

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY FEBRUARY 7 1905

VOLUME XL I. NO. 18

YUKON IN THE HOUSE.

The Premier Refuses to Discuss Railway Contracts in Debating the Address.

Sir Charles Tupper Replies to Recent Slanders and is Criticized by a Conservative.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—This has been an exciting day in the Commons. The debate on the address was commenced and not finished. Mr. Bertram, the mover, endorsed the Yukon deal in all its features.
Sir Charles Tupper spoke for four hours, severely criticizing Mr. Laurier's speeches in England and his rejection of preferential trade. He severely attacked Lord Aberdeen for delivering a speech in Toronto in favor of the Liberal policy. On the Yukon question he denied that his company had secured a permit from the British Columbia government to send 50,000 gallons of whiskey into Northern British Columbia. The man who sent out that report from Ottawa was in plain terms a liar. He emphatically denied that he had any connection with the Mackenzie & Mann contract. He was a firm believer in an all-Canadian route to the Yukon in the interest of Canadian trade, and he had not hesitated to present that view on the floor of the Commons. He personally knew nothing of the contract with Mackenzie & Mann until he saw it in the newspapers. He severely castigated the Toronto World for slandering him in this connection. He urged the government to reduce the royalty on gold to one per cent, and to mete out to Americans in Canada the same treatment as they accorded to Canadians in the States. If they declined to grant mining licenses to Canadians we should treat them in the same way.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a brief reply, declining to discuss the Yukon railway matter until the question is properly brought before the house.
W. F. Maclean (editor of the World) closed the discussion, defending the course of his paper in condemning Sir Charles Tupper for rushing to print in defiance of the government a poll without consulting his party and without an accurate knowledge of the facts.

Mr. Blair gives notice to-night of a bill to confirm the agreement with Mackenzie & Mann to lease the Canadian-Yukon Company.

ESCAPED MURDERER'S JOKE.
He Telephones to the Sheriff Who is Anxiously Searching for Him.

FORT SCOTT, Kans., Feb. 4.—George W. Finch, a murderer who broke jail here, called Sheriff Heeler up on the telephone from Lamona, Mo., to-day. Finch said he had returned to a Lamona constant and would be brought here this evening. Finch is a daring and reckless man and the sheriff believes he is being made the object of a joke. He recognized the murderer's voice.

A "WORKERS' UNION."
New Scheme to Combine Politics with Trade Unionism.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The recent defeat of the official trades union has prompted Tom Mann, the well-known labor leader, who is backed by certain other labor leaders, to issue a manifesto urging the formation of a new workers' union. This union is intended to be essentially political as well as industrial, because it has been shown that trades unionism without political action is not a sufficient solution of the labor problem. The aim is to organize the bulk of the country's workers, of whom barely one-fifth are enrolled in the existing unions, and to embrace all classes of workers, skilled and unskilled, brain workers and hand workers. The organization is to be used on every possible occasion to advance the interests of its members by political efforts until collectivism shall supersede capitalism. A preliminary conference held last evening endorsed the scheme.

KILLED WIFE AND CHILDREN.
Horrible Crime of a County Cavan Farmer Whom the Law Has Overtaken.

BELFAST, Feb. 4.—Phillip King, it is announced in a despatch from Cavan, capital of the county of that name, has been arrested on a charge of murdering his mother-in-law, wife and two children. King, who is a farmer residing near Shearrock, is alleged to have committed the crimes on Monday last, but the bodies were only discovered to-day, and King, who had been away, was soon afterwards taken into custody.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT PESTS.
German Authorities Taking Steps to Prevent Their Introduction.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The Reichsanzeiger this afternoon publishes the following: "The American agricultural department report on the San Jose louse led to an official inquiry here as to the circumstances under which American fruit is imported. Prof. Frank on January 29 found on California pears arriving at Hamburg numerous living, breeding shield lice. He consequently expressed the opinion that fruit cultivation was exposed to a grave material danger thereby. A conference of other prominent specialists and the reports of the imperial office of health confirmed this view in every particular. Thus the necessity for prompt measures for protection was fully demonstrated."
The Reichsanzeiger describes the "ex-

THE BRITISH POSITION.

Opening of Tallenwan Has Not Been Made the Subject of Menace by Russia.

Washington May Be Invited to Speak for Free Ports—Movements of the Fleet.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—On incontrovertible authority the Associated Press learns that Great Britain has not backed down on the question of making Tallenwan a free port. Lord Salisbury, Mr. Curzon, parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, the Russian ambassador and the Chinese minister each remarked yesterday in conversation that they had not heard of any backdown. The opening of Tallenwan, it is pointed out, was never made a condition, in any sense whatever, in connection with the loan to China. In the preliminary negotiations on that subject the opening of Tallenwan was "sketched in neutral tints." Great Britain only suggesting it as one condition favoring a speedy completion of the loan. She never demanded it, and therefore in no sense can be said to have backed down, if the desire was not persisted in. The question of the opening of Tallenwan is, however, with other suggested conditions of the loan, still negotiating.

NO CREDIT FOR SHIPS.
Japan and Spain Both Negotiating for War Vessels But Short of Cash.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The negotiations which have been conducted by Japan for the purchase from Brazil of war ships now building in England and France have been broken off, Japan not being able to lay down the necessary spot cash. The Spanish government, which has endeavored to purchase these vessels, is in the same dilemma as regards cash payments, and Brazil will now offer the ships to the United States.

BIG RAILWAY DEAL.
Lake Shore Road Passes into the Hands of New York Central.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The Lake Shore railway to-day became the property of the N.Y. Central railway. The final arrangements for the transfer of the Lake Shore system were made this morning, when the directors of the Central met here to consider the proposition made some time ago for a union of the two roads into one system, to be operated under a single management. Nearly all the directors were present, and those who could not be on hand sent proxies favoring the purchase. Chas. M. Dwyer, president of the Central, presided and represented the Vanderbilt's interests in both the Lake Shore and the Central.

"SUFFERING PUBLIC" INDEED!
The Globe's View of Trans-continental Railway Rivalry and the Reduction of Rates.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—The Globe, referring to the bickering of the two big railways, says: "Experience has invariably shown that it does not pay. No doubt a compromise will be effected between the two Canadian lines, and it will be gladly welcomed by the suffering public. The situation emphasizes the need of an independent tribunal with authority to adjust all such differences."

RAILWAY CAMPS HEALTHY.
Denial of Report of Black Diphtheria on Crow's Nest Pass.

LETHBRIDGE, Feb. 3.—Dr. F. H. Mewburn has just issued the following bulletin: "Please contradict as being without foundation reports of black diphtheria being prevalent in camps of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. I have just returned from an inspection of these camps and the health of the men and the sanitary condition of the camps are excellent."

NEWS OF VANCOUVER.
Ice Company Pays a Dividend—Cup for Prize Cattle—Westminster Customs.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 3.—(Special.)—At the annual meeting of the International Ice and Cold Storage Company held yesterday, Mr. J. M. McKinnon, in the chair, it was decided to pay 10 per cent. on the capital stock.
Francis "Old Madrid" drew the prize at the last night. The company presented a very clean and pleasing comedy and the audience was appreciative. The handsome cup presented by the Governor-General for the best herd of sheep arrived yesterday and is now the property of the Kirkland estate.
The duty collected in Westminster for January was \$10,989, \$1,400 more than for the corresponding month of last year. There is, however, a decrease in imports and exports. The imports were \$37,574 and exports \$36,745.

Malian Grain Debit.
ROME, Feb. 4.—The Minister of Finance, Signor Luzzatti, in the chamber of deputies, answering a question on the subject, said the government was willing to prolong the reduction of the duties on grain from seven lire to five lire, from April 4 to May 31.

Locomotive Works Insolvent.
PROVIDENCE, R.I., Feb. 4.—The Rhode Island Locomotive Works this afternoon filed a petition in insolvency in the supreme court, placing its assets at \$518,000 in round numbers and its liabilities at \$616,700. Poor business and a multitude of attachments added to recent embarrassments, it is said, proved too much for the company.

NO BACKDOWN IN CHINA.

Mr. Balfour Declares That No Government Action Can Be So Construed.

Loan Negotiations May Turn Upon the Action of Japan as to Weihaiwei.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Times on Tuesday published a despatch from St. Petersburg saying there was reason to believe that if the Russo-German loan to China had not yet been accomplished it was on the point of being settled, an almost certain indication of the fact being that the minister of finance had ordered the suspension of all sales of stock on the market. The same correspondent telegraphs to-day that he was still unable to confirm the reports that the loan had been concluded, but the rumors to that effect continued to be circulated. On the other hand, China, it is said, is no longer inclined to accept any loan unless by so doing she is enabled to play off Russia against England. It is rumored that one of the Chinese excuses for now declining a loan is that the Japanese have refused, or will refuse, to quit Weihaiwei before the stipulated time when the war contribution will be paid by China. The Times says on the subject: "If it is true that China is indisposed to accept any loan, we should not have much cause to grieve. No British interest would be deeply prejudiced if China failed to pay the indemnity and Japan remained at Weihaiwei. The Times denounces the eager haste with which the press and public have put the worst possible interpretation upon the Tallenwan matter. It characterizes the outcry as inconsistent and ungenerous and says that the portentous vision of surrender and strife which the jingo have conjured up is merely the result of an influence based upon a quite, indecisive incident in the course of long and delicate negotiations. A despatch to the Central News from Shanghai says that the reported Russian occupation of Manchuria and the arrival of a large body of Russian troops at Kirin is untrue. Gerald Balfour, chief secretary for the Colonies, said this evening emphatically denied that there was any foundation whatever for the rumors that the government had yielded to pressure from any power or had accepted from the position it had taken up in the Chinese negotiations.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 4.—The Japanese fleet is manoeuvring prior to a cruise in Chinese waters. A despatch to the Central News from Shanghai says that the reported Russian occupation of Manchuria and the arrival of a large body of Russian troops at Kirin is untrue. Gerald Balfour, chief secretary for the Colonies, said this evening emphatically denied that there was any foundation whatever for the rumors that the government had yielded to pressure from any power or had accepted from the position it had taken up in the Chinese negotiations.

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TRADE OF THE WEEK.
Few Features of Interest in Dun's Review—Business Generally on Sound Footing.

TORONTO, Feb. 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly statement of trade in Canada says: The storm of Monday and Tuesday in Montreal was not mirrored by nearly so heavy a snowfall as that of last week. The money market continues to be characterized by a blizzard-like character and much more widespread in its results. Many travellers have been straggled off at rail points owing to a blockade of country roads, and the railroad general remittances in grain are delayed. The 4th instant a heavy day for payments in the drygoods and woolen trade, and some of the larger houses have been receiving a number of "squares" from customers against paper, and there does not appear to be any anticipation of noteworthy failures as a result of default on the part of the money market continues well supplied with funds, and the rate of exchange is unchanged at four per cent., general discount six to seven per cent.

SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES ON TRIAL.
Killing of Striking Philadelphia Coal Miner Now Before the Courts.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 3.—Taking of testimony in the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies began this morning in the Luzerne county court. Attorney McGahren, for the commonwealth, said the case was without parallel. "You will have," he said, "to decide upon the rights of the men who were killed to march upon the public highway, and upon the duties of the sheriff. Mr. McGahren told how the strikers had started to march from Leason to Lakeland, and how the deputies boarding the cars and going to intercept the men. "We will prove," he said, "that at this point some of the deputies made threats; that one of them said, 'I'll bet I'll drop six of the strikers.' Another said, 'I hope we get a chance to take a pop at some of them.' Mr. McGahren then went on to tell how the sheriff lined up his men up alongside the road, where they could do the most execution. "The sheriff," he continued, "stopped the strikers and without any words of explanation, drew his revolver and placed it at the breast of the first man, who threw up his hands and jumped back. The sheriff snapped his revolver and it finally exploded and the flag-bearer was dropped. Then the shooting commenced and continued for four or five minutes, some of the deputies emptying their guns. Some of the men were killed at a distance of five hundred feet from the road and nearly all were shot in the back. "We will prove to you that 18 men were killed and 28 wounded. When we have proved these facts to you we shall say, and we expect his honor to say, that these men had a right to organize, a right to march, and a right to use the public highways. We will then expect these men, and find the defendant's guilty." The first witness was then called.

Canadian-Australian Line.
MONTREAL, Feb. 4.—A London cable says the C. P. E. have sold the Canadian-Australian steamship line to a New Zealand company.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Sir Charles Tupper Prodding the Government to Hurry Northern Customs Arrangements.

Mackenzie & Mann Contract Promised for Tuesday—Drummond Railway in the Senate.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—Sir Charles Tupper to-day called the attention of the government to the unsatisfactory nature of arrangements regarding the passage of Canadian goods through disputed territory from Dyea and Skagway into the Yukon. He was informed, he said, that some prospectors have actually purchased their outfits in Seattle and paid Canadian customs charges rather than put up with American customs, impositions and restrictions. He urged the government to take prompt steps to secure friendly arrangements. The premier said the government realized its responsibility, and hoped that by early next week satisfactory arrangements would be made.
The Senate will push the Drummond railway inquiry, and not be balked by the Mackenzie & Mann contract. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's endeavor to head them off by moving in the House for a committee.
Senator King will move the address in the upper house.
Mr. Moore will move that the duty on coal be further reduced to three cents per gallon.
Mr. Fitzpatrick will have charge of the bill to repeal the franchise act.
The Select Knights of Canada are to name with the Independent Foresters of the North West Territories.
The local banks report a favorable settling day.
"Ananias" Cameron, M.P., is now seriously spoken of the next governor of the Northwest Territories.
Of a carload of 35 reindeer for the Yukon which reached Prescott yesterday from New York all were dead save six.
A remittance of \$50,000 was received from Gold Commissioner Fawcett to-day, also \$50,000 to be sent a Norwegian named Karlson, whose two sons died at Dawson from typhoid.
Instructions are issued that all permanent and city corps militia are to keep a stock of ammunition on hand ready for emergency.
All provisionally appointed officers above the rank of 2nd Lieutenant must qualify before January next, otherwise their appointments will be cancelled.
The Marquis of Lorne has accepted the honorary Colonelcy of the 15th Ontario Battalion Argyle Light Infantry.

THE "TOURMALINE'S" ADVENTURE.
Fighting With the Moroccans Was Not Serious—The Attack Without Provocation.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Major Spillbury, the leader of the expedition sent out by the Globe Ventures Syndicate of London, has sent a despatch from the Azores, steamer Tourmaline, giving an account of the trouble in which the expedition became involved in Morocco, a report of which was called on Monday last.
It appears from the despatch that the fighting between the expedition and the Moroccan troops was not serious. The five Englishmen who were captured had remained ashore until the intention of shooting game. The remainder of the expedition re-boarded the Tourmaline and a sudden storm prevented them from communicating with the shore. Meanwhile the Moroccan troops seized the men ashore. The whereabouts of the prisoners is unknown. Major Spillbury declares that the expedition did not land any arms, and that the attack by the Moroccans was entirely unprovoked.

THE EAST SHIVERING.
Forty Below Zero Reported from Atlantic Coast Points.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—Reports from all along the coast tell of great damage done by ice floes. Eight of the six men who went ashore on an ice floe have reached land badly frost-bitten. It is believed that the men are saved. The schooner Fanny is ashore near Briggs, on Conception Bay, and will be a total wreck.
Boston, Feb. 4.—From reports received from different sections of Maine and New Hampshire a cold wave, of a severity almost equal to that of last week, prevails in these states. At Nashua, N.H., it was 23 degrees below, and had ranged from that to 40 below. At Boston and vicinity the temperature was about 10 below.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 4.—With the town still buried under the snow the temperature has fallen to 40 degrees below zero, the coldest ever known here. At Londonderry the thermometer registered 45 below zero. At Wilmot Flat, N.H., Feb. 4.—The thermometer registered 42 below zero in this city yesterday.

Tobacco Smuggler Caught.
PRESBURY, Feb. 5.—(Special.)—A man named Silmer, who for a long time has been engaged in smuggling tobacco from the United States to Canada, was captured by Canadian customs officials at Moulinette yesterday. He is now in jail here.

Departmental Store Assigns.
LONDON, Feb. 3.—(Special.)—Rumans & Butler's departmental store, probably the largest in Western Ontario, passed into the hands of a receiver to-day. The trouble was caused by overloading owing to judicious buying.

Daves Hall Burned.
TORONTO, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—Fire has gutted Daves Hall, in the northwest part of the city, doing \$14,000 damages. The firemen had great difficulty in working owing to intense cold.

Sir Adolphe Chapleau.
MONTREAL, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—Sir Adolphe Chapleau has taken quarters at the Windsor for the winter months.

Money is easy, with small loans at 4 per cent. and commercial paper discounted at 6 to 6 1/2 per cent. Business on the Toronto stock exchange has been fairly active during this week. Cable and Toronto Electric are higher as well as assurance stocks. Bank shares were quiet, but firm as a rule. Toronto railway has shown no advance during the week, but it holds its price well. Money in New York is easier, with the call rate 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent., and in London at 2 to 2 1/2. Failures for the week were 39; for the same week last year, 63.

British Columbia continues to find good business in outside Klondike men, and large building contracts with active real estate transactions make the situation encouraging in Vancouver.
The bank clearances in the Dominion of Canada were: Montreal \$14,549,771, increase 53.9 per cent.; Toronto \$8,307,722, increase 24 per cent.; Winnipeg \$1,379,067, increase 34.5 per cent.; Halifax \$1,143,807, increase 1.8 per cent.; Hamilton \$649,647, decrease 21.36 per cent.; St. John \$429,997, decrease 10.8 per cent.

BOY MURDERER HANGED.
Expresses Sorrow for His Crime and Hopes It Will Not Be Cast Up to His Family.

BERLIN, Ont., Feb. 4.—Allison, the boy murderer of Mrs. Orr, was hanged to-day. It was four minutes to 8 o'clock when Radcliffe, the hangman, entered Allison's cell. Allison stood up and replied steadily, "I am ready," to Radcliffe's interrogatory remark, "Well, Allison," Radcliffe then bound his arms to his side. The prisoner did not say a word while this proceeding was going on, but followed Radcliffe out into the courtyard, where the scaffold was ready. The scaffold was commenced. Alfred Boomer, magistrate of Linwood, with Jailer Cook, walked at the head. Then followed Dr. Webb, coroner of Berlin, with Constable Bowly, and the Rev. Mr. Atkinson walked ahead of Allison, who was between Otto Giestmer, the death watch, and Thomas Tracy, the turnkey.
Just before entering the yard Jailer Cook asked the boy, "Have you anything to say?" "Nothing," Allison replied, but at the same time he handed Mr. Cook an envelope, on the back of which was written and signed by himself these words: "I am sorry for my crime. I did it out of ill-will. I hope those who I injured will forgive me and that no one will turn this up to my people. My sentence is just and I hope God will have mercy on me."
The door of the shed where the execution was to take place was reached and Allison for the first time looked upon the scaffold. He gave a quick eager look up to where the rope would be attached, and then he turned his head in another direction. He walked firmly on to the scaffold platform and stood on the trap which he knew would in a few seconds give way under him. He turned around to those who accompanied him, and as well as he could with his arms bound, shook hands with them. Executioner Radcliffe shot the bolt, a third was heard, and Allison disappeared. The rope tightened, and switched backward and forward slowly with the motions of the body. Allison died without a struggle. The drop altogether was 15 feet 11 inches, 11 inches more than usual.
At the expiration of half an hour the body was cut down, and Dr. Bowly made an examination. Allison, he said, must have died instantly, although his heart was beating for a few seconds after the drop fell, which was at one minute after 8 o'clock. This was the first execution that ever took place in Waterloo county.

Manitoba and Northwest.
Cartage Works Burned—Cracker Mackenzie in Winnipeg—Romance of an Indian Captain.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 5.—(Special.)—The chief of police has received a letter from Mrs. Turton, of Cannington Manor, Moose Mountain, stating that a young girl recently found living with the Indians by Rev. Mr. Sproule, of Pierre, S.D., is undoubtedly her lost daughter. Mr. Sproule sent Mrs. Turton a photo of the girl and she had no difficulty in recognizing it as being that of her child. Mrs. Turton is going to Pierre to bring back the daughter so strangely recovered.

The premises and stock of O. E. Wood, a carriage builder, were this morning completely destroyed by fire. The loss is \$2,000; insured for \$1,000.
Wm. Mackenzie, Canada's leading contractor, reached Winnipeg to-day to pay a hurried visit before starting for the old country to float the Yukon railway scheme.

There are a large number of visitors in town to attend the curling sports and attractions next week. One hundred rinks will be here for Monday.
Sir Adolphe Chapleau.
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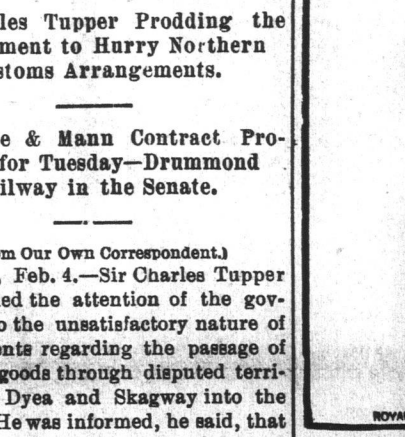
CRIPPLING SPAIN'S FINANCES.

Fabulous Sum Already Spent on the Fruitless Struggle With Cuba.

MADRID, Feb. 4.—The cost of the Cuban war from February, 1898, to the end of 1897 is officially estimated at \$48,000,000 besides the arrears due from the Cuban treasury, amounting to \$8,000,000.

The impartial complains that commercial negotiations between Spain, Cuba and the United States are being entrusted to Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, and urges the government to appoint an expert to examine the terms on Spain's behalf.
GEORGE WILL BE GOVERNOR.
Three Powers Agree to Install Him in Crete With or Without the Sultan's Consent.
BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung telegraphs that Russia, France and Great Britain have agreed to insist on the candidature of Prince George, of Greece, for the governorship of Crete, and are ready to enforce it should the Sultan prove obdurate. Prince George, the correspondent asserts, has been so informed, and is ready to depart for Crete under the tripartite protection.
Quarter Mile Skating.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., Feb. 4.—The final in the 440 yards skating championship was won by J. K. McCulloch, of Winnipeg; Morgan, of New York, second; Gibbs, of Newburgh, third. Time, 42-1/2 seconds.
CRAZED BY RELIGION.
Arkansas Farmer Ends a Dispute by Slaying His Father, Mother and Son.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 4.—Sol. F. Autrey, a farmer, accompanied by his family, went to visit his father and mother, living near Mulberry, Franklin county, yesterday. Autrey became engaged in a religious argument with the old folks. Suddenly he grasped an iron bar, killed his father, mother and his youngest son, and seriously injured his wife and three children, two of whom are not expected to live. His wife and eldest daughter, although badly hurt, managed to notify the neighbors. When they reached the house they found Autrey a raving maniac with his clothing on fire. He was overpowered after a hard struggle. He has been chained all day, talking incoherently and swearing that witches were the cause of the act.
THE INDIAN ASSASSIN.
Death Sentence Pronounced Upon the Self-Confessed Murderer and Aggressor.
POONAH, Bombay Presidency, Feb. 4.—Damodar Chapekar, the Brahmin who was arrested in October last on the charge of being connected with the murder of Lieut. Ayerst and Commissioner Rand on June 22, by shooting them from ambush as they were leaving the reception given by the governor at Ganesh-ji in honor of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, has been sentenced to death.
Damodar Chapekar, who is a Brahmin Indian advocate, is no ordinary criminal. When arrested on October 2 he confessed to having murdered plague commissioner Rand with the aid of an accomplice, and admitted also that he was the instigator of the tarring of the Queen's statue at Bombay. He is about 28 years of age and well educated. About two years ago he established a club or reading room at Poonah, and after a while he proposed that the members should as far as possible collect all the arms they could. Thereupon one member of the club stole two sword-two guns and a couple of pistols, which he took to the club house. The member's example was followed by others, and when a certain quantity of arms had been collected Chapekar began teaching his members to use them. When questioned as to his motive for collecting the arms Chapekar said they would prove useful in the event of further disturbances with the Mohammedans or against the Melanchas.
A Missionary Retires.
SYRACUSE, Feb. 3.—Fred West, a missionary from Africa, who some months ago assaulted a six-year-old girl at Tukey, was to-day sentenced by Judge Ross to serve nine years and six months in Auburn State prison.
Deer Coal.
NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Anthracite coal has been advanced ten cents per ton all round, on the basis of \$1 per ton for stove, other sizes in proportion. The advance is said to be the logical outcome of the present cold.
Will be found an excellent remedy for tick headaches, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ROYAL makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

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THE NEW REGULATIONS

Text of the Just Adopted Mining Laws for the Yukon District.

Information Which Miners Would Do Well to Keep for Reference.

The complete regulations adopted by the government of Canada with reference to placer mining in the Yukon have just been received, and are here published for the information of mining men who long have been looking for them.

Interpretation. "Free miner" shall mean a male or female over the age of eighteen but not under that age, or joint stock company, named in, and lawfully possessed of, a valid existing free miner's certificate, and no other.

"Legal post" shall mean a stake standing not less than four feet above the ground and flatted on two sides for at least one foot from the top. Both sides so flatted, shall measure not less than four inches across the face. It shall also mean any stump or tree cut off and flatted to the above height and size.

"Close season" shall mean the period of the year during which placer mining is generally suspended. The period to be fixed by the mining recorder in whose district the claim is situated.

"Mineral" shall include all minerals whatsoever other than coal.

"Joint stock company" shall mean any company incorporated for mining purposes under a Canadian charter or license by the government of Canada.

"Mining recorder" shall mean the official appointed by the gold commissioner to receive applications and grant entries for claims in the mining divisions into which the commissioner may divide the Yukon district.

FREE MINERS AND THEIR PRIVILEGES.

1. Every person over, but not under eighteen years of age, and every joint stock company, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a free miner under these regulations and under the regulations governing quartz mining, and shall be considered a free miner upon taking out a free miner's certificate.

2. A free miner's certificate may be granted for one year to run from the date thereof or from the expiration of the applicant's then existing certificate, upon the payment thereof of the sum of \$10, unless the certificate is to be issued in favor of a joint stock company, in which case the fee shall be \$50 for a company having a nominal capital of \$100,000 or less, and for a company having a nominal capital exceeding \$100,000, the fee shall be \$100. Only one person or joint stock company shall be named in a certificate.

3. A free miner's certificate shall be in the following form: DOMINION OF CANADA. FREE MINER'S CERTIFICATE. (Non-transferable.)

Date..... No..... Valid for one year only. This is to certify that..... of..... has paid me the sum of..... dollars and is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a free miner, under any mining regulations of the government of Canada, for one year from the..... day of..... 18.....

This certificate shall also grant to the holder thereof the privilege of fishing and shooting, subject to the provisions of any Act which has been passed, or which may hereafter be passed, for the protection of game and the privilege of cutting timber for actual necessities, for building houses, boats and for general mining operations; such timber, however, to be for the exclusive use of the miner himself, but such permission shall not extend to timber which may have been heretofore or which may hereafter be granted to other persons or corporations.

4. Free miner's certificates may be obtained by application in person at the office of the interior, Ottawa, or from the agents of Dominion lands at Winnipeg, Manitoba; Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert, in the Northwest Territories; Kamloops and New Westminster, in the province of British Columbia; at Dawson City, in the Yukon district; also from agents of the government at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., and at other places which may from time to time be named by the minister of the interior.

5. If any person or joint stock company shall apply for a free miner's certificate at the agent's office during his absence, and shall leave the certificate in the hands of the agent, the certificate shall be valid only if it shall be so marked. The certificate shall be null and void if it shall be so marked. The certificate shall be null and void if it shall be so marked.

6. If any free miner's certificate be accidentally destroyed or lost, the owner thereof may, on payment of a fee of \$2, have a true copy of it signed by the agent, or other person by whom or out of whose office the original was issued. Every such copy shall be marked "Substituted Certificate," and unless some material irregularity be shown in respect thereof, every original or substituted free miner's certificate shall be evidence of all matters therein contained.

7. No person or joint stock company will be recognized as having any right or interest in or to any placer claim, mining lease, bed-rock flume grant, or any minerals in any ground comprised therein, or in or to any water right, mining ditch, drain, tunnel, or flume, unless he or it and every person in or to its employment shall have a free miner's certificate unexpired. And on the expiration of a free miner's certificate the owner thereof

shall absolutely forfeit all his rights and interest in or to any placer claim, mining lease, bed-rock flume grant, and any minerals in any ground comprised therein, and in or to any and every water right, mining ditch, drain, tunnel, or flume, which may be held or claimed by such owner of such expired free miner's certificate, unless such owner shall, on or before the date following the expiration of such certificate, obtain a new free miner's certificate. Provided, nevertheless, that should any co-owner fail to keep up his free miner's certificate, such failure shall not cause a forfeiture or act as an abandonment of the claim, but the interest of the co-owner who shall fail to keep up his free miner's certificate shall, ipso facto, be and become vested in his co-owners, pro rata according to their former interests; provided, nevertheless, that a shareholder in a joint stock company need not be a free miner, and, though not a free miner, shall be entitled to buy, sell, hold, or dispose of any shares therein.

8. Every free miner shall, during the continuance of his certificate, but not longer, have the right to enter, locate, prospect, and mine for gold and other minerals upon any lands in the Yukon district, whether vested in the crown or otherwise, except upon government reservations for townships, land which is

case exceed 1,000 feet on each side of the centre of the stream or gulch. (See Diagram No. 1.)

11. If the boundaries be less than one hundred feet apart horizontally, they shall be lines traced along bed or rim rock one hundred feet apart horizontally, following as nearly as practicable the direction of the valley for the length of the claim. (See Diagram No. 2.)

12. A river claim shall be situated only on one side of the river and shall not exceed 250 feet in length, measured in the general direction of the river. The other boundary of the claim which runs in the general direction of the river shall be lines along bed or rim rock three feet higher than the rim or edge of the river within the claim so drawn or marked as to be at every point three feet above the rim or edge of the river opposite to it at right angles to the general direction of the claim for its length, but such boundaries shall not in any case be less than 250 feet, or exceed a distance of 1,000 feet from low water mark of the river. (See Diagram No. 3.)

13. A "hill claim" shall not exceed 250 feet in length, drawn parallel to the main direction of the stream or ravine on which it fronts. Parallel lines drawn from each end of the base line at right angles thereto, and running to the summit of the hill (provided the distance

claim reserved for the crown, shall be immediate cancellation by the mining recorder of any entry or entries which the person trespassing may have obtained, whether by original entry or purchase, for a mining claim, and the refusal by the mining recorder of the acceptance of any application which the person trespassing may at any time make for a claim. In addition to such penalty the Mounted Police, upon a requisition from the mining recorder to that effect, shall take the necessary steps to eject the trespasser.

16. In defining the size of claims, they shall be measured horizontally irrespective of inequalities on the surface of the ground.

19. If any free miner or party of free discoverers discover a new mine, and such discovery shall be established to the satisfaction of the mining recorder, creek, river or hill, claims of the following size shall be allowed, namely: To one discoverer, one claim, 500 feet in length.

To a party of two discoverers, two claims, amounting together to 1,000 feet in length.

To each member of a party beyond two in number, a claim of the ordinary size only.

20. A new stratum of auriferous earth or gravel situated in a locality where

recorder shall then grant to each free miner whose name appears on the records, an entry for his claim on form "I" of these regulations, provided an application has been made by him in accordance with form "H" thereof.

25. If the "Free Miners' Recorder" falls within three months to notify the nearest government mining recorder of his appointment, the claims which he may have recorded will be cancelled.

26. During the absence of the mining recorder from his office, the entry for a claim may be granted by any person whom he may appoint to perform his duties in his absence.

27. Entry shall not be granted for a claim which has not been staked by the applicant in person in the manner specified in these regulations. An affidavit that the claim was staked out by the applicant shall be embodied in form "H" in the schedule hereto.

28. An entry fee of fifteen dollars shall be charged the first year, and an annual fee of fifteen dollars for each of the following years. This provision shall apply to claims for which entries have already been granted.

29. A statement of the entries granted and fees collected shall be rendered by

the mining recorder to the gold commissioner at the expiration of each year. 31. Default in payment of such royalty, if continued for ten days after notice has been posted on the claim in respect of which it is demanded, or in the vicinity of such claim, by the gold commissioner or his agent, shall be followed by cancellation of the claim. Any attempt to defraud the gold commissioner by withholding any part of the revenue thus provided for, by making false statements of the amount taken out, shall be punished by cancellation of the claim in respect of which fraud or false statements have been committed or made. In respect to the facts as to such fraud or false statements or non-payment of royalty, the decision of the gold commissioner shall be final.

32. After the recording of a claim the removal of any post by the holder thereof or by any person acting in his behalf, for the purpose of changing the boundaries of his claim, shall act as a forfeiture of the claim.

33. The entry of every holder of a grant for placer mining must be renewed and his receipt relinquished and replaced every year, the entry fee being paid each time.

34. The holder of a creek, gulch or river claim may, within sixty days after staking out the claim, obtain an entry for a hill claim adjoining it, by paying to the mining recorder the sum of one hundred dollars. This permission shall also be given to the holder of a creek, gulch or river claim obtained under former regulations, provided that the hill claim is available at the time an application is made therefor.

35. No miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim in a mining district, the boundaries of which shall be defined by the mining recorder, but the same miner may also hold a hill claim, acquired by him under these regulations in connection with the creek, gulch or river claim, and any number of miners may unite to work their claims in common, upon such terms as they may arrange, provided such agreement is registered with the mining recorder and a fee of five dollars paid for each registration.

36. Any free miner or miners may sell, mortgage, or dispose of his or their claims, provided such disposal be registered with, and a fee of two dollars paid to the mining recorder, who shall thereupon give the assignee a certificate in the form "J" in the schedule hereto.

37. Every free miner shall, during the continuance of his grant, have the exclusive right of entry upon his own claim, for the miner-like working thereof, and the construction of a residence thereon, and shall be entitled exclusively to all the proceeds realized therefrom, upon which, however, the royalty prescribed in these regulations shall be payable; provided that the mining recorder may grant to the holders of other claims such right of entry thereon as may be absolutely necessary for the working of their claims, upon such terms as may seem reasonable. He may also grant permits to miners to cut timber thereon for their own use.

38. Every free miner shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or near his claim, and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall, in the opinion of the mining recorder, be necessary for the due working thereof, and shall be entitled to drain his own claim free of charge.

39. A claim shall be deemed to be abandoned and open to occupation and entry by any person when the same shall have remained unworked on working days, excepting during the close season, by the grantee thereon or by some person on his behalf for the space of 72 hours, unless sickness or other reasonable cause be shown to the satisfaction of the mining recorder, or unless the grantee is absent on leave given by the mining recorder, and the mining recorder, upon obtaining evidence satisfactory to himself, that this provision is not being complied with, may cancel the entry given for a claim.

40. If any cases arise for which no provision is made in these regulations, the provisions of the regulations governing the disposal of mineral lands other than coal lands, approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 9th of November, 1889, or such other regulations as may be substituted therefor, shall apply.

DREDGING REGULATIONS. Governing the Issue of Leases for Exploiting the Beds of Rivers in Yukon District.

The following regulations are adopted for the issue of leases to persons or companies who have obtained a free miner's certificate in accordance with the provisions of the regulations governing placer mining in the Yukon district of Yukon, to dredge for minerals other than coal in the submerged beds or bars of rivers in the provisional district of Yukon, in the Northwest Territories:

1. The lessee shall be as rapidly as possible for the exclusive right to subsequent mining and dredging for all minerals, with the exception of coal, in and along an unbroken extent of five miles of a river following its sinuities to be measured down the middle thereof, and to be described by the lessee in such manner as to be traced on the ground; and the lessee may also obtain as

five other leases, each for an extent of five miles of a river, and described, no more than

leases will be issued in favor of any individual or company, so that the maximum extent of river in and along which any individual or company shall be given the exclusive right to mine and dredge shall not exceed thirty miles. The lease shall provide for the survey of the leasehold under instructions from the Surveyor-General, and for the filing of the returns of the same in the department of the interior within one year from the date of the lease.

2. The lease shall be for a term of twenty years, at the end of which time all rights vested in, or which may be claimed by the lessee under his lease, are to cease and determine, unless it may be renewed, however, from time to time thereafter in the discretion of the minister of the interior.

3. The lessee's right of mining and dredging shall be confined to the submerged beds or bars in the lower low water mark, that boundary to be fixed by its position on the first day of August in the year of the date of the lease.

4. The lease shall be subject to the rights of all persons who have received or who may receive entries for claims under the Placer Mining Regulations.

5. The lessee shall have at least one dredge in operation upon the five miles

of river leased to him, within two seasons, from the date of the lease, and if during one season no operation can be carried on, he fails to efficiently work the same to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior, the lease shall become null and void unless the Minister of the Interior be otherwise satisfied. Provided that when any company or individual has obtained more than one lease, one dredge for each fifteen miles or portion thereof shall be held to be compliance with this regulation.

6. The lessee shall pay a rental of \$100 per annum for each mile of river so leased to him. The lessee shall pay to the crown a royalty of ten per centum on the output in excess of \$15,000, as shown by sworn returns to be furnished monthly by the lessee to the gold commissioner during the period that dredging operations are being carried on; such royalty, if any, to be paid with each return.

7. The lessee who is the holder of more than one lease shall be entitled to the exemption as to royalty provided for by the next preceding regulation to the extent of \$15,000 for each five miles of river for which he is the holder of a lease; but the lessee under each lease shall not be entitled to the exemption as to royalty provided by the next two preceding regulations, where the dredge or dredges used by him have been used in dredging by another person in any case in respect of more than thirty miles.

8. The lessee shall be permitted to cut free of all dues, on any land belonging to the crown, such timber as may be necessary for the purposes of his lease, but such permission shall not extend to timber which may have been heretofore or may hereafter be granted to other persons or corporations.

9. The lessee shall not interfere in any way with the general right of the public to use the river in which he may be permitted to dredge, for navigation and other purposes; the free navigation of the river shall not be impeded by the deposit of tailings in such manner as to obstruct the navigation of the channel thereof, and the current or stream shall not be obstructed in any material degree by the accumulation of such deposits.

10. The lessee shall provide that any person who has received or who may receive entry under the Placer Mining Regulations shall be entitled to run tailings into the river at any point thereon, and to construct all works which may be necessary for the proper operation and working his claim. Provided that it shall not be lawful for such person to construct a wing-dam within one thousand feet from the place where any dredge is being operated, nor to obstruct or interfere in any way with the operation of any dredge.

11. The lessee shall reserve all roads, ways, bridges, drains, and other public works, and all improvements now existing, or which may hereafter be made in, upon, or under any part of the river, and the power to enter and construct the same, and shall provide that the lessee shall not damage nor obstruct any public ways, drains, bridges, works and improvements now or hereafter to be made upon, in, near, through, or under the river; and that he will substantially bridge or cover and protect all the cuts, bridges, ditches and sluices, and all pits and dangerous places at all points where they may be crossed by a public highway or frequented path, or trail, to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior.

12. That the lessee, his executors, administrators or assigns, shall not nor will assign, transfer or sublet the whole or any part thereof, without the consent in writing of the minister first had and obtained.

AN IMPORTANT EXPEDITION. The First Party Sent by the Klondike Mining, Trading & Transport Corporation Sails.

What may be regarded as one of the most important expeditions to the Yukon sailed North on the Boscowitz last night. It consisted of a party of forty men and forty horses, with twenty double horse sleds, and a large quantity of hay, grain and provisions. The party will go as far as Wrangell, from which point it will be transferred to Skagway island, and there will take the ice for Telegraph Creek. The intention is to break a sled road and erect stations, and place supplies along the way.

When Telegraph Creek has been reached the expedition will start across the portage to Lake Teelin, putting up stations and leaving provisions on the way. The stations will consist of great circular canvas tents, and will be put up at distances of fifteen miles. The outfit of these sleds and supplies is to make the route easier a few weeks later in the season for the transportation of people and supplies.

C. J. McLennan will have charge of the party and his instructions are to press forward as rapidly as possible for the lake. Captain Hawthorn accompanies him and has charge of the supplies. The men have been specially selected for the work. A very fine lot of horses have been sent up, the greater number of them having been purchased for the company by Stephen Tingley, in the Okanagan valley.

The company has erected a log stable on Skagway island, in the mouth of the river, where it has secured the use of a very valuable tract of land for the establishment of a depot. It also has secured wharf privileges on Wrangell island, which will shortly be put upon the market as an addition to the town. Between this Wrangell wharf and its island depot, the steamer Louise will ply in the interest of the company. The Louise will sail North to-day, if her second engineer arrives from Seattle in time.

Commodore C. J. McLennan, who is commended by the government for his services in the late war, will be in charge of the expedition. The enterprise of the opening the Skagway route will be warmly commended, and it is to be hoped that it will be successful. Reports from the river are very favorable and if there has been cold weather there as lately as seems probable, the ice will be in first-class condition and the expedition will achieve its object readily. As dog teams have been taken along, so that reports can be sent back as to the progress made, the company will keep the public informed as to the actual condition of things. If, as is so highly probable, the reports are favorable, there will be an enormous rush to the Skagway.

Magic Liniment, the great pain reliever, is superior to all others. All druggists 25 cents.

Continued on page seven.

the claims have been abandoned shall for this purpose be deemed a new mine, although the same locality shall have been previously worked at a different level.

21. The forms of application for a grant for placer mining, and the grant of the same, shall be those contained in forms "H" and "I" in the schedule hereto.

22. A claim shall be recorded with the mining recorder in whose district it is situated, within ten days after the location thereof, if it is located within ten miles of the mining recorder's office. One extra day shall be allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction thereof.

23. In the event of the claim being more than one hundred miles from a recorder's office, and situated where other claims are being located, the free miners, not less than five in number, are authorized to meet and appoint one of their number a "Free Miners' Recorder," who shall act in the capacity until a mining recorder is appointed by the gold commissioner.

24. The "Free Miners' Recorder" shall at the earliest possible date after his appointment, notify the nearest government mining recorder thereof, and upon the arrival of the government mining recorder he shall deliver to him his records and the fees received for recording the claims. The government mining

recorder shall then grant to each free miner whose name appears on the records, an entry for his claim on form "I" of these regulations, provided an application has been made by him in accordance with form "H" thereof. The entry to date from the time the "Free Miners' Recorder" recorded the application.

25. If the "Free Miners' Recorder" falls within three months to notify the nearest government mining recorder of his appointment, the claims which he may have recorded will be cancelled.

26. During the absence of the mining recorder from his office, the entry for a claim may be granted by any person whom he may appoint to perform his duties in his absence.

27. Entry shall not be granted for a claim which has not been staked by the applicant in person in the manner specified in these regulations. An affidavit that the claim was staked out by the applicant shall be embodied in form "H" in the schedule hereto.

28. An entry fee of fifteen dollars shall be charged the first year, and an annual fee of fifteen dollars for each of the following years. This provision shall apply to claims for which entries have already been granted.

29. A statement of the entries granted and fees collected shall be rendered by

the mining recorder to the gold commissioner at the expiration of each year. 31. Default in payment of such royalty, if continued for ten days after notice has been posted on the claim in respect of which it is demanded, or in the vicinity of such claim, by the gold commissioner or his agent, shall be followed by cancellation of the claim.

32. After the recording of a claim the removal of any post by the holder thereof or by any person acting in his behalf, for the purpose of changing the boundaries of his claim, shall act as a forfeiture of the claim.

33. The entry of every holder of a grant for placer mining must be renewed and his receipt relinquished and replaced every year, the entry fee being paid each time.

34. The holder of a creek, gulch or river claim may, within sixty days after staking out the claim, obtain an entry for a hill claim adjoining it, by paying to the mining recorder the sum of one hundred dollars. This permission shall also be given to the holder of a creek, gulch or river claim obtained under former regulations, provided that the hill claim is available at the time an application is made therefor.

35. No miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim in a mining district, the boundaries of which shall be defined by the mining recorder, but the same miner may also hold a hill claim, acquired by him under these regulations in connection with the creek, gulch or river claim, and any number of miners may unite to work their claims in common, upon such terms as they may arrange, provided such agreement is registered with the mining recorder and a fee of five dollars paid for each registration.

36. Any free miner or miners may sell, mortgage, or dispose of his or their claims, provided such disposal be registered with, and a fee of two dollars paid to the mining recorder, who shall thereupon give the assignee a certificate in the form "J" in the schedule hereto.

37. Every free miner shall, during the continuance of his grant, have the exclusive right of entry upon his own claim, for the miner-like working thereof, and the construction of a residence thereon, and shall be entitled exclusively to all the proceeds realized therefrom, upon which, however, the royalty prescribed in these regulations shall be payable; provided that the mining recorder may grant to the holders of other claims such right of entry thereon as may be absolutely necessary for the working of their claims, upon such terms as may seem reasonable. He may also grant permits to miners to cut timber thereon for their own use.

38. Every free miner shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or near his claim, and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall, in the opinion of the mining recorder, be necessary for the due working thereof, and shall be entitled to drain his own claim free of charge.

39. A claim shall be deemed to be abandoned and open to occupation and entry by any person when the same shall have remained unworked on working days, excepting during the close season, by the grantee thereon or by some person on his behalf for the space of 72 hours, unless sickness or other reasonable cause be shown to the satisfaction of the mining recorder, or unless the grantee is absent on leave given by the mining recorder, and the mining recorder, upon obtaining evidence satisfactory to himself, that this provision is not being complied with, may cancel the entry given for a claim.

40. If any cases arise for which no provision is made in these regulations, the provisions of the regulations governing the disposal of mineral lands other than coal lands, approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 9th of November, 1889, or such other regulations as may be substituted therefor, shall apply.

DREDGING REGULATIONS. Governing the Issue of Leases for Exploiting the Beds of Rivers in Yukon District.

The following regulations are adopted for the issue of leases to persons or companies who have obtained a free miner's certificate in accordance with the provisions of the regulations governing placer mining in the Yukon district of Yukon, to dredge for minerals other than coal in the submerged beds or bars of rivers in the provisional district of Yukon, in the Northwest Territories:

1. The lessee shall be as rapidly as possible for the exclusive right to subsequent mining and dredging for all minerals, with the exception of coal, in and along an unbroken extent of five miles of a river following its sinuities to be measured down the middle thereof, and to be described by the lessee in such manner as to be traced on the ground; and the lessee may also obtain as

five other leases, each for an extent of five miles of a river, and described, no more than

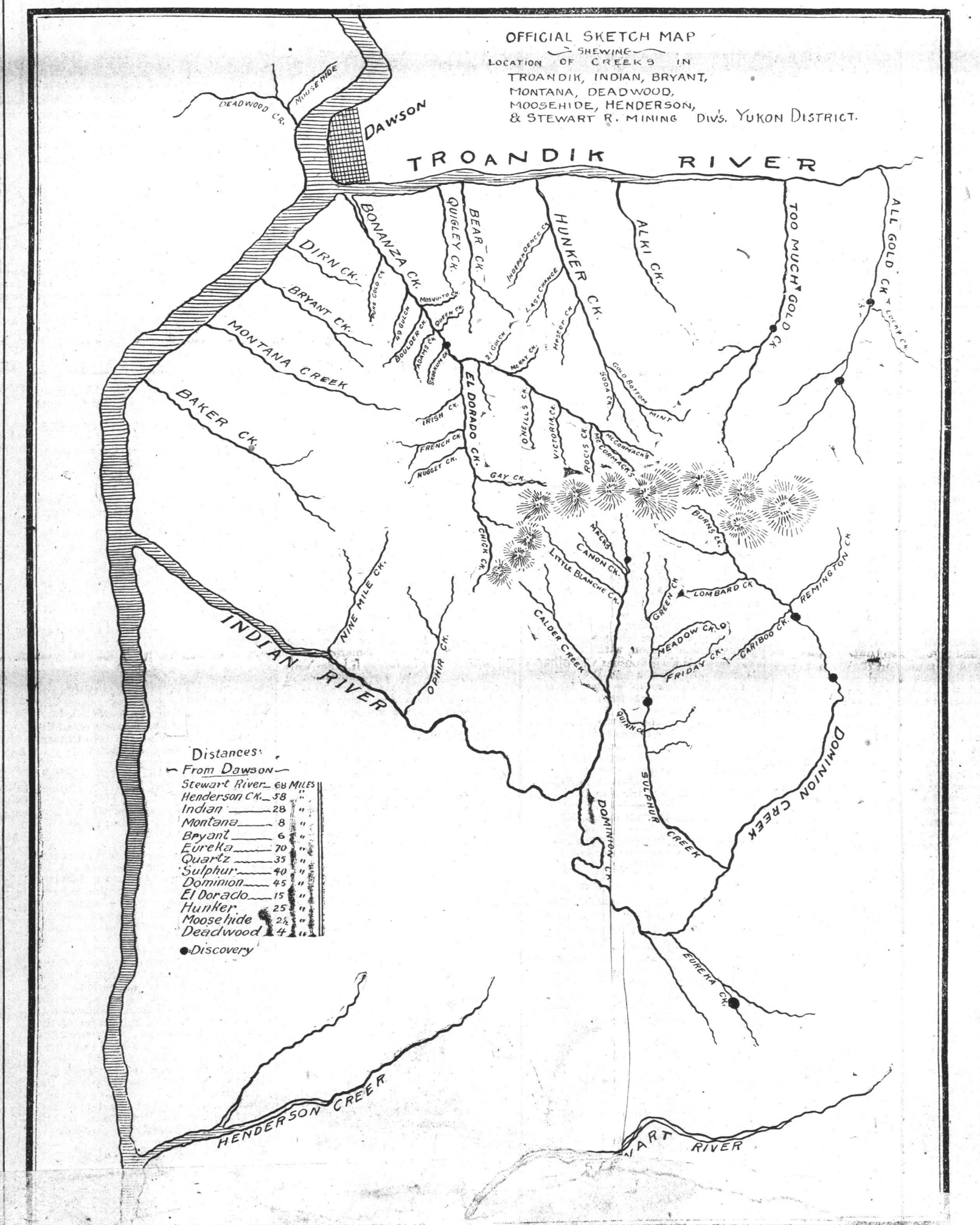
leases will be issued in favor of any individual or company, so that the maximum extent of river in and along which any individual or company shall be given the exclusive right to mine and dredge shall not exceed thirty miles. The lease shall provide for the survey of the leasehold under instructions from the Surveyor-General, and for the filing of the returns of the same in the department of the interior within one year from the date of the lease.

2. The lease shall be for a term of twenty years, at the end of which time all rights vested in, or which may be claimed by the lessee under his lease, are to cease and determine, unless it may be renewed, however, from time to time thereafter in the discretion of the minister of the interior.

3. The lessee's right of mining and dredging shall be confined to the submerged beds or bars in the lower low water mark, that boundary to be fixed by its position on the first day of August in the year of the date of the lease.

4. The lease shall be subject to the rights of all persons who have received or who may receive entries for claims under the Placer Mining Regulations.

5. The lessee shall have at least one dredge in operation upon the five miles



14. All other placer claims shall be 250 feet square.

15. Every placer claim shall be as nearly as possible rectangular in form, and marked by two legal posts firmly fixed in the ground in the manner shown in diagram No. 4. The line between the two posts shall be well cut out so that one post may, if the nature of the surface will permit, be seen from the other. The flatted side of each post shall face the claim, and on each post shall be written on the side facing the claim, a legible notice stating the name or number of the claim, or both if possible, its length in feet, the date when staked, and the full christian and surname of the locator.

16. Every alternate ten claims shall be reserved for the government of Canada. That is to say when a claim is located, the discoverer's claim and nine additional claims adjoining each other and numbered consecutively will be open for registration. Then the next ten claims of 250 feet each will be reserved for the government and so. The alternate group of claims reserved for the crown shall be disposed of in such manner as may be decided by the Minister of the Interior.

17. The penalty for trespassing upon

recorder shall then grant to each free miner whose name appears on the records, an entry for his claim on form "I" of these regulations, provided an application has been made by him in accordance with form "H" thereof. The entry to date from the time the "Free Miners' Recorder" recorded the application.

25. If the "Free Miners' Recorder" falls within three months to notify the nearest government mining recorder of his appointment, the claims which he may have recorded will be cancelled.

26. During the absence of the mining recorder from his office, the entry for a claim may be granted by any person whom he may appoint to perform his duties in his absence.

27. Entry shall not be granted for a claim which has not been staked by the applicant in person in the manner specified in these regulations. An affidavit that the claim was staked out by the applicant shall be embodied in form "H" in the schedule hereto.

28. An entry fee of fifteen dollars shall be charged the first year, and an annual fee of fifteen dollars for each of the following years. This provision shall apply to claims for which entries have already been granted.

29. A statement of the entries granted and fees collected shall be rendered by

the mining recorder to the gold commissioner at the expiration of each year. 31. Default in payment of such royalty, if continued for ten days after notice has been posted on the claim in respect of which it is demanded, or in the vicinity of such claim, by the gold commissioner or his agent, shall be followed by cancellation of the claim.

32. After the recording of a claim the removal of any post by the holder thereof or by any person acting in his behalf, for the purpose of changing the boundaries of his claim, shall act as a forfeiture of the claim.

33. The entry of every holder of a grant for placer mining must be renewed and his receipt relinquished and replaced every year, the entry fee being paid each time.

34. The holder of a creek, gulch or river claim may, within sixty days after staking out the claim, obtain an entry for a hill claim adjoining it, by paying to the mining recorder the sum of one hundred dollars. This permission shall also be given to the holder of a creek, gulch or river claim obtained under former regulations, provided that the hill claim is available at the time an application is made therefor.

35. No miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim in a mining district, the boundaries of which shall be defined by the mining recorder, but the same miner may also hold a hill claim, acquired by him under these regulations in connection with the creek, gulch or river claim, and any number of miners may unite to work their claims in common, upon such terms as they may arrange, provided such agreement is registered with the mining recorder and a fee of five dollars paid for each registration.

36. Any free miner or miners may sell, mortgage, or dispose of his or their claims, provided such disposal be registered with, and a fee of two dollars paid to the mining recorder, who shall thereupon give the assignee a certificate in the form "J" in the schedule hereto.

37. Every free miner shall, during the continuance of his grant, have the exclusive right of entry upon his own claim, for the miner-like working thereof, and the construction of a residence thereon, and shall be entitled exclusively to all the proceeds realized therefrom, upon which, however, the royalty prescribed in these regulations shall be payable; provided that the mining recorder may grant to the holders of other claims such right of entry thereon as may be absolutely necessary for the working of their claims, upon such terms as may seem reasonable. He may also grant permits to miners to cut timber thereon for their own use.

38. Every free miner shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or near his claim, and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall, in the opinion of the mining recorder, be necessary for the due working thereof, and shall be entitled to drain his own claim free of charge.

39. A claim shall be deemed to be abandoned and open to occupation and entry by any person when the same shall have remained unworked on working days, excepting during the close season, by the grantee thereon or by some person on his behalf for the space of 72 hours, unless sickness or other reasonable cause be shown to the satisfaction of the mining recorder, or unless the grantee is absent on leave given by the mining recorder, and the mining recorder, upon obtaining evidence satisfactory to himself, that this provision is not being complied with, may cancel the entry given for a claim.

40. If any cases arise for which no provision is made in these regulations, the provisions of the regulations governing the disposal of mineral lands other than coal lands, approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 9th of November, 1889, or such other regulations as may be substituted therefor, shall apply.

DREDGING REGULATIONS. Governing the Issue of Leases for Exploiting the Beds of Rivers in Yukon District.

The following regulations are adopted for the issue of leases to persons or companies who have obtained a free miner's certificate in accordance with the provisions of the regulations governing placer mining in the Yukon district of Yukon, to dredge for minerals other than coal in the submerged beds or bars of rivers in the provisional district of Yukon, in the Northwest Territories:

1. The lessee shall be as rapidly as possible for the exclusive right to subsequent mining and dredging for all minerals, with the exception of coal, in and along an unbroken extent of five miles of a river following its sinuities to be measured down the middle thereof, and to be described by the lessee in such manner as to be traced on the ground; and the lessee may also obtain as

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ACTIVITY IN SHIPPING.

Victoria Will See the Departure of Three Ships for the North To-Day.

Foreigners Make a Cool Suggestion to Collector Milne—Paper for Australia.

To-day should see a more than usual active time along the waterfront, for there will be at least three important sailings for the Northern gold fields...

Quebec. The paper going South from here is mostly consigned to Edwards, Dunlop & Co., Sydney, and it is said the big newspapers of that town are among the heaviest consumers...

WHERE A DIFFERENCE IS SHOWN. There is a striking contrast between northern bound steamers and vessels going south these days...

A NARROW ESCAPE. The steam schooner Bonanza, while en route to the Fraser yesterday morning, had a rather remarkable escape from ending her days on the breakwater...

OUTFITTERS ARE BUSY.

Many More American Gold Hunters Arrive in Victoria to Buy Their Supplies.

Thirty Per Cent. Exclusive of Duty Saved on Dry Goods Alone, Says the Miner.

Yesterday was a red letter day in the experience of local outfitters and hotel men. The steamers Walla Walla and City of Kingston brought from across the border many prospective miners...

Further evidence as to Victoria's advantages as an outfitting point was furnished yesterday by a number of Americans who purchased their supplies here...

Mr. J. R. Stevens, of Los Angeles, a guest at the Dominion, who will leave for the North on Sunday with a party of three, stated most emphatically that he was saving at the least \$150 on his outfit by purchasing here...

Mr. John W. Whitham, one of a party of thirteen from Everett, Wash., who is also staying at the Dominion, had nothing but good words to say of Victoria as an outfitting point...

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

State Ceremonies for the Opening of the Coming Legislative Session.

Details Being Perfected to Make as Imposing a Spectacle as Possible.

The arrangements for the opening of the new parliament buildings are rapidly nearing completion and will be as perfect as it is possible to make them...

Mr. John W. Pratt went a step further than Mr. McNaught. He had been asked to prepare the draft of the ordinance, and the question of the amount of the license fee was, he thought, the only important matter in connection with the framing...

The following is the broad-minded view of the matter taken by President E. O. Graves, of the Chamber of Commerce...

"I have not given the matter sufficient thought to express a well-considered opinion. It can not be well denied, however, that the policy adopted by our British cousins is novel, to say the least...

AFRAID OF THE FACTS.

Seattle Business Men Object to Klondikers Being Told the Truth.

Propose to Close Up Victoria Information Bureaus by High Taxation.

Seattle has since the Klondike excitement lost no opportunity of trying to kill Victoria's outfitting trade, and the schemes devised to attain this end have been too numerous to mention...

So worked up were the citizens of Seattle over the fact that prospective miners are showing a decided preference for Victoria as an outfitting point, that they called a special meeting of the council to discuss the matter Wednesday...

Mr. John W. Pratt went a step further than Mr. McNaught. He had been asked to prepare the draft of the ordinance, and the question of the amount of the license fee was, he thought, the only important matter in connection with the framing...

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STIKINE-TESLIN RAILWAY.

Men and Supplies Being Rushed Forward For the Big Undertaking—Mr. Mann in Victoria.

Mr. D. D. Mann has not lost much time in coming to the Coast to inaugurate the building of the Stikine-Teslin lake railway, which he and his partner when ready use undertaken...

The head office of the Company is situated in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario. The amount of the capital of the Company is twenty thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars each...

The objects for which the Company has been established are: (a) To acquire by purchase, location or otherwise, a tract or tracts of mineral lands in the Province of British Columbia...

(b) To carry on the business of exploring for, mining and gathering gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, iron, and other metals, minerals and ores...

FREE TO LADIES.

LICENCE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Province of British Columbia. No. 47. THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the "Tula" Mining Company, Limited, is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia...

The objects for which the Company has been established are: (a) To acquire by purchase, location or otherwise, a tract or tracts of mineral lands in the Province of British Columbia...

(b) To carry on the business of exploring for, mining and gathering gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, iron, and other metals, minerals and ores...

(c) To dig for, mine, crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture such metals, minerals and ores, and forward, ship or sell the same either in crude or other form throughout the Dominion of Canada...

(d) To purchase or acquire from any individual, in whole or in part, any business of a nature or character similar to the business which this Company is authorized to carry on...

(e) To build, acquire, own, charter or lease, navigate and use steam, and other vessels, and to charter or lease wharves, docks, and other buildings, and to erect, construct, maintain and use telegraph lines, reservoirs, aqueducts, canals, dams, water power, roads, streets, and other works which may be found necessary or convenient for the objects of the Company...

(f) To acquire for the purposes aforesaid, or any one or more of them, by purchase, location, or otherwise, water leases, water rights, water rights, and to dig, mine, and to build, construct, maintain, and use telegraph lines, reservoirs, aqueducts, canals, dams, water power, roads, streets, and other works which may be found necessary or convenient for the objects of the Company...

(g) To purchase or otherwise acquire any patent or patents for any invention for or relating to any of the purposes aforesaid, which the Company may see fit, and to sell any patent or patents acquired by them, or any right of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder, respectively...

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THE FOLLY OF ATTEMPTING TO REACH THE YUKON WITHOUT A YEAR'S SUPPLIES.

The fatal mistake being made by many of our adventurous folk in attempting to reach the Yukon fields is shown by the following letter which was received yesterday...

"People in the South," said Mr. Harley, "are simply crazy about the Yukon country, and the funny thing about it is that half of them don't know where it is..."

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AN INSPECTION ALLOWED.

Mr. Justice Walkem Allows the Application of the E. & N. Company.

In the matter between the E. & N. Railway Co. and the New Vancouver Coal Co. Mr. Justice Walkem's decision given yesterday was as follows:

The plaintiff company claims to be the owner under Dominion and local legislation known as the "Settlements Act," and under a crown patent issued conformably to these acts of all the coal bed in the Dominion of the plaintiff company...

The defendant company claims to be the owner of the coal bed in the Dominion of the plaintiff company, and the defendant company as to the place under the harbor from which the latter company is now taking out coal...

The plaintiff company claims to be the owner of the coal bed in the Dominion of the plaintiff company, and the defendant company as to the place under the harbor from which the latter company is now taking out coal...

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1898.

THE SPEECH.

There is nothing new in the speech from the Throne, delivered yesterday at the opening of parliament; but this is not novel, for the speech has long since ceased to mean anything. It is more a survival of an old custom than anything else. Yet it may be remarked that the promise of legislation is exceedingly small.

The first paragraph speaks of the high credit of Canada in the money market. This is a subject of congratulation; but it will take a great deal of genius for the ministry to establish that anything they have done has contributed to the appreciation of this credit. The most they can claim is that they have done nothing to injure it. Canada is advancing in the opinion of investors, not because of any particular line of policy, but because the whole world is beginning to appreciate the vast wealth which the country contains.

The second paragraph appears to have been "writ sarkastic." That the government should have invited the congratulations of the house upon the warm reception to Canada's representatives resulting from the reduction of duties on imports from the United Kingdom, seems very strange in view of the fact that this exception extends almost to the whole civilized world. The government may claim that they only meant Great Britain to profit by it, and if the benefit has extended more widely, it is through no fault of theirs. This may be very true; but if we credit them with patriotism it must be at the expense of their judgment.

The third sentence refers to the action of the Imperial government in denouncing the German and Belgian treaties. So far as this was due to the action of Sir Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues, we are not disposed to withhold any credit. It is a good thing, and if it came about by accident perhaps the government can justly plead that it is the unexpected that always happens.

The fourth and fifth paragraphs refer to the Yukon and, in view of what has already appeared in these columns on that subject, hardly call for any observations. There is a disposition among the members of both parties here on the Coast to regard anything done to develop that great region and secure its trade for Canada with very lenient eyes.

The sixth paragraph refers to the harvest and the improved market for produce, both things for which we are all duly grateful, and for which we do not observe that the government claims any special credit.

In the seventh paragraph reference is made to the steps taken to suppress the sweating system in work on government contracts. There will be no disposition anywhere to withhold any credit which the government deserves for what it has done in this direction; but speaking of contracts there are a few that will stand a very great deal of investigation, even if they have not been mentioned in the speech.

Only three measures are promised, one dealing with superannuation, another repealing the franchise act, and another providing for the prohibition placards. It will be time enough to speak of these when they come up for discussion in the house.

THE CALLED JADE WINCES.

With all the prominence which the leading place in its editorial columns and the use of double-leading can give, the Post-Intelligencer calls for a prohibitory license upon those persons who are doing business in Seattle in order "to divert Alaska and Klondyke trade from that city to their own." It complains that people have been sent to Seattle to steal the trade. It wants a prohibitory license put upon people who are engaged in that city in securing business for transportation companies doing business from other places, and believes it would be possible so to frame the ordinance as to reach only those persons who are aimed at and no others. The last statement is quite true. The way to get at what the Post-Intelligencer wants is as easy as lying, and the Post-Intelligencer knows how easy that is. All that is necessary is to pass an ordinance to hang without trial any man caught in Seattle soliciting business for any man or company doing business in Victoria. That will cover the whole case.

And "to this complexion has it come at last." The great city of Seattle, which boasts itself the Chicago of the Northwest, the Queen City of the Coast, the metropolis of the Pacific, the gateway to the Golden North, and any quantity of things like that, fears to meet Victoria in a fair field. Its morning newspaper comes alone like a whipped cur and wants some one to put a fence round the town, so as to save it from the rivalry of a city which it has affected to despise. Such an exhibition of puellanimity has hardly ever been equalled. We hope the advice of the Post-Intelligencer will be taken, and that the city of Seattle will put itself on record as the only place in the world that is afraid to meet its competitors in the open field.

Let us briefly review the line of conduct that has culminated in this exhibition of commercial pothery. Seattle with commendable energy was first in the field for the Alaskan trade. Under

the lead of the Seattle Telegraph, the business men of that city individually, and later in their united capacity as a Chamber of Commerce, made a strong effort to secure the growing trade of the North, and succeeded in taking a very large proportion of it from Portland and San Francisco. Even in those days, although the Post-Intelligencer was handled then by a far more public-spirited management than now controls it, that paper held back and refused to follow the lead of its morning contemporary. When the Klondike discoveries were first reported, Seattle men with their old-time energy rushed to the front to exploit the new fields, and naturally enough bought their outfits in that city. The Canadian government having been very slow about putting on custom house officers at the head waters of the Yukon, the Seattle outfits were allowed to go in duty free. This gave that city a great advantage, because it enabled its papers to advertise to the world that the Klondike rush was from Seattle, and that there was no duty on outfits. Naturally, therefore, the great majority of people going North made Seattle their starting point. Did Victoria whine about it? When this city was flooded with Seattle papers alleging that city to be the only place where miners could buy supplies, and filled with all manner of falsehoods about Victoria merchants and Victoria goods, did anyone here take up the baby rattle? Not at all; Victoria merchants set themselves to work and secured a splendid share of the North-bound business. Then began a campaign of falsehood on the part of the Post-Intelligencer that has never been equalled in American journalism, when dealing with business questions. Falsehoods of the most glaring character were reprinted day after day. The kindness of the Canadian government was grossly misrepresented; the men who looked to the Post-Intelligencer for guidance in regard to the attitude of that government towards them were basely deceived. Following this came a series of frantic appeals to the government of the United States to violate every rule of international courtesy in order that the merchants of Seattle might sell a few more goods. Now, as a fitting climax to the whole performance, comes this white-hot tax that will prevent the agents of outside business houses and transportation lines from transacting business in Seattle. Was there ever anything so absurdly and monstrously silly? Was it ever before proposed that a city should write itself down as completely out of the running for trade?

AN EMERGENCY EXISTS.

The Ottawa Citizen says that the contract for the construction of the Stikine-Teelin railway was "not necessitated by the emergency of the moment." This has no reference to the nature of the agreement, but to the fact that the government did not wait until the whole matter had been threshed out in parliament, for the Citizen says it does not believe the contractors are waiting for the contract to be ratified, but are pushing on with their preparations. The Citizen has an exceedingly poor appreciation of the situation. We do not propose in this article to discuss the terms of the agreement. These may or may not be the best that could be obtained. What we propose to speak of is the emergency of the moment, which the Ottawa paper thinks is not so pressing but that precious time may be spent in talking over what is best to be done.

We tell the Citizen that an emergency exists, and one of the gravest character. The Yukon needs a railway. The exploitation of its enormous wealth will be impossible without a railway. Unless a line is built this year there will certainly be a great deal of distress among the miners next winter, and what perhaps is of even greater importance, the development of the wealth of the region will be seriously retarded. This railway must be either to a point in Canada or to one in the United States. If it is to one in the United States, a great city will grow up at its southern terminus, and the trade of the country will pass largely into the hands of Americans. If the terminus of the road is a point in Canada, the trade will be controlled by Canadians. This difference is of the utmost importance. It concerns not Victoria and Vancouver alone, but the whole Dominion. The enterprising people to the south of us have made all their arrangements to control the Yukon trade, and a part of those arrangements is the construction of one or more lines from the head of Lynn Canal to points on the Yukon waters. Let such lines be built and controlled by Americans, let them start from American cities and the trade of the Yukon will be almost wholly in the hands of Americans. It is the knowledge of this that has led to the agitation in British Columbia for an all-Canadian line. Every one who has come out to the Coast and looked into the matter for himself agrees with the people of British Columbia on this point. There is one exception, namely, Col. Denville and he has, or thinks he has, an interest in one of the enterprises for the tapping of the Yukon from an Alaskan point. In this matter his interests are those of the American cities that have been the rivals of the British Columbia cities in competition for the trade of the North. Every one else advocates an all-Canadian line. It is of the utmost importance that such a line shall be begun in time so as to render the construction of any line from the head of Lynn Canal unnecessary. The government of Canada could not afford to stand back and permit American capital to construct lines to the Yukon frontier, for if they were allowed to do that it would be hardly fair to refuse them permission to build further. Delay in the matter of railways to the Yukon ought to be out of the question, and the country, when it rightly understands the matter, will say that the government has done perfectly right in treating the case as one of emergency.

This does not touch the nature and amount of the subsidy. As we have already said, the contractors have taken a great risk, and the compensation allowed them therefor may or may not be excessive. Under the best system of calculating that can be devised this must remain an open question. We repeat that the people here on the Coast, who know the situation and who understand what a loss to the whole country delay will mean, are not disposed to listen with much patience to quibbling over details. They are rather disposed to say that contractors who come to their assistance in a struggle for commercial supremacy in a field which means wealth and prosperity to them, if they can control it, deserve liberal treatment, and if they are able to make a handsome profit out of their enterprise will not begrudge it to them.

Does the Citizen appreciate what the control of the trade of the Yukon means to Canada, and what its loss will signify? We can hardly believe it does, for if it did, it would approach the consideration of a question of this vital importance without partisanship. If it can be shown that the bonus granted is excessively large, let it be done, and we will all join in a demand for its reduction; but do not let Can-

GREAT BRITAIN'S BATTLE.

The position taken by Great Britain in the Orient has been received with a great variety of comment in the United States. A leading San Francisco paper said a few days ago that the impression prevailed in London, that the United States would sympathize with the British government in any attempt to resist schemes looking to the closing of China to the commerce of the world, but was without foundation in fact, as would be shown upon the firing of the first shot in defence of freedom of trade. The inference from the article was that the United States would take prompt steps to show friendliness to Russia or Germany or whoever the opponents of Great Britain might happen to be. There is an element in the American press which is phenomenally ignorant and phenomenally prejudiced. Like the Seattle morning paper, it supposes that the President is on the alert to do courteous things. The Colonist has all through the discussion taken the contrary view and insisted that the interests of Great Britain and the United States were identical in the Orient. At one time we thought, and so said, that the Washington administration was singularly unmindful of its duty in the premises; but there is reason to think this a mistake, and that in point of fact there is an understanding between London and Washington. A statement was made in London a day or two ago to that effect, and although it was hardly official, it bore some marks of authority. We find in the New York Commercial Advertiser, a paper supposed to be pretty close to the administration, an

article from which we quote below the closing paragraph. This article clearly shows which way the wind is blowing in influential circles in the United States: In this respect Great Britain is fighting commercial and industrial battles for the United States as well as herself. Every port she succeeds in opening to trade is a port opened to the United States. This is especially true of Eastern Asia, which lies nearer to the Western coast of the United States than to England herself. The time is not far distant when probably all of the principal industries of the Republic will be either compelled or in a position, as the iron and steel and the cotton manufacturing industries now are, to seek out for their products abroad, and Great Britain, by her resolute stand for free and equal opportunity in the markets of the Orient, is paving the way for their easy and rapid conquest by the United States.

THE STIKINE-TEELIN R.R.

Finally, one or two very important arguments for the early construction of the railway and the early establishment of a through all-Canadian route may be emphasized. Of course the point of overwhelming importance is that the trade shall be secured for Canada, and permanently settled in Canadian channels. There are, however, arguments of another kind that deserve consideration. We have already spent probably three or four hundred thousand dollars of public money in establishing government lines in the Yukon and, except better means of getting supplies into the country are provided, as well as more expeditious travelling facilities for the public officers and the police who must administer its affairs, it will take probably one million of dollars per annum to meet our responsibilities there, and the most imperative reasons, national as well as humanitarian, demand that we shall not shirk these responsibilities. Again, it is inevitable that many thousands of people will go into the Klondike during this summer, and if winter should fall upon that unhappy multitude with supplies short owing to the enormous difficulties of transportation, and any large number of human beings in want of food should be perished in that inhospitable land, the name of Canada would suffer and the government would receive unparagoned censure. Thousands, we repeat, are about to rush into the Klondike. Many of these, absorbed in the eager hunt for gold, will be careless about returning and careless to make adequate provision for a winter of whose terrible severities they know little or nothing. It is therefore provided that the railway must be completed by the 1st of September, and as navigation is open on Teelin Lake and the rivers to Dawson City up to November 1 there will be two months after the completion of the road to get supplies in to get the people out of the country. Here again the government is showing foresight and energy, and who knows but that terrible calamity will be averted. All fair critics will admit that the government is dealing with a problem of great gravity and difficulty, that it was thrust upon the ministers by a surprising and unexpected development in a region away beyond the lines of civilized communication, that Canadian trade ought to be held for the sacrifice of life can be taken, that we ought not to plunge into great new expenditures if they can be avoided, and under all the circumstances the country will probably agree that the government has met a hard situation with promptness, with energy, with admirable courage and with excellent business capacity.—Toronto Globe.

THE REGULATIONS MADE BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO TRAFFIC THROUGH ALASKA ARE VERY SATISFACTORY SO FAR AS THEY GO.

The regulations made by the United States government in regard to traffic through Alaska are very satisfactory so far as they go. If any person prefers to take an escort with him he may do so. We suppose that some of the transportation companies may adopt this course. In order to meet the provision as to bonding, we think it would be advisable for Victoria commercial houses to form a bonding company and send agents to Skagway, Dyea and Wrangell. Perhaps one will not be needed at the latter point. The arrangement for depositing duties to be refunded is the same as that made for the transportation of goods through Canada en route to Alaskan points. On the whole, this is quite satisfactory. We do not see how the United States government could be expected to have done anything more. The paragraph as to the free admission of articles required for the present comfort of passengers is quite liberal. There is nothing at all unreasonable in the regulations for the government of steamers on the Yukon. It never was claimed by any one in Canada that the right to the free navigation of the Yukon gave Canadians any right to do a coasting trade along that river where it flows through Alaska. The transfer to Canadian steamers at St. Michael's must be under the supervision of a customs house officer, but this must always be the case where foreign goods are transhipped. The new regulations will be a serious disappointment to those American papers that thought their government was about to make an exhibition of international boorishness. It is their promulgation that has led to the demand for the exclusion of Victoria agents from Seattle.

THE COLONIST THIS MORNING PUBLISHES IN FULL THE REGULATIONS RECENTLY APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL-IN-COUNCIL IN CONNECTION WITH PLACER MINING OPERATIONS IN THE PROVISIONAL DISTRICT OF THE YUKON, TOGETHER WITH THE LATEST MAP OF THE KLONDIKE DISTRICT PROPER.

Both of these will prove of great interest and value to prospectors whose eyes are turned northward. They have been sought in vain for some time, and will undoubtedly be preserved for reference by everyone with even remote intentions of trying his luck in the gold fields. To-day's paper is an admirable advertisement for Victoria. It should be sent out by every enterprising citizen who has outside connections—for it will do the town good. It contains what the intending miners want to see, and recipients of copies will not forget the senders.

Tax Rosland Miner is very properly in great glee over the announced intention of the War Eagle people to sink a shaft at once to the 2,000-ft. level. It is a great undertaking and speaks well for the confidence which the owners of this mine have in its wealth. The Miner says that a year from now should see Rosland producing more ore than any other mining camp in the world. This is strong language; but no one will say that it is unwarranted.

We must congratulate the Trout Lake Topic upon its humor. We hope it will let us have more of it. It is a capital topic to have a new feature introduced into political journalism. There is no malice in the Topic's fun, which makes it all the more enjoyable.

adians take up the battle of the American rivals of Canada, and plead for a policy that will lead to the construction of railways to take trade away from us. It is bad enough to permit Americans to come into the country and carry away all the gold they can find, without adding to this the policy of allowing them to capture all the trade.

The case is one in which it was necessary for the government to come to the assistance of the business men by adopting a policy that will secure the early construction of the railway. The Coast cities of Canada were handicapped in the struggle by the fact that all the transcontinental railway lines in the United States, all the newspapers, and many commercial organizations, were fighting them. Capital in large amounts and prejudice in immeasurable quantity were massed against them. They realized that there was only one way in which to keep what is theirs by right, and that was to secure the construction of a line of railway from the Stikine to Lake Teelin, which line can be reached in summer by steamers carrying the flag of Canada, and can later be extended to an open port in British Columbia, thereby securing for all time to come Canadian supremacy in Canadian territory. If there ever was a case for prompt action it was this one. If there ever was an emergency, one existed in this matter. The government has dealt with it promptly, and its promptness has evoked expression of congratulation on all sides. The British Columbia cities see, not only daylight ahead, but the rising of the full orb of prosperity. But while the first and most direct benefits will be felt in this province, the secondary and greatest advantage will be to the east of the Dominion, for the manufacturing establishments of the East and the farm lands of the prairie region will be called upon to supply most of the products that will be needed in the Golden North. Let the details of the contract be criticized as much as may be needed to make their exact nature known; let them be altered if they are unduly favorable to the contractors; but let no one say that an emergency does not exist.

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THE SEATTLE TIMES PRONOUNCES THE POST-INTELLIGENCER'S DEMAND FOR A PROHIBITORY LICENSE AGAINST THE AGENTS OF VICTORIA MERCHANTS AND TRANSPORTATION LINES "PEANUT BUSINESS," AND SAYS THAT IF SEATTLE WITH HER SPLENDID ADVANTAGES CANNOT HOLD HER OWN IN A FAIR FIELD SHE DESERVES TO BE BEATEN.

The Seattle Times pronounces the Post-Intelligencer's demand for a prohibitory license against the agents of Victoria merchants and transportation lines "peanut business," and says that if Seattle with her splendid advantages cannot hold her own in a fair field she deserves to be beaten. This has a manly ring about it; but the Post-Intelligencer has done incalculable harm to Seattle already. It has made the city the laughing-stock of the country.

IF ANYONE EVER TOLD ANYBODY THAT WHEN A MAN OBTAINED A LICENSE AT DAWSON CITY HE HAD TO RETURN TO VICTORIA TO REGISTER HIS CLAIM, AS THE SEATTLE TIMES INTIMATES SOMEONE DID, HE TOLD WHAT WAS NOT TRUE.

If anyone ever told anybody that when a man obtained a license at Dawson City he had to return to Victoria to register his claim, as the Seattle Times intimates someone did, he told what was not true. But everyone who goes to Yukon will not want to go to Dawson City, and the great majority will not go near that place. And if a man were at Dawson City he could not get a license, for there are none there, and there will be none there for several months yet.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

The Canadian Press. The Stikine-Teelin R.R. Finally, one or two very important arguments for the early construction of the railway and the early establishment of a through all-Canadian route may be emphasized. Of course the point of overwhelming importance is that the trade shall be secured for Canada, and permanently settled in Canadian channels. There are, however, arguments of another kind that deserve consideration. We have already spent probably three or four hundred thousand dollars of public money in establishing government lines in the Yukon and, except better means of getting supplies into the country are provided, as well as more expeditious travelling facilities for the public officers and the police who must administer its affairs, it will take probably one million of dollars per annum to meet our responsibilities there, and the most imperative reasons, national as well as humanitarian, demand that we shall not shirk these responsibilities. Again, it is inevitable that many thousands of people will go into the Klondike during this summer, and if winter should fall upon that unhappy multitude with supplies short owing to the enormous difficulties of transportation, and any large number of human beings in want of food should be perished in that inhospitable land, the name of Canada would suffer and the government would receive unparagoned censure. Thousands, we repeat, are about to rush into the Klondike. Many of these, absorbed in the eager hunt for gold, will be careless about returning and careless to make adequate provision for a winter of whose terrible severities they know little or nothing. It is therefore provided that the railway must be completed by the 1st of September, and as navigation is open on Teelin Lake and the rivers to Dawson City up to November 1 there will be two months after the completion of the road to get supplies in to get the people out of the country. Here again the government is showing foresight and energy, and who knows but that terrible calamity will be averted. All fair critics will admit that the government is dealing with a problem of great gravity and difficulty, that it was thrust upon the ministers by a surprising and unexpected development in a region away beyond the lines of civilized communication, that Canadian trade ought to be held for the sacrifice of life can be taken, that we ought not to plunge into great new expenditures if they can be avoided, and under all the circumstances the country will probably agree that the government has met a hard situation with promptness, with energy, with admirable courage and with excellent business capacity.—Toronto Globe.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Value Even in a Mosquito.—"Everything on earth has its mission." "How do you think more kindly of flies?"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Transferring an Odour.—Maud—"That was broken." "Is she a good cook?" "Oh, very much." "Is she a good cook?" "No, I can't say she does anything very well. But I must give her credit for having too much sense to try."—Washington Post.

Playing for Safety.—"I guess," said Maud, thoughtfully, "that I won't play anything but classical music hereafter." "But great many people don't enjoy it," replied Maud. "I know it. But they have to say it good, because they don't know when I make mistakes or not."—Washington Star.

Two Proposals.—Mrs. Melnotte (reading) "Manfred impulsively flung himself at her feet, and with his hand pressed upon his heart, and his eyes aglow with that fierce light of perfect love, swore that he never would rise until he rose with her." "How do you like it?" "That is beautiful! It so reminds of the time when Henry proposed to me. This is what Mrs. Melnotte said to me. I hit her noses together."—Boston Transcript.

Seeing that the United States government is so very particular about Canadian vessels being obliged to carry customs escorts or put up bonds whenever they pass through the territorial waters of the United States, how would it do for Canada to reciprocate and require that every United States vessel passing through the territorial waters of Canada should first report at the nearest customs house and take an escort on board? All the north-bound steamers are in the territorial waters of Canada from the time they enter the Gulf of Georgia until they reach Prince of Wales Island. Why not oblige them to enter at Victoria or Vancouver and take on an escort?

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THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT. Opposition Developing to Government's Action as to Railway Monopoly. Drummond County Railway Be the Subject of Parliamentary Investigation. Chignecto Ship Railway Killed—Mr. Scrivener Re-proffered Honour.

From Our Own Correspondent. OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—In piercing winter weather the third session of Parliament opened this afternoon in the Senate chamber, the largest ever witnessed, ladies dressed decollete having for lack of accommodations, Lord Aberdeen's arrival and Dandrand was introduced senator. Among the dignitaries coming out strongly against the concession granted by the government to Mackenzie & Mann, Mackenzie, Mr. Lash, Q.C. Member Manitoba and the Territories are a specially unit in their opposition to monopoly clause and will stress insist upon its being modified. The Montreal Gazette, the Conservative newspaper of Canada, comes out strongly against the concession granted by the government to Mackenzie & Mann, Mackenzie, Mr. Lash, Q.C. Member Manitoba and the Territories are a specially unit in their opposition to monopoly clause and will stress insist upon its being modified. 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The Colonist.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1892.

Published Every Monday and Thursday

by The Colonial Printing and Publishing Company, Limited

W. H. ELLIS, MANAGER.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST.

Published Every Day except Monday

Per year, postage free to any part of Can-

ada, \$10.00. Parts of a year at the same rate.

Per week, if delivered, 20

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per year, postage free to any part of the

Dominion or the United States, \$15.00

Six months, 8.00. Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly

advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ISOLATED COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS, as dis-

tinguished from everything of a transient char-

acter—that is to say, advertising referring to

ships, Marine and Manufacturing Busi-

ness, Government and Land Notices—published

at the following rates, per line, solid nonpareil.

First insertion, 10 cents; second, 7.50; and

third, 5.00. Subsequent insertions, 2.50. The

duration of publication to be specified at

the time of ordering advertisements.

More than one insertion, and not more than

one month, 60 cents.

More than one week and not more than one

month, 40 cents.

Not more than one week, 10 cents.

No advertisement under this classification in-

serted for less than \$2.50, and accepted other-

wise for every day insertion.

Theoretical advertisements, 10 cents per line

each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific

instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration

of special period will be charged as if con-

tinued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly

contracts.

Wholesale Advertisements—Ten cents a line

solid nonpareil, each insertion. No adver-

tisements inserted for less than \$2.

Transient Advertisements—For line solid non-

pareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subse-

quent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Adver-

tisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per

line each insertion. No advertisement inserted

for less than \$1.50.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral

notices, 50 cents extra.

Where out is inserted they must be ALL

SENT—NOT MENTIONED ON WORD.

VANCOUVER:

Branch Office of THE COLONIST, 602 Hastings

street, A. GOODMAN, Agent.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Mr. J. Lowles, M.P., of London, who

has been spending a week in Victoria

and went East this morning, is a very

ardent advocate of Imperial federation.

He has the advantage of having visited

all parts of the British Empire and of

being very closely in touch with the senti-

ment of the artisan class in Great Brit-

ain. He frequently addresses audiences

numbering many thousands in London

and other great centres of population in

England, being a graceful and forceful

speaker. These qualifications entitle

him to speak with a large measure of

authority, and when he states that the

movement for a closer connection be-

tween the several sections of the Empire

is gaining such strength that he expects

within the next two or three years to see

a radical change in the relation of the

Colonies and the Mother Country, even

if it is necessary to make some change in

the fiscal arrangements of the latter, his

opinion will be received with a great

deal of interest.

Undoubtedly the Imperial sentiment

is growing in the Empire, although, of

course, we do not mean anything resem-

bling what is known as Imperialism in

Continental Europe. The movement

has no direct connection with personal

attachment to the Empress-Queen, al-

though undoubtedly her influence and the

high personal regard felt for her by the

citizens of the Empire everywhere fur-

nish a stimulus to it. Indeed it is not

easy to measure the full effect of Her

Majesty's prestige and popularity in

this regard. Britons are supposed to be

nothing if not severely practical, and the

last thing they will plead guilty to is

that they are at all influenced by senti-

ment; but when we get down to the

bottom of the matter there are probably

no people in the world who are more

swayed than they by intangible con-

siderations. It is true that there is

always a practical side to their senti-

mentality, but the whole policy of the

Empire is shaped and controlled by tra-

ditions of the glory of the race, by its

love of freedom, by its determination to

have fair play, and last, but by no means

east, by the fact the Crown, as worn by

Her Majesty, is the symbol of the broad-

est democracy the world has ever seen.

This being the case, we cannot say how

large a part the personal affection of the

British people for their Sovereign may

not have played in bringing about the

strong feeling for Imperial consolidation

now apparent in every land over which

the Union Jack waves.

There are unquestionably many

reasons why the component parts of the

Empire should become more closely as-

sociated. The Empire is a world within

itself. There is no climate unrepresented

in its vast domain. There is scarcely a

family of mankind that does not contri-

bute something to the hundreds of mil-

lions going to make up its population.

All the great religions stand on an equal

basis beneath the folds of its flag. And

over and through it all, permeating it

like a subtle current, giving it life and

energy, is that marvellous system of

jurisprudence known as the Common

Law of England, than which there is

nothing ever devised by the ingenuity

and wisdom of mankind better fitted to

preserve to each individual the fullest

degree of freedom consistent with the

welfare of the community. As firm as

it is elastic, and as elastic as the require-

ments of such a diversity of peoples, re-

ligions and localities and of such a mag-

nificent consolidation of power de-

mand, it is upon the Common

Law of England that the glorious

superstructure known as the

British Empire rests. That it will con-

tinue to endure we may well believe, for

it rests upon principles that are eternal.

In speaking thus, we recognize how

easy it is to be carried away by words;

we do not forget how large a part asso-

ciations, education and prejudices play

in forming an opinion. But we only say

what others say of our institutions. The

best minds in all the countries of the

world have united in placing the British

system of law in the very first place

among the systems in vogue, and as con-

taining within it the results of the ripe

experience of centuries. In it we find

the best that was contained in that re-

markable system known as the Mosaic

law. It gathered from the Romans—the

greatest self-governing race of ancient

times—all that was worth preserving.

The hardy sons of the North added to it

that intense appreciation of individual

liberty, which was strengthened by the

salt winds of sub-Arctic seas. We shall

never know how much the empi-

re-builders of to-day owe to prophets

and teachers of Israel, the tribunes

of Rome and the Vikings of the

North Atlantic. In this respect

there is a sharp contrast between the

British constitution using that word in

its broadest sense, and the constitu-

tion of such nations as Russia and China.

These countries, like India before its

conquest by Great Britain, developed

their polity from within themselves,

China was for centuries hemmed in first

by her isolation and later by her prej-

udices; Russia was almost as much cut

off from everything that tends to the

development of national institutions upon

broad and enduring foundations. The

great difference resulting from the dif-

ferent causes in operation is recognized

by all competent authorities, no matter

of what nationality. Perhaps the great-

est compliment of all paid to the British

people is the admission by men of the

type of Emilio Castellar, of Spain, that

there is no other nationality capable of

so high a degree of self-government as

that enjoyed by citizens of our Empire.

A closer union will come. How it will

come, we do not profess to foresee, or

when it will come. If we may speak

from the experience of the past, we

would say that it will come when and

how we least expect.

THE YUKON IN THE EAST.

The Toronto Globe urges the mer-

chants and manufacturers of the East to

help Victoria and Vancouver fight the

battle of commercial supremacy in the

Yukon. This is welcome, if some-

what late in arriving. It would have

come with a better grace if we had re-

ceived such encouragement before polit-

ical exigency compelled the Globe to take

up the fight—that is, if it had not been

delayed until after the contract for the

railway had been agreed upon. But bet-

ter late than never; better words of

warm friendship, even if there is a sus-

picion of political partisanship about

them, than the indifference that has

characterized our Eastern contem-

poraries on this great question.

We think that the whole country is

now very fully aroused as to the neces-

sity of protecting Canadian interests in

the Yukon. Hon. Mr. Sifton has gone

to great pains to qualify himself to deal

intelligently with the subject. Hon.

Mr. Blair has examined into the

subject with much care. Sir Charles

Tapper and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper

both know, from observations on the

ground and from having been in the

closest contact with the people of the

Coast, what those most directly inter-

ested feel is necessary to be done. Our

own representatives are in touch with

the requirements of the case, and all of

them are personally interested in seeing

that nothing shall be left undone that

will advance Canadian interests in the

Golden North. We look forward to the

legislation of the coming session, on

subjects pertaining to the Yukon, with

great interest, and scarcely less so to the

discussions which will take place in

parliament upon them, for these will do

much to make the situation clear on

both sides of the international bound-

ary.

THE OPENING OF

THE LEGISLATURE.

The opening of the legislature is like-

ly to attract very many people to Vic-

toria, and it would be a good thing to

have some preparations made for the

proper entertainment of visitors, and

making the city a little more attrac-

tive than usual. Everybody is so busy that

perhaps a suggestion of the appointment

of a committee by a meeting of citizens,

to devise some way of specially marking

the occasion, may not be entirely ac-

ceptable; but if the thing can be done

successfully, it ought to be done.

The occasion is one of very great sig-

nificance to Victoria. Undoubtedly the

erection of the splendid building, that

risks on the shore of James Bay, has set

at rest the question of removing the

present course of events justifies the

action of the ministry in order-

ing the erection of the structure. The

province of British Columbia is yet

in the infancy of its development, but

every year brings new evidence that its

future progress will not be confined to

any one locality. We know now that

the northern section will grow to as

great prominence as any other part of

its vast area; and this being the case,

Victoria seems to be the one place in all

the province where the capital should be

permanently located. We think the

citizens could well afford to devise some

means of testifying their satisfaction at

the question being removed from the

field of agitation.

We have no special suggestion to make,

and only mention the subject in order

that people may have it in mind. If