Port Ludlow, Port Blakely and Seattle. The cable from Port Angeles across the Straits of Juan de Fuca will be exactly 17 1/2 miles long. The cables needed for all other water crossings on the route will be 22 1/2 miles. It was shipped from New York on January 13, and is expected to arrive any day. The active work of constructing the line and stringing the wire will commence from Seattle on February 1. This work will be done by experienced men in the employ of the company, under the direction and supervision of McFarland, who has been with the Western Union the past eighteen years. No new or old iron wires will be used, but instead two copper wires will be strung of a class known as No. 9, hard drawn. The three conductor system will be used, thus making provision for an extra wire when required. One wire will be a duplex, on which a message may be sent and received at the same time. This wire will be for local purposes. The other wires will be quadruplex, which will be a through wire. On this two message may be received and two sent at the same time. Thus with six operators, in case of a rush, as undoubtedly will be the case frequently, averaging 2,500 words per hour on press matter, 10,000 words can be sent from the office here. The cost of the cable in New York city is 87 1/2 cents per foot. The cable laid to Victoria will connect with Vancouver, B. C. and other Canadian points.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Flatulency, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable benefit has been shown in curing SICK HEADACHE.

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured SICK HEADACHE.

ACHE they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find them a reliable and permanent cure. They will not be willing to do without them. But after all such head SICK HEADACHE.

ACHE is the name of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action cleanse all who use them. In vials at 25 cents. For \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



HIS ARCTIC TRAMP

Joaquin Miller's Diary of a 400-Mile Journey, With the Mercury 60 Degrees Below Zero.

From the Edge of the Arctic Circle to Dawson to Investigate Conditions on the Yukon.

(From the San Francisco Examiner.)

Circle City, Alaska, Oct. 26, 1897.—Tonight there was a sense of gloom over the town and men met in the cabins and talked low and earnestly.

Three dead and others dangerously frozen all in a day brought sadness to every soul. Why were the men frozen and how? They were trying to get to shelter from their boats frozen in the river, within sight of the town. They broke through the thin ice and got wet. If there had been a cabin or a life-saving station they could have reached it. Were there not still other men here? It was a question that troubled me. I said, "Let us do and see."

It was my duty to find out the worst of the best for the newspapers that sent me into this wild and strange region, to say nothing of all the humanity of the frontier and companion, took to the idea with all his heart. He always carried some simple remedies, so our supplies were doubled to meet the needs of hunger and suffering men, and yet full of strength for our new route and risks.

October 27.—First camp in Circle City. We meant to get off quietly and early, but the pursuer of the Bella, an energetic young Canadian, Captain Ball, pushed out with two sleds, four dogs, 1,000 pounds of supplies for Dawson, two hours ahead of us, his only companion a big Kentuckian, Al. Robeson. As we passed down the streets with our sleds, 150 pounds, a photographer holds us up; as we are gathered, and we are taken, just as we are about to dash down the steep bank to the ice of the Yukon; cheers and shouts follow us as we push on past the people on the decks of the four ice-jacketed steamers. Snow, a sort of granulated stuff as hard, and almost as heavy as sand, lies three inches deep on the ice. We pass many smaller boats, not a soul, not a sound. At 12 o'clock we build a fire by a log in the snow and have coffee. We push away from the fire and on. Over yonder was where the man was found in the snow. Al. Robeson accidentally killed himself yesterday. What stillness, stillness! Deathly stillness! We stop at a great upheaval of ice, the main stream of the river. We travel on the river of ice. But now we must cross this mile of masses of ice, a glittering city, little streets; great catacombs, tombs, what you will—ten thousand stoves.

At last we catch up to Robeson and Captain Ball. The latter carries 400 pounds and pushes on in the lead, while I follow him. He has a pair of snow shoes. We chop ice and drag the three sleds until we find smooth ice. Then the head of the expedition pushes in with his dogs, and Mr. Canovan and I pull in near a steep hillside of snow. We pass many smaller boats, not a soul, not a sound. At 12 o'clock we build a fire by a log in the snow and have coffee. We push away from the fire and on. Over yonder was where the man was found in the snow. Al. Robeson accidentally killed himself yesterday. What stillness, stillness! Deathly stillness! We stop at a great upheaval of ice, the main stream of the river. We travel on the river of ice. But now we must cross this mile of masses of ice, a glittering city, little streets; great catacombs, tombs, what you will—ten thousand stoves.

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was very lame and could hardly leave his bed this morning. November 3rd.—Met several men with a band of horses. The dogs wanted to fight the horses, the first they had ever seen. All in good health and spirits. Nearly half a ton of supplies. Made twelve miles to-day.

November 4th.—Crossed the river for the third time. Met three men with half a ton of supplies on the way to Circle City. No signs yet of either frozen or starving men. Camped after twelve miles. Wind cold.

November 5th.—The wind blew a biting gale. We got off at daylight, passing along the river on the great upland of ice as fast as we could, the wind blowing in our faces bits of snow that stung like needles. We put on all our robes and tied robes around us, only leaving the eyes exposed. The dogs lost all footing and were blown in heaps back under the sleds. Five miles of this and were stopped by blocks of ice as big as cabins, and we turned sharp to the right and crossed over the ice gorge to the other side.

November 6th.—We decided to rest and repair and dry our bedding. You see sleds for me on the breath when we sleep; then we roll up the ice in the warm furs and blankets and this melts. We have made 65 miles; it is 12 o'clock p.m.; the stove is red hot and skins and furs are being smoked and steamed. The two lame men are asleep on the boughs of spruce and Captain Ball is out with his gun; the Esquimaux dogs are sleeping or pretending to sleep, but they don't sleep half as much as they seem to. They are a continual puzzle and I study to me; they curl up in a knot; the nose on the toes and the tail tossed over the nose. They are very, very small; the lightest of them tipping the scales at 49 pounds, the heaviest at 75 pounds; they are not driven by lines. If a man wants a dog to be yells, "Mush, mush, mush!" But an Indian puts all the accent on the last two letters, making a long, sharp hiss.

November 7th.—We left the pleasant little cabin on Coal creek this morning on a snow storm. Captain Ball has lost much dog feed from prowling wolves and was eager to get on. It was hard work. The wind blew cruelly. We had to wear double mittens and keep our faces covered to the eyes.

Let me here note two things, and slip square in the face two persistent and misleading lies:—In the first place, the whole land is a land of snow and snow much here. I tell you I have not seen any one day of twenty-four hours in the last forty days that has not had a snow-fall in it. You may call it hoar frost, as Captain Ray does in his official report, but in California it would be published every time as a snow storm. Another misleading falsehood that may lead to the loss of life, if not contradicted, is the fable that there is not wind on the Yukon. Trees twisted and broken along these banks show that the winds here are wild and terrific, and may almost continually. Made about seven miles to-day.

November 8th.—The old story of stories—snow and wind and wind and snow yesterday. Crossed the river of gorges, ice twice yesterday, three times to-day, making about six miles. Cold and dismal to-night.

November 9th.—Off at 7 a.m. The river has gorged and backwater on the banks. We passed many smaller boats, not a soul, not a sound. At 12 o'clock we build a fire by a log in the snow and have coffee. We push away from the fire and on. Over yonder was where the man was found in the snow. Al. Robeson accidentally killed himself yesterday. What stillness, stillness! Deathly stillness! We stop at a great upheaval of ice, the main stream of the river. We travel on the river of ice. But now we must cross this mile of masses of ice, a glittering city, little streets; great catacombs, tombs, what you will—ten thousand stoves.

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Ball and friend left behind and we went into camp to mend one of the traders' sleds. November 13th.—Again camped in an Indian house. Work hard as we can, we can only make about ten miles each day. The government must build cabins and sleds along the bank of this great highway of the world about every ten miles. Let Indians have charge of them.

November 14th.—We camped in the snow and brush to-night. We saw two moose across the river and went on the ice and snow to a boat, but found no sign of man. A broken boat lies out yonder. We got off at daylight, passing along the river on the great upland of ice as fast as we could, the wind blowing in our faces bits of snow that stung like needles. We put on all our robes and tied robes around us, only leaving the eyes exposed. The dogs lost all footing and were blown in heaps back under the sleds. Five miles of this and were stopped by blocks of ice as big as cabins, and we turned sharp to the right and crossed over the ice gorge to the other side.

November 15th.—Cold; the wind cuts our faces; the poor dogs whine pitifully and hold their heads to one side as they tug and trudge on through the snow. One of the traders has a team made up of common mongrel dogs. One is a black-and-tan hound. I never saw better workers. The trader literally lays down his sleds and almost leaves his big ears as he stretches out in his harness. But these dogs, to stand cold, must sleep near men and under cover, besides they eat twice what a malamut or native dog would eat.

November 16th.—Broke another sled. Such terrific peaks of ice and such air holes. Some of these holes have been covered up by thin ice, then snow, then the receding waters leave a trap. We had to keep the Indian ahead on his snowshoes with a heavy beam striking the ice. Mr. Thayer fell right in my reach, and I caught him by the hand as he cried, "Save me! save me!" This accident drove me deep and the work was slow and discouraging. At last, as dusk came on, as we were going into camp, we sighted two men and a team of dogs. The strangers have been twelve days coming from Dawson, via, eight days from Circle City. Their sleds are William Van Moughton and H. R. Miller. They came from Michigan here some years ago, and are traders and miners. They are on their way to Circle City for supplies, candles, etc.

November 17th.—The work is so hard and the day so stormy that Mr. Thayer is quite broken down. November 18th.—Mr. Thayer had a miserable night and this morning is quite feeble covered to the eyes.

November 19th.—The sick man was able to get up this morning. We made room on one of the sleds to carry him forward. We hope to reach a cabin here and get a good night's rest. We have been sledging and working hard to get on an island in the river.

November 20th.—After five hours of ice and driving frost and snow we reached the cabin on Mission creek. November 21st.—The cabin at the head of Mission creek is a palace. No table was ever so perfect. We found kindling, wood, stove, candle on the table, water at hand, a book on the table, a broom in the corner.

This is an old mission spot. Here the Bishop now of Forty-Mile Mission had one of the first missions and found a milder and better spot and took his 200 yards there. November 22nd.—Camped at some old cabins built by Lieutenant Schwacka, U.S.A., long ago, and rebuilt by Ogilvie, of the Canadian survey ten years back. Still stormy. My eyes suffer from snow blindness every time I have to look out.

November 23rd.—Still stormy. Dogs very tired and hiding behind blocks of ice and anything that offers shelter. November 24th.—One of the traders has been able to get his sleds and supplies. He takes our sled and blankets and supplies. We have hauled it by hand more than 200 miles, and many times we have festively wished to find some hungry men to relieve us of part of our supplies, but we have found none. The sleds have not been able to give anything away.

November 25th.—Found a small cabin by the way, built a fire and tried to keep warm, but we could not sleep for the beds with our clothes were so heavy. We tried hard to make Fort Cudahy or Forty-Mile creek, but a biting storm made our progress slow. We left a sled-load of goods on the trail and tried to get to the trading post, Mission and fort yesterday more dead than alive. The N. A. T. Co. set us a big dinner at once. We dined like lords, and at night we had a grand supper. We were the first party from down the Yukon for nearly ninety days. Think of it—think how desperate has been our march without shelter, almost without so much as a biscuit, yet here we are, well supplied. There will be no hungry men here.

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could not turn back with the hurt man, it was hard to go forward, so I had to be turned back to shelter, one and a half miles ahead to the cabin. Looking back we saw the teams averted, the dogs howling piteously, the Indians that we had hired turned sharp about and retreated before the wind. What would the Indian do? Would he, could he, brave it and bring at least the small sled with our robes and food? We faced about and made the light of our fire for the little cabin and soon saw a smoke waving like a banner from the sheltering trees above the cabin.

December 2nd and 3rd.—We rested two days here—thirteen of us in a cabin eleven feet square.

December 4th.—To-day we passed a pile of fresh beef—more than ten tons held at \$1.50 per pound. It is only worth about half that, and we would not buy a pound; not because of the price, for we all had money, but on principle. Still, I was glad to see tons and tons of good, frozen beef by the wayside. It had been intended for Dawson, but floating ice made it impossible for the snow to land, till it stranded on a bar twenty miles below its destination.

December 5th.—Reached the third and last cabin, seventeen miles from Dawson. Cabin full of men and dogs, hauling goods and provisions.

We reached Dawson at noon. We have been thirty-five days making what is estimated to be about \$45,000. To-day we crossed the river forty-three times, making the mile at right angles, often, so all that distance was lost. Then we often had to take to the hills, for clumps of trees to camp in often came to make long half-circles to keep away from water and all that, so that we must have travelled nearly 500 miles all told; and in all that distance and through all the terrible snow we saw not one hungry man, but we saw some tons of meat and plenty of other food.

THE SAILORS' STRIKE. Seamen and Firemen's Strike Spreading.—The Chinese Firemen.

The strike of the deck hands and firemen of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company's fleet still goes on and daily they men join the ranks of the men, who still firmly resolved not to lift their shovels again until the extra \$5 a month asked for is forthcoming. On the other hand, the company are just as firm in their resolve not to advance the rate of wages. The men, they say, can't work at the rate paid before. They are gradually being starved out, and gradually new men are being signed on in their places. Chinese replacing the men in the engineers' department.

The crew of the Willapa joined the strikers last night, and this morning the deck hands of the Tees picked up their kits and walked ashore. They will be replaced this afternoon by other seamen, many of whom have already been secured. The firemen will remain on duty until this evening, when they, too, will drop their shovels and vacate. As in the case of the Danube and the Princess Louise, their places will be taken by Asiatics.

A report is current on the waterfront that the members of the Danube, the Chinese members of the crew were not satisfactory. It is also alleged that Capt. Meyers, in consequence of this, refused to leave Vancouver until a change took place in the crew. It is further alleged that the strikers did take place and the Chinese were ousted and white firemen engaged in their places at the increased wage asked for by the strikers.

A Times reporter who enquired at the office of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company as to the truth of the report, which was being freely circulated that Captain Meyers of the Danube had refused to leave Vancouver until the Asiatic firing crew were replaced by white strikers, and that white strikers had been engaged at the rate of \$500 a month, stated by the strikers, was informed that the officials here had heard nothing whatever of the matter.

LOOKED FOR DEATH As the Only Means of Relief from Bright's Disease.

But Dodo's Kidney Pills Again Proved Their Worth—3000 Boxes Cured Mr. McIntosh, Who, It Was Thought Must Die.

Thamesville, Feb. 9.—The residents of Thamesville will zealously enter into the project of erecting a monument to the memory of Dr. Doid, the discoverer of Doid's Kidney Pills. While Dredgen can rightfully claim that a very large number of lives have been saved in that town by his blessed remedy, yet his splendid work has not been limited to that town. Throughout the western peninsula of Ontario this great medicine is known and used, for experience has proved beyond dispute that it is the only cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and all other forms of Kidney Disease.

The case of Mr. A. McIntosh, of the Clifford House, Dresden, is well known to the people of Thamesville. It was indeed a marvellous recovery, for few, if any, of our citizens thought he could get better. It was firmly believed that death alone could put an end to his sufferings. Although it was known that Doid's Kidney Pills had cured many severe cases of Bright's Disease, it was thought the disease had secured too firm a hold in Mr. McIntosh's case for even that medicine to avail against it.

But the case of Doid's Kidney Pills was needed to prove that the medicine is just as sure a cure in the worst and most hopeless case, as in the mildest. Before Mr. McIntosh had been using them a week he began to improve. Soon it was seen that he was indeed recovering, and Doid's Kidney Pills had gained one more splendid victory.

Doid's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, or they will be sent on receipt of price by The Doid's Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

EX-POSTMATER BARRETT DEAD. Salt Lake, Feb. 7.—C. B. Barrett, ex-postmaster of Salt Lake, died of pneumonia this afternoon after a short illness. Barrett was 40 years of age. He was born in 1858. He served two terms as postmaster of this city, having turned the office over to his successor on the first of the month.

ESTIMATES TOO HIGH. Trustees Ask for More Than the per Capita and School Tax Will Produce.

Majority of the Aldermen Favor an Enquiry Being Made as to Reduction of the Limits.

