

## Mandarins Executed

### Officials Implicated in the Massacre at Tsi Ming Have Been Punished.

### Chinese Evade All Attempts of Allies to Engage Them in Battle.

(Associated Press.)  
London, Dec. 4.—A special dispatch from Nan Kow Pass, dated November 29, says the Kaligin expedition was a failure, the Chinese evading all attempts to engage them. The towns on the route were occupied unopposed, and the Chinese captured the baggage of the retreating Chinese force at Swen Hsu Su, killed thirty of its guard and secured 20,000 taels.

Three mandarins, instigators of the massacres of converts at Tsi Ming, and twenty-three Boxers were executed, but the Germans generally ignored evidences of anti-foreign activity.

There are continuous disturbances in the interior, where a bad impression has been made by the excessive withdrawal of foreign troops, and the complacency of the missionaries. The missionaries anticipate a renewal of the outrages.

### Germans Killed.

Shanghai, Dec. 4.—It is reported in Tien Tsin that the Germans lost 20 killed and many wounded west of Pao Ting Fu, where they were attacked by twenty-five hundred Boxers.

A quantity of loose powder exploded in the last arsenal occupied by the Russians. It is supposed the explosion was caused by two Chinese, who were smoking. Both Chinese were killed. The shock was felt at Tien Tsin, four miles distant.

### Will Be Decapitated.

Tien Tsin, Dec. 3.—Lan Wen Huan, the author of the outrages on the Pao Ting Fu missionaries, was executed today, and was paraded through Victoria road in a cart under a strong German guard previous to being handed over to the provisional government for decapitation.

### May Make a Stand.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—A dispatch from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, at Peking, December 3rd, says that the able force of Chinese regulars has taken up a position at Bang Chow, to the westward of Tien Tsin, and that two detachments of troops from Tien Tsin commanded by Col. Lohscheidt and Major Falkenhan are proceeding against the Chinese.

## MESSAGES EN ROUTE.

### Proposed to Supply Travellers With News by Wireless Telegraphy While on the Voyage to Australia.

(Associated Press.)  
London, Dec. 4.—It is reported that Senator Marconi is arranging to put up wireless telegraph stations along the route from Great Britain to Australia to enable voyagers to send and receive messages throughout the trip.

It is stated that negotiations are proceeding for the necessary rights at Papeete Point, The Lizard, Ushant, Cape Finisterre, Gibraltar, Malta, Algiers, Sardinia, Sicily, Greece, Alexandria, Aden, the Canary Islands and Australian points.

The promoters predict that they will be able to transmit telegrams at the rate of two pence a word.

## JAP STABBED

### In a Nanaimo Boarding House—Several Broke Quarantine.

(Special to the Times.)  
Nanaimo, Dec. 5.—Wagasawa, one of the forty quarantined Japs in a Fraser street boarding house, attacked Nickasa, another Jap, during a quarrel about money last night, and stabbed him twice with a Japanese dirk. Nickasa was killed immediately. The Japs in the house realized the serious character of the crime they broke quarantine, scaling the fences and disappearing in the darkness in spite of the guard's attempts to stop them. Wagasawa is believed to have come to Chemainus, where there is a big colony of Japs. A city police officer went down this morning to search for him. It is learned the Japanese here had laid a plan to break quarantine last night, but Wagasawa's act hastened the execution.

The City of Nanaimo took nearly 200 passengers this morning to Union, all of whom had to be vaccinated. Dr. Duncan and Chief Crossan put up a record for quick vaccination.

### Japs Captured.

Nanaimo, Dec. 5.—Wagasawa was captured by the police at Wellington after a hot chase. All the Japanese who broke quarantine have been re-captured and returned to the boarding house.

## HEAVY LIABILITIES.

(Associated Press.)  
Chicago, Dec. 4.—Liabilities amounting to \$300,000 were scheduled in a petition in bankruptcy proceedings yesterday by Louis H. Hanger, general superintendent of the Armour Glue Works at the stock yards. He had no available assets. The debts were contracted at Pittsburg in 1890, while the millowner was connected with the William Foster Glue Co.

## EX-CONVICT ARRESTED.

### He Had Forty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Jewels Concealed About His Person.

(Associated Press.)  
Chicago, Dec. 4.—A special to the Record from El Paso, Texas, says: "Maurio Divano, who has served terms in the prison of Barcelona, Spain, and in Italy, and is wanted at Havana, was arrested last night on a Mexican Central passenger train. When arrested the man had \$40,000 worth of diamonds and other jewels concealed about his person. He was disguised as a ranchero, and when taken into custody by the Juarez chief of police, offered to give up everything he possessed as ransom to secure his liberty."

## STRATHOONA'S RESIDENCES.

(Associated Press.)  
Montreal, Dec. 4.—It was learned here today that Lord Strathcona had purchased a second residence in London. The property is on Grosvenor Square. This would make seven residences. His Lordship possesses, namely, two in London, one in Scotland, Knebworth, Stevenage (Hertfordshire), one in Montreal, one in Winnipeg and one in Port, N. S.

## EATEN BY A PANTHER.

### Horrible Death of An Eight-Year-Old Girl.

(Associated Press.)  
Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 4.—A Cartwright, Wis., special to the Times says: "An eight-year-old daughter of C. F. Riley, a farmer, living about 16 miles from here in the Mad Brook settlement, was carried away recently by a huge panther and devoured."

"The girl was walking along the road near the farm when the beast sprang from the woods, and taking the girl in his huge jaws, carried her into a swamp, where she met a horrible death, being torn limb from limb. The remains were gathered up and buried."

"The community has organized a panther hunt, and the farmers will not lay aside their guns until the brute shall be exterminated. Since they started on a panther, a man ten feet from tip to tip, has been shot, and two other large ones have been seen."

## A Tory Lie Nailed

### Another Attempt Has Been Made to Stir Up the Race Feeling.

### Distorted Report of Hon. J. I. Tarte's Speech Published in Conservative Press.

(Special to the Times.)  
Ottawa, Dec. 5.—Hon. J. I. Tarte, telegraphed from Montreal to-day as follows:

"The report of my speech in St. Mary's as published in Tory newspapers is just as much a fabrication as the bogus Globe was. I never said or never hinted that French-Canadians should unite against the Anglo-Saxons. I said that unfortunately our opponents were continuing the kind of warfare that they had conducted against us during the last campaign. I added that if the Liberal party in Ontario were strongly organized, as we are here, the appeals to passions and prejudices would not have the same effect as they have."

"Referring to difficulties that are existing between the French-Canadians and some of the Irish bishops in the United States, I said that the duty of two million French-Canadians in this country was to help their brethren on the other side of the line in their endeavors to maintain their language and their rights. Tory reports have distorted that part of my speech, and made me say that the French-Canadians should unite against Anglo-Saxons of this country. No doubt that my speech was distorted, as it has been, in view of the bye-elections that are going on in British Columbia just now."

(Signed) J. ISRAEL TARTE.

## NICARAGUAN ROUTE

### Favored By the Isthmian Canal Commission in Report to Congress.

(Associated Press.)  
Washington, Dec. 4.—The report of the Isthmian canal commission, submitted by the president to congress yesterday, gives as the unanimous conclusion of that body that "the most practicable and feasible route for an Isthmian canal, under the control, management and ownership of the United States, is that known as the Nicaraguan route."

The commission estimates the cost of this route at \$200,540,000.

## The Boers Retired

### Knox Fought All Day on Sunday With Part of Dewet's Force.

### The Burghers Were Evidently Making For Cape Colony.

(Associated Press.)  
London, Dec. 4.—General Kitchener reports from South Africa that the mounted troops of General Knox were engaged all day long on Sunday with part of General Dewet's forces north of Bethulie.

The Boers, he adds, were headed off, and retired in a northeasterly direction. Canadian Nurses.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—In answer to inquiries made by the militia authorities as to when the Canadian nurses in South Africa are to return, Col Otter says he left them at Pretoria, and has not heard of them since.

### Kruger and the Czar.

Paris, Dec. 4.—"It is probable," says a special dispatch from Cologne, "that Mr. Kruger will meet Emperor Nicholas at Nice or another watering place, where the Czar's physicians have advised him to go for his convalescence."

Will Not Be Received.

Paris, Dec. 3.—Emperor William's refusal to receive Mr. Kruger has caused general surprise here.

A special dispatch from Cologne says Mr. Kruger, after he had received Emperor William's telegram, spoke as follows to a deputation styled "Friends of the Boers": "I hope with all my heart that the circumstances which prevent His Majesty from receiving me to-day will become more favorable later. I shall never cease to have confidence in the spirit of justice of the Emperor, who, without knowing me, sent me four years ago significant encouragement. I shall stay some time at the Hague and will then renew my request, and this time the Emperor will not refuse."

Mr. Kruger was very sad and afterwards retired to his apartments in tears.

### Resolution of Sympathy.

Washington, Dec. 3.—A resolution in behalf of ex-President Kruger was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts. It recites: "Whereas, the heroic struggle made by the Boer republics to maintain their existence has excited the sympathy of the whole world, therefore be it resolved, That the House of Representatives do obtain the assistance of the civilized nations of the world in securing peace and proper terms of settlement between Great Britain and the Boer republics, and in deserving of the praise and sympathy of the American people."

### Proceeds to Holland.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—Mr. Kruger has abandoned his proposed visit to Berlin, owing to the refusal of the German government to receive him. Mr. Kruger will proceed to Holland, he is reported to have said.

The Emperor's indignation was conveyed to Mr. Kruger by the German envoy at Luxembourg, who arrived at Cologne to-day.

The government's curt and decisive intimation that Emperor William would not be able to receive Mr. Kruger has created a profound impression throughout the Boer settlements in the vicinity of Dominion, and reports the Quakers in good condition. They are housed in comfortable and substantial dwellings, all of which are neat and surprisingly clean.

About forty pastors of different churches in the city met in the Methodist Book Room yesterday, and held a service of prayer for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit in Toronto, the wakening of business men to a sense of their spiritual needs, and a special blessing from God upon their efforts to awaken a revival of religious feeling in the city. Rev. Dr. Parsons, who returned from Coburg, said there had been a remarkable revival there, and said letters he had received made it plain that the fire of religious fervor was breaking out all over Canada.

Montreal, Dec. 4.—Another Conservative candidate has dropped out of the provincial fight in the person of E. E. Norman. Three others, still electing Mr. Cook, Liberal, by acclamation. This makes thirty-five Liberals elected by acclamation in Quebec.

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Toronto, Dec. 4.—It was stated in political circles last evening that W. F. Maclean, M. P. elect, has abandoned all idea of seeking the leadership at present, and that E. F. Clarke, M. P. elect, will probably be the Ontario leader.

It is learned that the apparent stalling out of Clarke Wallace by Sir Charles Tupper, who invited him to take part in British Columbia, was not intended as a slight upon Mr. Clarke, who also received the invitation, but could not comply.

The friends of Hon. A. S. Hardy, ex-premier of Ontario, have contributed a handsome sum as a practical token of their appreciation of his public services. The presentation will be made to Mr. Hardy here on Thursday.

The names of Senator Cox, J. W. Flavelle, J. L. Spink and W. A. E. Massey are said to be connected with a syndicate seeking to get control of the bakery industry of the city.

A Winnipeg dispatch to the Globe says: J. W. Turill, of Ottawa, commissioner of Dominion Lands, has returned from the Donohoe settlements in the vicinity of Yorkton, and reports the Quakers in good condition. They are housed in comfortable and substantial dwellings, all of which are neat and surprisingly clean.

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### FATAL EXPLOSION.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—A corrected list of the casualties in the explosion last evening of a boiler in the lighting and heating plant of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway shows six dead and sixteen injured, five of whom probably will die. Hugh McGregor was added to-day to the list of dead.

## Prince and Canadians

### He Adds His Quota of Praise For Their Gallantry in South Africa.

### The Kaiser Refuses to Receive Mr. Kruger—Czar May Also Decline.

(Associated Press.)  
London, Dec. 3.—Returning members of the Royal Canadian Regiment and the composite regiment of the Household Cavalry were inspected this afternoon by the Prince of Wales at the Albany street barracks. Many other illustrious personages were present. The Canadian officers were introduced to the Prince, who heartily welcomed them. He said it had been a great satisfaction to him to hear how gallantly they had fought, and he mourned with them the loss of many of their brave comrades. The Prince said he remembered with the greatest pleasure his visit to Canada. The spectators at the function were warmly enthusiastic.

The Manchester Guardian to-day says it understands Queen Victoria has decided to confer a dukedom on Lord Roberts and that parliament will be asked to vote him £100,000.

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## Murdered For Money

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### He Was Known to Carry a Large Sum of Money About With Him—Murderer Escaped.

(Associated Press.)  
Wakefield, Mass., Dec. 4.—A number of sharp pistol shots in quick succession last night sent the wife of John Crowell, of this town, flying from her house to the barn, where she found her husband writhing on the floor moaning: "His has gone, and my pocketbook with him." Fifteen minutes after Mr. Crowell died from the effects of two bullet wounds over the heart. Mr. Crowell recently sold out his coffee and tea trade, and had carried the money about with him.

Later Mrs. Crowell said that she was never reached the barn within a minute after the shots were fired, yet there was no sign of the murderer. Neighbors, who heard Mrs. Crowell's shrieks, searched the neighborhood, and found a seven-chambered revolver with five empty shells in it and a whiskey bottle. The police throughout this section have turned to work on the case.

### Shot Near the Heart.

Wakefield, Mass., Dec. 4.—The opinion was expressed to-day by many who had known the man that he had committed suicide on account of financial losses, due to the expense involved in trying to find a fortune which he believed to exist in England. The police later in the day announced that Mr. Crowell's pocketbook was in Crowell's clothing. It contained four dollars. After the autopsy Medical Examiner Jack expressed the opinion that the case was one of murder. At least one of the shots had been fired from a distance as a bullet had been found in the trousers, which had not even scarred the body. The only other shot which struck Crowell hit him just below the heart, coming out near the spine.

HARD ON M'KINLEY.

(Associated Press.)  
London, Dec. 4.—"Mercifully," says the "Pain" (Gazette), "not even the condescensions Hunter has called the full fifteen columns of President McKinley's message. This was wise, since no English paper could possibly have printed it, to the necessary exclusion from its pages of other things that really do stir the great heart of the people."

The Globe airs the ultra-jingoistic opinions of which it has almost a monopoly. Taking for its text the reference to the Isthmian canal, it declares that Washington is "not entitled to override our treaty and secured rights in any part of Central America, except with the consent of our government. The Hay-Panama compromise goes farther in extreme conciliation and represents this country's very last word, and the United States must either accept the proposition as it stands, or abide by the ruling of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, however embarrassing its provisions may be to American imperialism."

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Re-Engaged Dewet

Knox Drove The Forces of Wily Boer Leader From Their Position.

Mr Chamberlain's Speech to the Canadians at the House of Commons.

London, Dec. 5.—The following from Lord Kitchener, dated Bloemfontein, December 5th, has been received at the war office: "Gen. Knox re-engaged Dewet near Bethulle, on the Smithfield road, yesterday. He drove the enemy from all their positions before dark, when they retreated northward. "Col. Pieter assisted by a turning movement on Knox's left." Lord Kitchener reports also several minor affairs.

The Canadians. London, Dec. 5.—When the Canadians visited the Houses of Parliament to-day they were received by the deputy sergeant-at-arms in state. The soldiers were conducted to historic Westminster hall, where Howard Vincent, M.P., explained some of the memorable scenes in British history enacted there. On Mr. Chamberlain's arrival, Col. Otter called for three cheers for Chamberlain, which were given with a will.

Mr. Chamberlain's introductions, said he felt deeply this honor, and added: "We all feel great appreciation of your splendid patriotism in coming to help the Mother Country at a time of a great national crisis. The reports of your doings from the seat of war filled us all with pride. But not alone do we value your material support. Of almost equal importance was your moral support, because it taught us to work at large as any great national crisis the Empire presents a united front to any and all eyes. "We can rely upon that in the future as in the past, and in the name of the House of Commons, I bid you a cordial welcome." (Loud cheers.)

Gilbert Parker was present and many other members. Mr. Edward Blake was absent. Mr. Chamberlain personally conducted the contingent through the corridors and house, commenting on the status of William Pitt, Edward Burke and others, and explaining the mode of procedure in a most genial and friendly way.

At the entrance to the House of Lords, the Canadians were met by three ex-governors, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Aberdeen and the Duke of Argyll, and by Lord Tweedmouth and others. The Canadians were seated on each side of the Lord Chancellor's sacred woolsack in the Lords, and listened to cordial speeches by Lord Lansdowne and Lord Aberdeen. Col. Otter replied, making the first speech any Canadian layman ever made in the gilded chamber.

The officers of the contingent lunched with the Duke and Duchess of Argyll at Kensington Palace.

To-morrow the Canadians will visit Brighton, as guests of the government, for a little sea air, after the ceaseless junketings.

On the Way Home. Durban, Dec. 5.—Lord Roberts, who has arrived here, was accorded a tumultuous reception. Members of the Association dragged his carriage to the town hall. The streets were profusely decorated and crowded to suffocation. Numerous addresses were presented to the field marshal.

Durban, Dec. 6.—Lord Roberts, on board the Canada, has started for Cape-town. He was given an enthusiastic send-off. All of the ships in the harbor were decorated with flags.

Prior to his departure Lord Roberts made a speech, during the course of which he adjured his hearers to hold out the hand of fellowship to those who had not been their enemies. "When blessed peace is restored," said the Field Marshal, "I will tell them that we are all in one country, that we have one interest and that we honor them. They have been fighting for a wrong cause, having been induced to do so by their misguided leaders. Nevertheless, we honor them for their fight for the liberty we ourselves so thoroughly believe in, and now in the spirit of liberty, truth, justice and freedom we are prepared to extend the privileges which every Englishman values to those who have been fighting against us."

Left for the Hague. Cologne, Dec. 6.—Mr. Kruger started for the Hague on a special train at 10 o'clock this morning.

Dutch Sympathy. The Hague, Dec. 6.—At the opening of the second chamber to-day President J. G. Gleichen said: "President Kruger arrives here to-day. He will take up his residence here. I take the occasion to propose that the chamber authorize me to welcome, in its name, the President to our country, and offer him an expression of our cordial sympathy." The proposal was adopted amid cheers and bravos.

Afrikaner Congress. Worcester, Cape Colony, Dec. 6.—The attendance at the Afrikaner congress to-day is very large. The hotels are filled to their capacity.

The Afrikaners ridicule the idea of trouble. They say they can air their grievances without resorting to violence. They are greatly incensed at the posting of guns in position, commanding the meeting place. The slopes surrounding the town are crowded with artillery and troops, while cannon have been posted on Gallow's Hill and Prospect Hill.

THE BEST PLASTER. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back or pains in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. One application gives relief. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents.

THE NEW COMMANDER.

Rear-Admiral Bickford Arrived at Halifax To-Day.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 5.—The Allan liner Parisian, with Rear-Admiral Bickford, who is going to Esquimaux to take command of the British Pacific squadron, arrived here this morning. Admiral Bickford is accompanied by Paymaster R. Clutsonbaker, R. N.; W. R. Hodder, R. N.; H. W. Woodward, R. N.; Capt. C. R. Keppel.

The Parisian was delayed 28 hours by the cyclone and the final capture of two of the robbers by the crew and passengers of the car, and came near ending in a lynching. Two hours later three men tried to hold up a car on West Fortieth avenue. The car was chased two blocks by the bandits, who fired several shots after it, but the driver, whipping up his horses, escaped.

BOLD ROBBERS. Two Attempts Made to Hold Up Cars in Chicago. (Associated Press.) Chicago, Dec. 6.—Two attempts were made to hold up cars on the west side last night. The first was productive of a fight and the final capture of two of the robbers by the crew and passengers of the car, and came near ending in a lynching. Two hours later three men tried to hold up a car on West Fortieth avenue. The car was chased two blocks by the bandits, who fired several shots after it, but the driver, whipping up his horses, escaped.

SHOT FOUR MEN. Platt Centre, Neb., Dec. 6.—The prompt arrival of Sheriff Birnes and four deputies, summoned from Columbus, prevented lynching as the culmination of a series of bloody affairs here yesterday. The town is greatly excited.

W. J. Gentleman, a wealthy stockman, who caused the trouble, held the entire village at bay and shot four men, one of whom may die. Gentleman, inspired by a grudge over a cattle suit several months ago, attacked Martin Burns, a farmer, on the street. Infuriated after the fight, Gentleman secured a shotgun and went in search of his enemies. He entered a "blacksmith" shop of S. Ojset and shot the owner, Marshal Hayes, and there drew a revolver and shot into the crowd that had gathered, and Henry Langer and Robert were badly wounded. The sheriff and four deputies arrived from Columbus in response to urgent summons, and the prisoner was spirited away in a carriage.

Nicaraguan Railway. Managua, Nicaragua, Nov. 13.—Preliminary survey work has been begun by engineers on the proposed line to connect Matagalpa with the National railroad at Momotombo, a distance of about 80 miles. This projected line, when complete, will give the large coffee growing departments of Matagalpa and Jinotega lower rates and quicker transportation for coffee crops.

The re-election of President McKinley has been accepted by the Nicaraguan peoples as favorable to the progress of this country. The great hope of the people is that he will favor the Nicaraguan canal, and that the construction will begin during the early part of his next term.

HAY-PAUNCEPOTE TREATY. Washington, Dec. 5.—The Hay-Pouncepote treaty concerning the Nicaragua canal was the subject of a few minutes' consideration to-day by the senate committee on foreign relations, which committee has charge of the treaty in the Senate. The treaty already has been reported by the committee, and it was therefore only taken up in an informal way and for discussion only.

No conclusion was possible except to decide to press the question in the Senate, and there was substantial agreement upon the wisdom of this policy.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE. Montreal, Dec. 5.—A Lansing, Mich., dispatch says the smallpox situation in that state is getting worse. The outbreak has occurred at Custer, where seventy out of eight hundred inhabitants are down with the disease. Twenty cases are reported at Scottsville, a few miles distant. The disease at first was thought to be chickenpox, and was allowed to spread.

AFRICAN LIQUOR TRAFFIC. Washington, Dec. 5.—The senate commission on foreign relations to-day granted a hearing to the representatives of several temperance and reform associations in support of the treaty providing for the control of the liquor traffic in Africa.

THE CZAR. (Associated Press.) Livadia, Dec. 6.—The following bulletin was issued this morning by the Czar's physicians: "The Czar slept well all night long. His general condition and spirits are very good. His temperature and pulse are normal."

OPERATION ON THE POPE. (Associated Press.) Rome, Dec. 6.—The Messenger says to-day that Dr. Mazzoni, the Pope's physician, performed a slight operation yesterday on a tumor underneath the Pontiff's arm.

WARRIOR WOES.—Through damp, cold and exposure many a brave soldier who left his native hearth as "it" as man could be to fight for country's honor, has been "re-validated home" because of the nature of the battle ground—Rheumatism. South American Rheumatic Cure will absolutely cure every case of Rheumatism in existence. Relief in six hours. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—98.

EXECUTING REBELS. Berlin, Dec. 5.—The Chinese minister here has handed the foreign office officials a telegram from Li Hung Chang to the effect that the 8th Lang, the new governor of Shansi, has publicly executed upwards of 80 rebel leaders. He also asserts that he is otherwise acting with the greatest severity in the suppression of the Boxers, and energetically protecting the missionaries.

The Prince And General

Report That Tuan and Tung Fu Hsiang Are to Be Decapitated.

Ministers Have Not Yet Decided on Note For Chinese Representatives.

Pekin, Dec. 4.—As was expected, the meeting of the foreign envoys to-day did not result in any definite conclusion, owing to the fact that not all of the governments have notified their representatives as to the form of the preliminary note to the Chinese plenipotentiaries. Mr. Conger, the United States minister, after the meeting, said: "Apparently it is the desire of all to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. I believe the next meeting will be the last, but it will not be called until the ministers have received definite instructions covering all contingencies. Personally, I am satisfied with the result of the proceedings to-day." Deprived of Titles.

Shanghai, Dec. 4.—An imperial edict deprives Gen. Ting Fu Hsiang of his rank and titles, but permits him to retain command of the troops. He has been ordered to disarm five thousand and to withdraw to the province of Kan Su with the remainder.

Interviewed Lansdowne. London, Dec. 4.—United States Ambassador Choate had a long conversation to-day with the secretary of state for foreign affairs, the Marquis of Lansdowne, in which the proposed alternative to the Bering Sea fisheries was Secretary Hay's recent note and the notes of other powers were fully discussed. Nothing definite was arrived at. Lord Lansdowne showed the most friendly spirit, and no difference of any importance was made in the conversation.

Another Edict. London, Dec. 5.—Native papers report, says the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, that the court has decided to issue an edict ordering the decapitation of Prince Tuan and Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang.

The German Expedition. Berlin, Dec. 4.—During the debate in the Reichstag to-day on the supplementary credit for China, Baron von Richtofen, secretary of foreign affairs, informed Herr Bebel, the Socialist, that the China expedition was not an act of war, but as an armed intervention against an anarchist state of affairs, not preventing a certain amount of intercourse between Germany and the lawful government of China.

Attitude of Viceroy. Shanghai, Dec. 4.—The Yangtze viceroys, Mr. and Mrs. Yang, the viceroys, gave Vice-Admiral Seymour satisfactory assurances of their future policy on the occasion of his recent visit to these officials.

UNITED STATES ESTIMATES. Washington, Dec. 5.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to Congress the annual estimates of the expenses of government for the coming year. They aggregate \$628,741,762, a slight decrease from the total estimates of last year. The appropriations of the present year are \$698,695,262.

Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, to-day introduced a bill, reducing the taxation on the bonds of the United States. The bill provides for the reduction of the tax. The bill provides for the reduction of the tax. The bill provides for the reduction of the tax.

PASTOR IN CHARGE. Toronto, Dec. 5.—A Mail and Empire London dispatch says: Rev. Joseph Parker, pastor of the City Temple, of that city, will have entire direction and control of the London Sun from December 11th to December 22nd. The eminent divine will during that time, endeavor to show British journalists and British public how, in his opinion, a newspaper should be conducted in order to effect the greatest good.

NO NEWS OF THE KENTUCKY. Constantinople, Dec. 4.—Capt. Colby H. Chester, Lieut. Wm. P. Scott and William A. Moffatt, and Ensign Leigh J. Palmer, of the United States battleship Kentucky, will remain here until after the Seamiuk on Friday. While at Smyrna Capt. Chester exchanged visits with the Yali governor and the naval authorities. The government has stopped all telegrams from Smyrna in regard to the Kentucky.

KIDNEY DISEASE AND BACKACHE. Mr. Patrick J. McLaughlin, Beauharnois, Que., states: "I was troubled with kidney disease and dyspepsia for 20 years. I was so bad that I could not sleep at night and suffered terrible agony. I tried all sorts of medicines but got no relief until I began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They made a new man of me and the old troubles seem to be driven out of my system." One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

INOXENDIARIES AT WORK. Bowmanville, Dec. 5.—During the twenty-four hours ending last night this town has been the scene of five fires, all of which are supposed to have been incendiary. An arrest has been made and others are expected to follow.

PRIOR OF SUGAR. New York, Dec. 5.—The Arbuckle has advanced the price of refined sugar five points.

BURRARD ELECTION.

Heavy Vote Will Probably Be Cast in Vancouver.

(Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Dec. 4.—To-day's will probably be the heaviest vote ever cast in Vancouver. Great difficulty is expected in handling the crowds. No attempt will be made to vote Japanese. The police theory now is that Wm. Wilson, found dead on his door step, two mornings ago, was held up by a robber, who took his money and watch, and fled from the fright and shock. Wilson's real name is Bolton. His wife, who has just been confined, will probably die. James McKee showed fight to a hold-up man last night, and the latter fired a shot at him as he ran away.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN. Gen. Mercier Says It Would Be Easy to Invade England. Paris, Dec. 4.—During the debate on the naval bill in the Senate to-day General Mercier caused a sensation by pointing out the ease with which England could be invaded. He demanded that they introduce into the plans for mobilization of the army the navy methods for the rapid embarkation of an expeditionary corps.

In the course of an extraordinary speech, Gen. Mercier said: "In view of the possibility of war with Great Britain, the use of the army is not sufficiently taken into account. The Transvaal war has shown that the British army, although brave, is not equal to the task which England expected it to perform. The British are not beyond realization, but it has many coats to defend. France, therefore, is numerically, England's equal at certain points, and is even their superior in the instruments of destruction. A landing in England is, therefore, not beyond realization. I venture to think that the work I prepared while commanding an army corps could serve as a basis for such a project, which would not be expensive."

At this point protests were raised, and M. Piliers and Gen. Mercier did not enter into the details of the scheme. Gen. Mercier replied that the scheme could be held over the head of England, and he proposed a resolution that the Senate invite the government to consider the expediency of the mobilization of the army and navy, by preparing everything necessary to embark as rapidly as possible an expeditionary corps.

Protests were raised from various benches, and M. de Lanusse, minister of marine, forwarded the President's ruling that the motion was out of order in the present debate.

DARING HIGHWAYMAN. B. B. Draper, of Vancouver, Robbed of a Gold Watch and Nearly \$100—A Logger Missing. (Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Dec. 5.—A large gang of hold-up men are operating here. While on his way home to dinner last night at six o'clock, B. B. Draper, manager for Turner, Deaton & Co., was met by a band of men who held up the highwayman, and took his hands and the robbed him of a \$50 watch and nearly \$100 in cash. Warder Bout was attacked shortly afterwards at Granville street bridge, but got away.

A post mortem will be held this afternoon to determine the cause of the death of W. Wilson, who was found dead yesterday. It was at first supposed he died from heart failure, but Wilson's wife is gone and the body is in the hands of a doctor, who has assumed the name. He recently spoke of certain property being left in case he should die.

Marshall Campbell, a logger, is missing. He is supposed to have committed suicide.

CANADA AND THE CABLE. Montreal, Dec. 4.—A London cable to the Star says surprise is expressed that the Pacific cable board accepted the tender of the Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Company to construct the Pacific cable for \$1,795,000 before the end of 1902, inasmuch as this company was always understood to be a joint venture with the British.

The omission of Canada's name from the list of contributory governments in to-day's official announcement was accidental. A correction will appear in to-morrow's papers. It is understood that the Dominion ministry has given a renewal of assurances to the friends of their firm intention to push the fast Atlantic project to completion at the earliest possible moment. One high authority declared to-day: "They realize that its fulfillment is essential to Canadian expansion."

COMPETE WITH AMERICANS. New York, Dec. 5.—The Evening Post says: "According to a report that reached Wall street to-day, Vickers Sons & Maxim, Limited of England, have instituted negotiations for the purchase of the Midvale Steel Works and the Cramp Ship Building Co., of Philadelphia. It is believed to be the purpose of the English company to acquire a share of the United States government contracts for warships' armor plate production. The report has it that \$7,500,000 has already been offered for the Midvale Co., and that the Cramp purchase will probably be partly effected by issuing stock for a new corporation to be formed when the deal has been completed. It is said that final arrangements for the deal are to be made at night in this city, when Charles B. Cramp will be here to meet a New York banker, who will represent the English company."

A FAMILY NECESSITY. H. Morton, a well known merchant of White Horse, came down on the Amur yesterday for the purpose of purchasing supplies for his store there.

B. C. Alexander, representing the B. C. Permanent Loan and Savings Company, left for Vancouver last evening to attend a meeting of the company.

Richard Elliott, manager of the Canadian Development Company, is confined to his residence, suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Mrs. George Moss, who recently underwent an operation at the Jubilee hospital,

The Queen's Speech

Which Was Read in the House of Lords To-day Was Brevity Itself.

Further Provisions Necessary to Carry on Operations in Africa and China.

(Associated Press.) London, Dec. 6.—A few minutes after the speaker, Mr. Wm. Court Gully, had taken his chair in the House of Commons this afternoon, the gentleman usher of the Black Rod summoned the Commons to the House of Lords, where the Lord Chancellor read the Queen's speech. The Queen's speech was as follows: "My Lords and Gentlemen,—It has become necessary to make further provision for the expenses incurred by the operations of my armies in South Africa and China. I have summoned you to hold a special session in order that you may give your sanction to the enactments required for this purpose. "You will not enter into other public matters requiring your attention until the ordinary meeting of parliament in the spring."

A number of ladies were present at the proceedings in the House of Lords, though the peers present numbered less than a dozen apart from the four royal commissioners representing the Queen, among whom was the Duke of Marlborough.

The ceremony was very brief, the Commons returning to the lower house, and business was suspended until 3.30 p. m.

MINERS' NARROW ESCAPE. Scranton, Pa., Dec. 5.—A serious cave-in occurred this morning at the Hay Aug mine, near Dunmore. It is reported that fifty-one men are entombed.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 5.—The rescuing party, after nearly three hours' hard work, succeeded in digging into the chamber in which the men were entombed. All were rescued, not one being seriously injured.

EARL OF DONOGHMORE DEAD. London, Dec. 5.—John Lupton Hely-Hutchinson, fifth Earl of Donoghmore, at one time assistant commissioner in Eastern Romania, died of paralysis.

Personal.

Governor Brady, who for 23 years has been Governor of the district of Alaska, arrived at Vancouver on Tuesday on the United States gunboat Wheeling. A guard of honor of United States marines accompanied Governor Brady to the landing stage, where he was received by Colonel Dudley, United States consul at Vancouver.

At the evening Governor Brady, Captain Cowden and the officers of the gunboat were entertained at the Hotel Vancouver by Colonel Dudley, who invited Colonel Wessop, Major-General Kinchant, H. W. Treat, Major Bennett and other Canadian and American residents of Vancouver, to meet His Honor. The Wheeling has come down from Alaska, having been in the Bering Sea all the summer, and is now conveying the Governor to Seattle. Governor Brady says native-born Canadians can take up quartz claims in the District of Alaska on an equal footing with American subjects. This was decided in May, 1900, when an act to that effect was passed. It was very much resented by all the alien Americans in the British Yukon.

Quartz claims in Alaska are not so large as those allowed on Canadian soil, viz., 1,500 square feet, but Canadian and American alike are allowed claims of 1,500 by 600 feet in Alaska. As the laws of the two countries respecting placer claims were so totally different, no workable reciprocal arrangement could be then made for Alaska respecting Canadians working placers on American soil.

G. N. Bothwell arrived from the North on the steamer Amur and registered at the Dominion. He is from White Horse, and says that business was very slack in that city when he left. The work of developing the copper properties has stopped for the winter. A large number of miners are taking advantage of the freeing of the rivers and lakes to come from Dawson to the Coast over the ice. Mr. Bothwell will probably spend the winter in this city.

The friends of Charles Le Lievre, who was injured some time ago in attempting to board a car, will be gratified to learn of his marked improvement. Several of the toes of his left foot were amputated, but otherwise the injuries are not so great as were expected.

W. F. Granger, one of the owners of the Copper King property at White Horse, came down to the city yesterday on the Amur. His visit south is in connection with the projected sale of the property, a big offer having been made for it. A trial shipment of ten tons, as announced in yesterday's Times, has been brought down to Everett, and the result of this mill test will supplement the knowledge both the owners and the prospective purchasers already have of the claim through assays.

Sufficient ore is already on the dump to warrant a number of shipments. The ore is of the bonnie variety, and the workings are almost all in the solid copper producing metal.

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Richard Elliott, manager of the Canadian Development Company, is confined to his residence, suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Mrs. George Moss, who recently underwent an operation at the Jubilee hospital,

has recovered sufficiently to be removed to her residence. J. C. Martin, of White Horse, arrived in the city yesterday and registered at the Driland. F. J. Wheeler, of the G. N. Railway, was among the passengers from the Mainland last evening.

THE RAILROAD THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

To the Editor.—The true interests of society lie more with the equitable distribution of wealth than with its accumulation. The agencies of the production of wealth are more numerous and varied than ever. The aggregate wealth is increasing, but so is its concentration, so is the disparity between rich and poor, so are discontent, sedition, riot, and revolt against authority. With the general spread of education we are increasing wants, desires and aspirations in the minds of men that turn to venom and gall because the opportunity to gratify these desires is denied. We live in a social system where exists the greatest inequality there exists also depressing, ignorant, and vice-producing poverty. As we watch the growth of these localities with no poverty and the hopelessness of the situation increase, the chasm between rich and poor widening as the wealth of the locality increases.

The introduction of railways, telegraphs, machinery and results of invention, as they are brought into use, intensify these conditions of extreme poverty and extreme wealth.

Why? Because the basis of society is wrong, and this wrongness everything out of joint, it perverts what should be blessings; it places in the hands of the few what should be for the benefit of all. This is the experience of Victoria. Twenty years ago it was our boast that we had no poverty, that there was employment for all, and that we were to-day, in spite of greater aggregate wealth, more modern improvements, more varied industries, poverty stalks in our midst, discontent and class strife are with us. With the growth of the city under prevailing conditions, evils will increase, and if we become a New York we shall have reproduced New York's few millionaires and New York's slums with their degraded poverty-stricken inhabitants.

Whom will the railway benefit? It will not benefit the masses whose wages. It will cause a spurt while construction is on that will bring more labor here than there will be work for. After the spurt is over, and things assume a normal state, many of these new comers will be left here, unable to move away, and we will have more labor in proportion to the demand than we have now, and the most likely result will be that wages will go lower than they are now. It will not help the small dealer, as the large houses will be able to obtain through their higher business differential rates that will injure the small dealer, and the prospects and business of small dealers. The benefits of the new road, will be appropriated by the land owners. This was recognized during the campaign, and one principal argument of its supporters was it will increase the value of land, and raise the rents. Here is the cancer that enables the few to exploit the benefits of civilization at the expense of the many.

The history of all civilized countries shows that as science and art have been drawn into the invasion has advanced the economic benefit has gone to landowners at the expense of workers through increased rent, that the present system of land holding creates combines and trusts, crushing small dealers. In our own city the invasion has advanced when land was easy to obtain at a low value, and low rent and high wages obtained; at the present land is hard to obtain, and high value and low wages are the rule. This is not an isolated case, but general experience. Macaulay tells us that with every advance in civilization land values have increased out of proportion to wages. Prof. Thorold Rogers testifies that labor is worse off in the proportion of wages to cost of living than in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Gladstone says the returns to labor in the distribution of wealth have been a great deal too little. Prof. Robertson, of London, Eng., writes in Oxytropia Britannica that when chemical fertilizers came into use in England, rents increased twenty per cent, though prices remained stationary. Labor pays the increase of land values, and the landowners reap the benefit at the expense of labor. Combines and trusts, arising primarily through our system of land tenure, are able to use and do use the benefits of civilization to concentrate business and drive the small competitors, in spite of commissions or legislation.

Yet with this evidence and these facts before us, we close our eyes to the basic evil, and turn our energies to secure railroads, etc., although the effect under present conditions can only be to still further concentrate wealth, to increase unfair competition, to drive business into the hands of combines. Not only so, but we increase the evil by handing over to the road part of the community property we now possess. The race of Esau still exists.

LABOR. Judge White has made a report in the Kianear's Mills post office case. Rev. J. M. Whitelaw mailed a registered letter to Rev. Dr. Warren, general agent of the Presbyterian church, Toronto, which he alleged contained \$200 when mailed. The money was missing when the letter was received. The envelope edges had been cut and neatly stuck together. The judge found that with every advance in civilization land values have increased out of proportion to wages. Prof. Thorold Rogers testifies that labor is worse off in the proportion of wages to cost of living than in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Gladstone says the returns to labor in the distribution of wealth have been a great deal too little. Prof. Robertson, of London, Eng., writes in Oxytropia Britannica that when chemical fertilizers came into use in England, rents increased twenty per cent, though prices remained stationary. Labor pays the increase of land values, and the landowners reap the benefit at the expense of labor. Combines and trusts, arising primarily through our system of land tenure, are able to use and do use the benefits of civilization to concentrate business and drive the small competitors, in spite of commissions or legislation.

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LABOR. Judge White has made a report in the Kianear's Mills post office case. Rev. J. M. Whitelaw mailed a registered letter to Rev. Dr. Warren, general agent of the Presbyterian church, Toronto, which he alleged contained \$200 when mailed. The money was missing when the letter was received. The envelope edges had been cut and neatly stuck together. The judge found that with every advance in civilization land values have increased out of proportion to wages. Prof. Thorold Rogers testifies that labor is worse off in the proportion of wages to cost of living than in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Gladstone says the returns to labor in the distribution of wealth have been a great deal too little. Prof. Robertson, of London, Eng., writes in Oxytropia Britannica that when chemical fertilizers came into use in England, rents increased twenty per cent, though prices remained stationary. Labor pays the increase of land values, and the landowners reap the benefit at the expense of labor. Combines and trusts, arising primarily through our system of land tenure, are able to use and do use the benefits of civilization to concentrate business and drive the small competitors, in spite of commissions or legislation.

IN MEMO. The desire of the people of Columbia is to erect something that will be the memory of the dead in South Africa, there is no difference of great objection to a monument adjacent to a hospital, or anything of that kind, passing years the memory of these institutions keep green would become the music of bells would few of the men who live for their country. It has long been the motto and perpetuate the memory of those whose deeds have been meritorious, in Great Britain, by monument orials, such as tablets, are by thousands in the art when the actions have been such as to arouse the nation, then the matter up and ere all the world may erect a suitable monument or heroes. Memorial standing in many parts honor of the men who from invasion in 1812. There is no mistaking monuments. The nation, and soldiers of who died in order to the Empire are the state sees that good condition, and that they will remain present while the Bruders. We believe the suitable form that could the monument in memory of Columbia dead who Africa, and no doubt have had time to come in all its bearings the same mind. By such of the men whose lives early years will live of their countrymen.

It is impossible to wish my enter into and perhaps there are think the invasion of Napoleon took it into could conquer Russia, possible that there are day who indulge the Great Britain, it is for there is none who glorify of the man who him in St. Helena. Of those days was no fraction of the power with to-day, while red gone back. And yet ed to the grotesque alleged statesman in chamber of the republic endeavoring to discuss the invasion and subjugation of a country. It is not ceases of republic which no follow bro where they have read and individual liberty

IN MEMORIAM.

The desire of the people of British Columbia is to erect something or to do something that will effectually perpetuate the memory of their volunteers who died in South Africa. On that point there is no difference of opinion. The great objection to a memorial hall, an adjunct to a hospital, a peal of bells, or anything of that kind, is that with the passing years the memory of the events which these institutions were intended to keep green would become dim in the public mind, and that in another generation the music of bells would remind very few of the men who laid down their lives for their country in South Africa. It has long been the custom to honor and perpetuate the memory of soldiers whose deeds have been conspicuously meritorious, in Great Britain and in Canada, by monuments. Private memorials, such as tablets in churches, there are by thousands in the Mother Country, but when the actions of any man have been such as to arouse the emotions of the nation, then the public usually take the matter up and erect in a place where all the world may behold it a statue or a suitable monument to the dead hero or heroes. Memorials of that form are standing in many parts of Canada in honor of the men who defended her from invasion in 1812 and in later years. There is no mistaking the object of these monuments. The names of the volunteers and soldiers of those early days who died in order to preserve Canada to the Empire are carved upon stone. The state sees that they are kept in good condition, and the prospects are that they will remain as they are at present while the British Empire endures. We believe that to be the most suitable form that could be imparted to the monument in memory of the British Columbia dead who sleep in South Africa, and no doubt when the public have had time to consider the question in all its bearings it will be of the same mind. By such means the names of the men whose lives were cut off in early years will live long in the minds of their countrymen.

FRENCH DREAMERS.

It is impossible to imagine what foolishness may enter into the heart of man, and perhaps there are Frenchmen who think the invasion of Britain practicable. Napoleon took it into his head that he could conquer Russia, and while it is possible that there are men in France today who indulge the hope of invading Great Britain, it is fairly certain that there is none who possesses the military genius of the man whose dreams landed him in St. Helena. The Great Britain of those days was not possessed of a fraction of the power she is endowed with to-day, while relatively France has gone back. And yet the world is treated to the grotesque spectacle of an alleged statesman in the representative chamber of the republic bringing up and endeavoring to discuss the question of the invasion and subjugation of a friendly country. It is another of the idiosyncrasies of republican "institutions" which no fellow brought up in a land where they have real self-government and individual liberty can understand. Great Britain has no quarrel with France at the present time, and never will have one of our own seeking. But what has occurred within the past couple of weeks unfortunately shows that it is impossible to tell what extraordinary things may happen in France in the shortest possible space of time. She is concerned not at all in the South African war. None of her interests has suffered in the slightest degree, and she is the hereditary enemy of the people who have been trying to overthrow the power of Great Britain there. And yet Kruger was received as a hero and treated like a prince by all from populace to president. He had like a veteran at the business, and the more atrocious the falsehood the louder the acclamations with which it was received. It is not that the French like Kruger or have any particular regard for the cause he represents, even their hatred for the invaders of 1870, violently though it rankled for many years in their hearts, appears to have evaporated and the old antagonism to Great Britain to have taken its place. They may fret and fume for their little day, but we do not believe they have become so lost to all sense of proportion as to be guided by the advice of their dreamers of the Mercier stamp. The blame for such demonstrations as have been accorded to Oom Paul was at one time placed entirely at the door of the Parisians. But the feelings of the Parisians seem to have permeated all France as far as Britain is concerned. We can only hope that the day may come when a new school of statesmen and journalists shall arise in the republic, who, foreseeing what a catastrophe they would bring upon their country by plunging her into war with a neighbor of tremendous resources, whose chief desire is to live upon friendly terms with all and upon whose patronage and goodwill the welfare of the French people depends to a very large extent, shall adopt new and more agreeable tactics, securing for their country a powerful ally instead of making an enemy of an invincible nation.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

Nearly All of them Have Come From the Farm or Plantation. The majority of the presidents of the United States, from Washington to McKinley, have been sons of farmers and planters—that is, 14 out of 24. The father of one only, President McKinley, was a manufacturer. Of only one, William Henry Harrison, is it recorded that he was a statesman. One was a tanner and one a seaman, the fathers of Grant and Johnson, Buchanan and Hayes were sons of merchants, Arthur and Cleveland were sons of clergymen. Law was the profession of the fathers of Tyler and John Quincy Adams. Two presidents only were farmers or planters—Washington, who was also a surveyor, and Lincoln, who soon abandoned the farm for the law office. Eighteen presidents, more than two-thirds of the whole number, lived and thrived on the law. Of these four began life as teachers—Adams, Garfield, Arthur and Cleveland. One only was a doctor, William Henry Harrison. One began life as a tanner, Grant; two as tailors, Fillmore and Johnson; the former later joining the ranks of lawyers, Jackson and Taylor were soldiers, as was Grant. Fifteen of the presidents were college men, five received their education at public schools, three were self-taught, and Grant was the only West Point man. Regarding the ancestry of our presidents, one-third, or eight, were of Scotch and Scotch-Irish descent; one Madison was a Welshman, or of Welsh ancestry, and Van Buren was of Dutch; the remainder, or 14, had English forebears. Elizabeth had been the favorite name for the mothers of presidents. Let all Elizabeths with sons make note of this: There was Elizabeth Jones, the mother of Monroe; Elizabeth Hutchinson, mother of Jackson; Elizabeth Bassett, mother of the first Harrison; Elizabeth Speer, mother of Buchanan, and Elizabeth Irwin, mother of Benjamin Harrison. The name Mary is also well represented, beginning with Mary Bell, Washington's mother; then Mary Hoes, the mother of Van Buren; Mary Armistead, Tyler's mother, and Mary McDonough, the mother of Johnson. Of James, there are two, James Randolph, mother of Jefferson, and Jane Spotswood, mother of Polk. Of Nancy, there are also two, Nancy Hanks, mother of Lincoln, and Nancy Allison, mother of McKinley. The presidents all married American born women except John Quincy Adams, whose wife, Louisa C. Johnson, was born in London, Eng., where they were married. New York was the birth state of the wives of six presidents, Virginia and Ohio each gave four presidents wives. Eight other states are represented—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. There has been only one bachelor president—Buchanan. It seems that not in the good old times of 100 years ago was it the fashion to have large families. Washington and Madison had no children, nor had Polk. Tyler carries off the palm in the way of olive branches with 13. The first Harrison comes next with 10, and Hayes follows with eight. Four children have been the presidential average number, beginning with John Quincy Adams, who had four; so had Van Buren, Taylor, Lincoln, Grant and Cleveland. Two is the next favorite, Fillmore, Arthur, Harrison and McKinley, Jackson and Pierce each had three. John Adams, Johnson and Garfield had five and Jefferson six, all girls. Cleveland and Harrison are the only ex-presidents living. None lived to the allotted three-score and ten years, the first Harrison coming nearest to that age, or 88. Grant died at 46 years and Pierce at 48, Washington at 67, and the others at ages varying from 52, Lincoln's age, to 65. Natural decline was assigned as the cause of death of three—John Adams, who was only 61; Madison, who was 57, and Monroe, 58. Four died of paralysis; one, Buchanan, of gout; one of cancer, Grant, and two were assassinated. Fever, asthma, dropsy and neuralgia of the heart were the other causes of death. What is usually regarded as an infantile disease, membranous croup, carried off Washington. Most of the president were southern born. New England has given four presidents, New York, New Jersey and one of the western states have been represented at the White House. Virginia has the honor of giving seven presidents, Ohio has the next place with Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Harrison and McKinley. North Carolina gave Jackson, Polk and Johnson; Massachusetts, John Adams and his son, Quincy Adams; New York, Van Buren and Fillmore; New Hampshire, Pierce; Pennsylvania, Buchanan; Kentucky, Lincoln and Vermont, Arthur.—New York Sun.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED.

Among the tens of thousands who have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for colds and influenza during the past few years, to our knowledge, not a single case has resulted in pneumonia. Thos. Whitfield & Co., 240 Webster avenue, Chicago, one of the most prominent retail druggists in that city, in this case, says: "We recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for influenza in many cases, as it not only gives prompt and complete recovery, but also counteracts any tendency of influenza to result in pneumonia." For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents. Count and Countess Boni de Castellane are negotiating for a house in London, says Vanity Fair, where in future they will spend at least a portion of the year, as the Count is deeply hurt at the want of sympathy shown him by his friends in his recent financial troubles. Census Commissioner Blue expects to have his census schedules ready shortly. The census will be taken during the first week in April, and the polling sub-divisions for election purposes will be used as census districts. HOW DR. VON STAN'S PINEAPPLE TABLETS GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.—They're handy to carry—take one after eating—or whenever you feel stomach distress—coming on—sufferers have proved it the only remedy known that will give instant relief and permanent cure—no long tedious treatments with questionable results—best for all sorts of stomach troubles, 35 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—46.

FUTURE KING AT PLAY.

A Glimpse at the Pastimes of Prince Edward of York. Harnsworth's Magazine has been fortunate enough to secure permission to publish a most interesting series of photographs taken with the biograph camera of the three charming children of the Duke and Duchess of York—Prince Edward, Prince Bertie, and Princess Victoria. They were taken in the charming gardens of Marlborough House. These beautiful grounds make an ideal playground for children, and the young princes and their sister enjoy the privilege of playing there almost every day, their toys being kept in a small summerhouse under some shady trees. Princess Victoria and her brothers are inseparable companions, and the very first devoted to them, aspiring to be their comrade and playmate. As may be expected, they are all military enthusiasts at the present moment, and drill very prettily indeed, the two princes taking the office of commander in turn. "That this is no mere feasting fancy of childhood is evident from the very earnest way in which these youthful soldiers go about their work. They do not use a drill book, but know all the commands and movements off by heart. Most of the photographs represent Prince Bertie putting his brother, the future King of England, and sister through their drill. On one occasion when Prince Bertie, who was acting as commander, hoisted a momentary command, his brother and sister, who comprised his army, stood motionless in the glare of the sun waiting for the order to move. At another time Prince Bertie gave his brother the command to "ground arms," and he followed it up with instructions to "right about turn. Quick march!" Prince Edward looked up indignantly, and pointed out to his brother that he should have given the command to "shoulder arms" first, explaining that until he had done that he could not make any movement. That Prince Edward aspires to be a soldier is manifest in his whole bearing, and he takes as much pride in the smartness and accuracy of his every movement as the smartest man in a good regiment. It is amusing to see the earnestness with which he steps his rifle in one of the movements of the salute. Whilst engaged in their drill before the biograph, the young soldier heard the strains of martial music which heralded the changing of the guard at St. James's Palace opposite. It is their particular delight to witness this ceremony very morning from a terraced walk which overlooks the palace, but on this occasion they remembered that they were before the camera, and, although wistful glances were cast in the direction of the palace, the drill was properly concluded, as outlined in the "Manual of Arms," thus displaying a power of self-control and consideration for others not common to children of their age. After a group of the children, with their nurses had been taken with a hand camera, Prince Edward said, "Now that you have photographed me, let me take a photograph of you." This appeal was irresistible, and the little Prince rejoices in the knowledge that he took a photograph, and that it came out well. Another illustration shows Princess Victoria in her little hand carriage, drawn by one of her brothers, and a pretty story can be told concerning the taking of it. A mutineer had been shown to the children earlier in the morning, and the photographer promised that if they would let him take one more living picture, he would show them "the picture of a black boy" in the mutoscope. They were delighted at the prospect of seeing this black boy, and the tricycle horse and the Princess in her hand-carriage were soon careering gaily round the lawn. Something then occurred to distract their attention, and no more was thought about the promise until the next day, when the Princess ran to meet the gentleman who made it, with outstretched hands, saying, "Good morning; where's that little black boy?" During the second morning's photography one of them made the suggestion, "Now let us sing the anthem." Before the photographer comprehended what was meant, the two boys were standing at the salute with their sister beside them. Then, after a moment's silence, three childish voices began to pipe in shrill treble, "God Save the Gracious Queen." It was a striking and touching little episode, and there was something indescribably affecting in their sweet seriousness of demeanor as they sang the grand old anthem which they must so often hear, and which to them has such a deep personal meaning. There was just one quaint flash of humor in the little scene. The Princess raised her hand to the salute, but was speedily corrected by Prince Edward, who said, "No, you must not salute; only men do that." The day afterwards the youthful trio saw the pictures of themselves which had been taken, in life motion, in the mutoscope. Their delight is better imagined than described, and the repeated requests which they made to have "another look" testify eloquently to the fact that for a time at least they have got a new and charming source of pleasure and amusement. An interesting incident, which appealed strongly to the embryo military tastes of Prince Edward of York, took place recently at the gardens of the Royal Botanical Society on the occasion of the St. Marylebone Carnival. A beautiful, completely constructed model of a field gun, complete with ammunition-box, was a prominent feature in the parade, and afterwards presented to Prince Edward. He had not long before discovered that the shells in the ammunition box were made to open, and that the explosives with which they were filled were nothing more formidable than "sweets." The little Prince set to work and sold these sweets to his friends, displaying considerable business capacity in the matter of charging heavily for them, and has since handed over a large sum of money to the widows and orphans' fund as a result of his exertions. At Sandringham, where he spends a good deal of his time, he lives practically in the open air, as do also his brother and sister; and it is pleasant to know that the Royal children are strong and robust. In this connection a funny story has been told of Prince Edward. He was feeling unwell one day, and in-

THE TAI-PING REBELLION.

Hung-Sen-Tsun, the originator and leader of the rebellion, who afterward styled himself the "Tien-Wang," or "Heavenly King," was the son of a small farmer who lived near the North River, within thirty miles of Canton, and belonged to a race of swimmers called "Hakkas," or "Strangers," considered almost too low to be entitled to enter the civil service of the state—the natural privilege of every true-born Chinaman. Hung was born in 1813, and when he attained to manhood, whether from prejudice on account of his race, or from his own want of ability, he was repeatedly unsuccessful in the competitive examinations at Canton, and failed to take a degree. Disappointment and poverty, as well as ambition and revenge, combined to work upon a diseased imagination, and incited him to action against the government and the established order of things. He developed into a religious fanatic. He set himself up as a reformer and the destroyer of the system of idolatry, venerated by the followers of Confucius. He became subject to trances and ecstasies, and was soon the admired leader of a large band of followers. He read Christian tracts, and in 1847 put himself under the teaching of a self-educated American missionary, with the result that he engrained on his own superstitious all kinds of fantastic caricatures of Christianity. Finding favor with the missionaries, his subtle mind imbibed their instruction only to use it to advance his own pretensions to a divine mission. He lived concealed in the hills propagating a new creed, which was eagerly accepted by thousands of the poor and wretched who had nothing to lose and everything to gain by revolution. The new creed abhorred idolatry, adopted the Ten Commandments as its moral code, and believed in one God as its main tenet. Although it was certainly an advance upon Confucianism, it was a curious medley of very partially comprehended Christian dogmas, gross superstitions, and the glorification of its chief apostle, Hung-Sen-Tsun. An attempt to arrest Hung in 1850 led him to proclaim his intention to overthrow the Manchu dynasty, and to establish a new one, named "Tai-Ping," or "Universal Peace," in its place, with himself at its head, under the title of the "Tien-Wang," or "Heavenly King." His adherents, whose number rapidly assumed large proportions, allowed their hair to grow long, and twisted it round their heads like a turban, in token of their allegiance to the "Tien-Wang." They plundered, and massacred wherever they went. Hung annihilated five of his friends, of the same low extraction as himself, to be "Wangs." They were given commands, and were known as the Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western, and Assistant Kings.—The Fortnightly Review. The Elizabethan seaman seems to have been a rather serious minded man. There is little of the happy-go-lucky about him, right sailor about the men of Hawkins or Drake. Their officers gave them a very indifferent character; they were a "loose rabble"; "ragrant, lewd, disorderly"; "a regiment of common rogues." Raleigh said that "they go with as great a grudging to serve in His Majesty's ships as it is to serve in slaves in the galleys." Perhaps this description was only meant to apply to the sailors of James I., of whom it was written: "If we are to judge from the records of the voyages of the Vikings, Drake or the Earl of Cumberland, the tide of Puritanism was already rising among them. They accepted the wonders of the New World with the unquestioning faith of children, and most of its unpleasant surprises were attributed to direct Satanic agency. Prayerfully and powerfully they fought the Spaniard, who was unchristian, and prayerfully and frugally they inaugurated the slave trade, which filled their pockets. When Hawkins, with a hold full of negroes, encountered bad weather, and the cargo sickened and died, he consoled himself with the pious reflection that "the Lord would not suffer His elect to perish." The negroes, not being of the elect, perished freely.—The Nineteenth Century. A blackbird of Upton Village, Berkshire, has given evidence of a quality supposed to belong only to the caged and trained one—the faculty of imitation of other songs and sounds than its own; and as such an accomplishment must be of interest to the naturalist, perhaps The Spectator would not think its narrative unworthy of its pages. A blackbird native of the place has surprised us lately by adding to its song, and with such apparent self-satisfaction, four notes from the song, "Merrily Danced the Quaker's Wife," always the same and broken off abruptly, and this copied from a captive parakeet in a neighbor's garden, has outside for its health and pleasure, and trained in its own art of imitation, but constantly exercising its acquisition, but renouncing it immediately upon perception of the theft. The special interest in this is that it is voluntary acquisition; no training, no teaching, no capture, no dark cage, but a wild blackbird following its own pleasure, and suggesting faculty in the bird beyond what has been attributed to it, and of necessity interesting to the naturalist or lover of birds, their songs, and their ways.—The Spectator.



"I was taken for a wax figure yesterday in the museum." "Was it in the chamber of horrors?"



She—That Mr. Brown is entirely too fresh. He—How so? She—Why, he told me my hat was on straight without being asked.



School Teacher—Now, boys, can you tell me something about the giraffe? Boys—(all together) Rubberneck!



FOUR AOES. She—Been making many calls lately? forty dollars. He—No, the last call I made cost me

A DAUGHTER'S DOLOR. A Chatham Mother Tells How Her Daughter, Who Was Troubled With Weak Heart Action and Run Down System, Was Restored to Health. Every mother who has a daughter drooping and fading—pale, weak and listless—whose health is not what it ought to be, should read the following statement made by Mrs. J. S. Heath, 39 Richmond street, Chatham, Ont.: "Some time ago I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills at the Central Drug Store for my daughter, who is now 13 years of age, and had been afflicted with weak action of the heart for a considerable length of time. "These pills have done her a world of good, restoring strong, healthy action of her heart, improving her general health and given her physical strength beyond our expectations. "They are a splendid remedy, and to any one suffering from weakness, or heart and nerve trouble I cordially recommend them." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c a box or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists.

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FROM ALL OVER CANADA come let-  
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ning back, etc. Davis & Lawrence Co.,  
114, Toronto, Canada.



Sweet. Cut Glass. Bowes. Maniac. in a Struggle. in on Duty at throughout.

Craigflower Again

The Re-opening By-Law Fails to Pass Committee-Considered Again To-night.

Aldermen Warmly Commend the Times' Enterprise in Advertising the City.

The Craigflower road re-opening by-law was stalled in its preliminary consideration last night, owing to a difference among the members of the board in regard to the wording of certain sections, and through some misunderstanding between the promoters of the by-law and the city solicitor in regard to the way in which it should be drawn up.

Ald. Stewart finally issued an ultimatum that if the by-law was not modified to meet his views he would vote against it. It was then decided to defer further consideration of it until this evening, when a special meeting of the city council will be held to further consider it.

The minutes being adopted, Ald. Cameron rose and remarked that he wished to say a word in commendation of the Times newspaper. No doubt all had noticed the special edition of Saturday last. He regarded it as a most valuable advertisement for the city. It was most gratifying to the members of the council, as it certainly should be to the publishers, to have such a creditable number brought out in the city.

Ald. Hall warmly seconded Ald. Cameron's remarks. He had purchased a number of extra copies to mail to other parts to show what progress the city was making.

The Mayor remarked that at a recent dinner the editors of the two newspapers had stated that while differing on political issues they were one on every matter affecting the welfare of the city. (Applause.)

A communication was received from Chief Engineer Roy saying that the James Bay flat question was engaging the attention of the department.

The Mayor remarked incidentally that he had driven Hon. Mr. Sifton to the flats, and he believed that gentleman, on his return to Ottawa, would soon settle the matter, as he could see no possible objection to it.

"It which case I move," remarked Ald. Yates, "that the Mayor's back be recommended to the favorable consideration of the finance committee."

Amid applause the clerk read the minutes of the meeting, and the council approved the passage of the by-law. In the same connection Mr. Bodwell rose asking that the city council pass a resolution empowering his company to proceed with the necessary steps toward incorporation. This was to be done in the afternoon of the 7th. The council approved the suggestion, and instructed the city solicitor to act with Mr. Bodwell in the matter.

Robt. Oakes, of Centre road, asked for sewer improvement there. Referred to city engineer for report.

Lindey Crease forwarded a petition for the improvement of Government street between Herald and Esplanade streets. Referred to the streets committee.

A petition for a light on the corner of Houghton street and North road was referred to the electric light committee.

A petition for a sidewalk on Moss street was warmly commended by Ald. Hall. It was referred to the city engineer for report.

The finance committee recommended the appropriation of \$400 for the purchase of copies of the New Year's edition of the Colonist. Carried.

The electric light committee recommended adversely on the petition of James Knott for lighting, and also to that of Clement Boyd.

In the former case the complaint was well founded, and in the latter the street would not stand any additional lights. Received and adopted.

The finance committee recommended the appropriation of \$6,125.50 for current expenses. The report was adopted.

Mr. Dickenson drew the council's attention to the state of Government street between Johnson and Cormorant, and also of the state of the sidewalk on the east side.

Ald. Brydon said that there was no doubt the sidewalk was an eyesore. Ald. Cowley—A footstep.

Ald. Beckwith thought the condition of the street gave great cause for complaint. Ald. Cameron said so, too. The Mayor said if the sidewalk was raised it would place a number of buildings in a hole. A way out of that would be to allow these people to raise their buildings to the grade.

Deadlock in Council

Craigflower Road Re-opening By-Law Responsible for a Whirlwind of Oratory.

Aldermen Objected to Phrase in Clause and Spirited Debate Ensued.

The city council was in fighting trim last evening. They had certainly arouse all the ardor and spirit of each individual member of the august body, in the Craigflower road re-opening by-law.

From the commencement of the proceedings an animated debate ensued, and this culminated in a deadlock only relieved by the Mayor's eminently practical suggestion that each alderman take a copy of the by-law home with him, carefully read it, and they could resume its consideration Monday evening next.

The suggestion was acted upon and the council adjourned after one of the liveliest sessions of the present term. A delegation from Victoria West was in attendance and watched the proceedings with great interest.

Immediately upon assembling the council launched itself directly at the by-law. After resolving itself into a committee of the whole it was decided to strike out the clause No. 1 repealing the closing by-law, and which was passed at the previous meeting. Clause 2 of the by-law was to take the place of the clause just thrown out, and this was placed before the consideration of the council, the main portion being as follows:

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Dawson Arrivals

Small Party From Northern Interior Reach Here on Steamer Amur To-day

Telegraph Line Completed From Bennett to United States Boundary

There arrived on the C. P. N. steamer Amur this morning the first contingent of Dawsonites to reach this city since winter sealed the Yukon waterways.

They left the Klondike Mecca on the 10th of last month, and had a difficult tramp out to the coast, the weather being extremely cold on the trip, and travel most arduous. Before Selkirk was left behind by one or two in the party the thermometer fell to 50 degrees below zero, while it was 48 below when White Horse was reached.

Prior to this cold snap several of the rivers were not frozen over firmly, and in consequence transportation companies had not got their sleds to work in time for the party to take advantage of the service. The party included E. M. Leprie, of this city, who went North last summer; W. Merriman and E. W. Sanderson, E. M. Leprie, J. Cole, H. Alexander, W. H. Downings, W. P. Grainger, Ed. St. Arnould, Jas. at, T. W. Warren, L. J. A. Blanchet, W. R. Wallace, R. Machine, W. Merriman, D. Webster, J. C. Morton, G. M. Bothwell, W. P. Winson, E. W. Sandison and C. C. Frail.

The Amur left Skagway on Thursday last just a day behind the Farrallon, which arrived yesterday on the Sound, and on her way South passed a number of steamers, including the Danube. She had a very disagreeable passage South, snow, rain and wind being encountered the entire trip. On the day prior to her departure, a telegram was received from Dawson announcing the death of Starling B. Higgins and Peter McDonald, the former being one of the wealthiest claim owners on Gold Run. He was an American, and went to the Klondike from San Francisco, where his widow and mother now reside.

The preliminary hearing of George O'Brien, charged with the murder of Fred H. Clayton last December, was in progress at Dawson on the 27th.

Mr. C. G. Chan, general manager of the Dominion telegraph line, was at Skagway shortly before the Danube sailed, and reported the line in active operation from Bennett to the United States boundary, 40 miles from Fort Cudahy. Work on the line to the outside world will be inaugurated about the first of next year.

"There may be some slight delays and accidents this winter," said Mr. Chan to the Skagway Alaskan, "but I do not anticipate any lengthy delay, as plenty of men are employed to keep the line in working order. We are now operating the boundary 40 miles from Fort Cudahy or Forty Mile, and there connect with the government line down the Yukon. The stories about the paralleling of the lines building from Atlin and Ashcroft are untrue, and originated in a small party of men who are here for the purpose of feeding the pack animals used in the cause of the work being stopped, and it will be resumed as soon as feed can be gotten into the country, which I presume will be about the first of the year. The exact date cannot be learned until Mr. Chan comes from Ottawa, where he is now conferring with officials. The line is now in working order to both ends, and there are several men in the country investigating the practicability of putting on relays between the unfinished ends of the wire, a distance of 70 miles."

Perry Wiley, who is senior member of the firm of Wiley & Finley, owners of two of the richest claims in the Porcupine district, says the season's work has exceeded expectations. "We have not worked in the creek at all this year," said Mr. Wiley. "We have devoted our entire attention to the bar in the gulch which is about 600 feet long. Though we put in a good season and took out more than we dreamed of doing early in the season, we worked less than 100 feet of the bar. We have 2,500 feet in the creek besides the bar." Messrs. Wiley & Finley have closed down the winter, but will work their mines on a large scale next year.

Advices from Selkirk received at Skagway before the Danube sailed, reports that the trail as far as that point was in excellent condition, and a party of fifteen, including several ladies, were coming out over it.

The inland weather report on the 25th of last month was as follows: Skagway, 32 above; Glacier, 23 above; White Pass, 30 above; Fraser, 27 above; Log Cabin, 29 above; Bennett, 10 above; Caribou, 6 above; Atlin, cloudy, calm, mild; Telegraph Creek, 22 above; White Horse, 10 below; Tagish, cloudy, calm, snowing; Lower Labarge, 8 above, cloudy; Hootalinqua, cloudy, calm, mild; Big Salmon, cold, fresh north wind; Five Fingers, no report; Stewart River, clear, calm; Ogilvie, 29 below, cloudy, calm; Selkirk, 25 below, clear, calm; Selwyn, 25 below; Dawson, 25 below, snowing; Forty Mile, cloudy, calm, cold.

Mrs. A. P. Fremantle, of Vancouver, is at the Dominion. She arrived in the city on the steamer recently arriving from San Francisco, after having visited the Sound cities and Portland, and leaves for her home in Vancouver this evening.

It's Miraculous. Catarrh, Colds, and Headache Can Be Relieved in 10 Minutes and Cured. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is a Wonder Worker.

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WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Metereological Office, Victoria, Nov. 28th to Dec. 4th, 1900.

The weather throughout this week has been unusually mild, with rainfall chiefly over the district from the Columbia river northward to the Straits of Juan de Fuca and the adjacent waters.

The week commenced with an important area of high barometric area occupying the central portion of the Pacific states, and a series of low pressure areas crossing northern British Columbia and passing eastward through the Northwest provinces. Not much change occurred until the 30th Nov., when an extensive low barometric area became central over the north part of this province, causing fresh southwesterly winds and rainfall over the Lower Mainland, the Washington coast and upper California. The pressure rose again rapidly, and for the remainder of the week a high barometric area has again maintained its position over the western portion of the continent, with low barometric areas passing eastward from the ocean over northern British Columbia and the adjoining Territories of the Northwest. The weather throughout the Pacific slope has been exceedingly mild. In this section considerable fog has occurred.

East of the Rocky Mountain ranges moderate weather has also prevailed. There has been hardly any precipitation. Temperatures generally have not been unreasonable, Manitoba, with a minimum of 4 degrees above zero, showing the lowest record.

At Victoria only 24 minutes of bright sunshine were recorded, 5 days being completely clouded. The rainfall was 2.04 inches. The highest temperature was 53.3 on the 4th Dec., and the lowest 37.2 on Nov. 28th.

New Westminster reported 3.12 inches of rain. Highest temperature 54 on Dec. 4th, lowest 24 on Nov. 28th.

Kamloops had only .06 inch of rain. Highest temperature was 44 on 28th and 29th Nov., and 2nd Dec., and lowest 30 on Dec. 4th.

Barkerville, so far as heard from, reports light snowfall; highest temperature 38 on Nov. 28th and 29th, lowest 16 on Dec. 4th.

Local News.

CLEANING OF CITY AND PROVISIONAL NEWS IN A FEW LINES.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The department of agriculture is about to institute proceedings against farmers in the upper country who have imported fruit trees from Ontario without inspection.

A quiet wedding was celebrated at the residence of Mr. Hewitt, Methoon, on Sunday last. The contracting parties were Miss Jane Theodora Bale, niece of Mr. Hewitt, and Wm. Osborne Swentman.

At the regular fortnightly meeting of the Natural History Society, held last evening, R. E. Gosnell moved some important amendments to the society's constitution, which were all, with slight alterations, carried.

Workmen commenced this morning macadamizing Douglas street from Yates to Fisgard, between the street railway tracks, and for a space on each side. This will be for the winter, the sum of \$500 having been appropriated for the purpose.

V. L. Mogford, of the Queen's hotel, recently received a letter from his brother, L. Mogford, dated Johannesburg, October 12th, in which he says that things are looking up there, and that times are better now than they ever were before the war was commenced.

It is rumored that Seymour Hastings O'Dell, who recently returned from South Africa, is to receive a clerkship in the treasury department, vacant by promotion resulting through the death of Deputy Treasurer Platt. This is the second of the contingent to receive a government post, Pte. Carter having received an appointment in the police force.

There was quite a lively time at the tramway car sheds on Saturday night. One of the motormen neglected to turn off the current when he housed his car for the night, with the result that some of the wires were burned out, and the woodwork on the car scorched. One of the vestibled cars was placed on the run instead of the injured one, which is now undergoing repairs in consequence of the accident.

The Ministerial Association held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. President Hastings presiding. After the ordinary preliminary committees were appointed to arrange for a week of prayer and to consider the question of inaugurating a mass meeting of the people, and thanksgiving on the first day of the new century. It is desired to make the meeting inter-denominational, and to secure the largest public building available. The meeting passed a resolution deprecating the prevalence of gambling, and the attention of the authorities will be directed to the evil. Regret was expressed at the illness of Dr. Campbell. Rev. W. L. Clay pronounced the benediction.

Two agitations presided over by the returning officer recently disturbed the equality of the citizens of Victoria, and now loom up on the horizon in the shadow of the municipal elections. This particular shadow, at present no larger than a man's hand, will increase in dimensions as January 17th or thereabouts approaches, while in the interim there is considerable speculation as to what the personnel of the city council for 1901 will consist of. It is still somewhat early to prognosticate, but in a few weeks' time the election seer, who is as ubiquitous as the postmaster, will have full scope for a demonstration of his occult gift of prophecy. Several of the city fathers, when accosted on the subject of their candidature at the approaching contest, were non-committal. In the opinion of some, this year's council will have what the small boy calls a snap at the polls, owing to the great amount of improvement inaugurated by it this year. At the same time it is understood that quiet canvassing is being prosecuted, and some dark horses may appear in the

lists which will make the coming elections interesting indeed.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

H. D. Dunnell, who will be head instructor in the manual training school, is being engaged to superintend the alterations in the old gymnasium at the Central school, which will be the quarters for the new institution. It is quite probable that a centre at North Ward will be opened simultaneously with that at Central school at the commencement of the school term of 1901.

An incident of a dramatic character occurred on the waterfront yesterday afternoon, when a half-breed woman, May Williams, under the influence of liquor, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the harbor over the railing of the city landing. The unfortunate person was caught by the wrist as she swung over the railing and held by a longshoreman until, with the assistance of the wharfinger, she was lifted back to the wharf. She was afterwards taken up town where she was induced to reconsider her rash resolve.

Yesterday before Justices of the Peace Dalby and Pearson, three Massett Indians, Timothy Young, Peter Spence and George James, were charged with larceny of some articles from the residence of W. A. Robertson at Yagou Lake, Graham Island, of the Queen Charlotte group. The theft was committed on or about September 20th. The three were convicted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment each with hard labor. They were brought down from the North to the Mainland on the Tees, Saturday evening last, and from there to Victoria on the steamer Yosemite.

The committee appointed at the meeting yesterday afternoon to obtain designs for a purely monumental memorial to the Victoria members of the Royal Canadian contingent who died in South Africa are desirous that those who encounter any which would be appropriate submit them to Canon Beaudin of the sub-committee. H. L. Salmon has forwarded a copy of the London Illustrated Mail of November 30th in which several striking designs decided upon by committees in England are reproduced. The other members of the sub-committee are Major Williams and George Jeeves.

The police have a well defined suspicion that the recent robberies which have been committed here lately were the operations of a professional thief. In the best case it would have been impossible for an ordinary man to have effected the entrance that was gained by the prowler unless he was a contortionist. In the robbery at the residence of Mrs. Cook, Cadboro Bay road, the early hour in which the nefarious work was performed would convey the impression that depraved youngsters were concerned. The prompt action and vigilance of the police a few evenings ago in gathering the seven crooks, the majority of whom were on Monday sentenced to terms of imprisonment for thefts, undoubtedly prevented a series of burglaries which this gang evidently intended to perpetrate. In this connection credit should be given to Constables Carlow and O'Leary who first spotted the men and kept them under surveillance until their arrest.

The Earl of Drogheda arrived in the city yesterday. He is travelling around the world for the benefit of his health accompanied by his physician, Dr. Denngwell Fordyce, of Scotland. He recently made a trip to southeastern Alaska, going as far north as White Horse. He is returning slowly eastward. Lord Drogheda left England last February and travelled by easy stages until he reached China, where he spent several months, leaving the country just before the Boxer trouble commenced. Thence he went to Japan, spending some time on the islands and then continued his tour to Vancouver, B. C. At Victoria he rested several weeks, after which he made the trip to White Horse. From here he will travel southward, going first to Los Angeles, Cal. He will return to Vancouver, B. C., and thence travel homeward. Beyond this he has made no arrangements for his future movements.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The members of the Veterans' Association will hold another drill at the drill hall at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening. The drill will be short, and all those who can possibly do so are urged to be present.

The inland revenue returns for the month of November are as follows: Spirits, \$10,064.98; malt, \$1,533.90; manufactured tobacco, \$2,256; raw leaf tobacco, \$521.70; cigars, \$974.40; licenses, \$50; other revenue, \$12; total, \$16,312.68.

Although nothing further is being given out in regard to the cement works near Sidney, one or more of the heads of departments in the new industry are at present in the city, and will remain here until the works are in operation.

City Engineer Topp, of Victoria, has received from Toronto's city engineer a copy of his last year's report, which has recently been published. It is a splendid publication, and contains a complete exposition of the large number of improvements carried on in that large city during the period. Maps and reproductions of photographs of the magnificent public buildings for which Ontario's capital is famed are contained in the volume. Among the former is a plan of the streets of Toronto, variously colored to represent the different styles of paving. Cedar block is the most popular, and this is closely pressed by asphalt and macadam.

Arrivals from the North-to-day state that one from the Copper-King mine at White Horse is on its way to the Everett smelter. The Dawson authorities have telegraphed to the outside for 10,000 more vaccine points for use in enforcing the compulsory vaccination ordinance on all persons in the Klondike. A new road has just been completed to Hunker creek.

A magnificent series of pictures of the Northwest Coast of Vancouver Island are for sale this week at Hibben's. They are by B. W. Leeson, of Port Bobs, and give an idea unobtainable in any other way excepting by visiting that

section of the bold and striking scenery of that portion of the coast. Among the pictures is one of an Indian child, with a number of large white spots on its copper skin. The Indians attribute this to the deity of the family, which is a salmon. In their eyes, it is blessed because the mother of the child took it with her to Rivers Inlet last summer, and ate too much salmon. It therefore visited its wrath on the infant, finally taking the little papoose to itself, the child having died last summer.

W. F. Robertson, provincial mineralogist, is absent this week at Nelson, where the first examination for assayers to be held away from the coast cities is in progress. Before returning he will conduct an examination for superintendents of coal mines at Fernie on the 12th. These examinations have hitherto been held only at Nanaimo.

(From Thursday's Daily.) —Auditor-General J. McE. Smith has been appointed to the position of deputy provincial treasurer, rendered vacant by the death of the late Alfred Platt. The Auditor-General is also acting as assessor by the appointment of J. A. Anderson, who has hitherto acted as assessor. H. A. S. Morley succeeds Mr. Anderson, and, as announced in these columns a few evenings ago, Seymour Hastings O'Dell is appointed to succeed Mr. Morley.

Very comfortable quarters adjoining the office of the immigration office have been fitted up in the parliament buildings for the office of the district agent, recently organized, under the charge of R. E. Gosnell. The government has purchased the entire remaining edition of the B. C. Year Book at 25 cents a copy, and after modern data has been substituted, in the last chapters for that compiled three years ago, the volumes will be forwarded to the office of the agent-general in London. There are about two thousand copies in all. A large number of photographs are also being sent forward for the office mentioned.

Major Wood, in charge of the Mounted Police, who makes the royalty collections, reports that the royalty on gold collected this year in the Klondike amounts to nearly \$900,000, about \$100,000 more than last year. The Klondike all miners have paid royalty on all the gold taken out in the district this year, this would make the output of the Klondike for the fiscal year of 1900, ending with the last of this month, \$9,000,000, but more than 100,000 ounces of gold, valued at \$20,000,000. Consular certificates issued at the United States consular office at Dawson, however, show that \$14,000,000 were shipped from May 1st to October 10th this year, demonstrating much of the royalty is in the treasury.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Fairview Corporation is called by advertisement in another column for December 14th, for the purpose of authorizing the directors to borrow \$30,000 from George Gooderham, of Toronto, upon the credit of the corporation, and to give the gentleman named a five months' option on a one-half interest in the company's assets for the sum of \$100,000. In this connection it is asked to sanction an agreement for the formation of a new company with a capital of \$1,500,000. The one million five hundred thousand shares will be divided as follows: Fairview Corporation, 500,000; George Gooderham, 500,000; and 500,000 in the treasury.

Arrangements have been completed by the committee in charge for the banquet to be given by the B. C. Pioneer Association at the Victoria Hotel to-morrow evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. A large number of tickets have been sold, and of the invited guests, Col. Grant, U. S. Consul Smith and Mayor Hayward have accepted. A meeting of the committee is being held to-morrow evening, at which the names of the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, E. Pearson vice-president, Wm. Harrison; secretary, A. Graham; treasurer, E. C. Johnson; physician, J. S. Helmecken, auditor, J. B. Shakespeare, W. Humphrey; A. Jack, H. D. Helmecken, H. G. Ross, J. W. Weiler and W. H. Sheppard.

A Tacoma source is responsible for the intimation that the Catholic diocese of Vancouver is to be raised to an archdiocese, and Bishop Orth to an archbishop. Also that a formal announcement from Rome was expected within a short time. It is also stated that the change is made a new diocese will be created of the eastern half of the present jurisdiction of the Bishop of Vancouver, with the establishment of a church headquarters at Nelson, for the diocese of a district to be known by that name, and that a new bishop will be appointed to have charge of the diocese. Interviewed this morning on this subject, Bishop Orth stated to a Times representative that the question had been agitated somewhat previous to his arrival at Vancouver Island. During the visit of His Excellency Mar. Falvo, apostolic delegate to Canada, however, the matter was discussed by him and Bishop Orth, and after having been maturely considered, it was declared off.

MISS KINGSLEY AND GORILLAS.

On the Gaboon river Miss Mary Kingsley's guide one day called her to creep quietly through the bushes, and there she saw a family of five gorillas—an old male, three females, and a young one. The guide sneezed, which alarmed the gorillas, and they fled with a bark like the ordinary procedure of the mackerel at the intrusion of a boat. This was a very amusing sight, and the gorillas were seen to be laughing and shouting. The guide sneezed again, and the gorillas fled. The guide sneezed a third time, and the gorillas fled. The guide sneezed a fourth time, and the gorillas fled. The guide sneezed a fifth time, and the gorillas fled.

On another day Miss Kingsley and her two guides came suddenly upon a solitary male gorilla, who, as usual, had appropriated a forest glade as a park for his private enjoyment. Furious at the intrusion, he bruted himself on the ground, came shambling toward them, growling fiercely. "Shoot him," whispered Miss Kingsley. "I dare not," said the guide, "until he comes quite close. I have only one gun; the other is out of order. It is miss he will kill us." The gorilla came nearer, resting himself on his hind legs, he beat his breast and roared, just as Dr. Challinor described long ago; then, running forward, he stopped and roared again, and again ran forward until quite close. Then the guide fired and the gorilla dropped dead.—Chamber's Journal.

Along the Waterfront.

In a letter to the N. P. offices at Tacoma Captain E. A. Chaplin states that the published report of the steamer Eureka almost runs counter to the truth. "The fact," explains the captain, "is that the Eureka was solely to blame for the narrowly averted collision, which was due to her disregard of the rule of the road and sudden attempt to cross the bows of the Energia, and her failure to act in accordance with her signal whistle. The Eureka's starboard bow and gave one signal at a time, and the Energia's signal and ported. After she was on our port bow she gave two blast and starboard, and then a collision being imminent she blew three blasts—we did the same and went full speed astern. Our pilot chief officer and myself were on the bridge at the time, and our pilot acted with prudence and according to the rule of the road. I repeat in the strongest terms any blame whatever. When the collision seemed imminent it was prompt action on our part alone that avoided a serious accident."

R. M. S. Empress of China anchored in the Royal Roads last night, and this morning proceeded on her way across the Pacific. Owing to the foggy weather her deep bass horn was kept blowing most of the night. From Victoria there embarked one white passenger and 21 Chinese. The ship was heavily freighted, and from the Terminal City there were the cargoes of Chinaman aboard, who came through from the East, numbering 400 all told. They are going home to attend the New Year's celebration, and a number, it is said, are intending to enlist in the Reform army.

A large steel can buoy, surmounted by a cage, the whole painted red, has been established by the government of Canada on the extremity of the reef extending northwesterly from White rock, at the junction of Triconach and Stuart channels, on which the Miami stranded. The buoy is situated in 6 fathoms of water on the extremity of a very narrow ridge extending N. 50 deg. W. from White rock; there is no safe passage between the buoy and White rock, the depth varying on the reef from 2 to 6 fathoms. Close outside the buoy the water deepens to 20 fathoms, and upwards: 350 feet inside the buoy and 1,000 feet from White rock lies the wreck of the Miami.

The department of marine and fisheries gives notice that a steel can buoy, painted black, has been established by the government of Canada on one fathom patch, in Ganges harbor, Admiral island, off the southeast coast of Vancouver island. The buoy is moored in eight feet of water on the patch, with nose point east tangent, bearing N. 18 deg. W. distant 1 mile cables; and the middle of the southernmost channel, bearing S. 75 deg. E., also that a steel can buoy, painted black and red in horizontal bands, has been moored in 14 fathoms, 350 feet southward of the extremity of False reef, entrance to Preedy harbor, Thetis island, Stuart channel.

Captain J. T. Walbran, commanding D. G. S. Quadra, reports False reef much larger than shown on Admiralty chart No. 741. The area of the reef ground inside a fathom line is fully 1 1/2 cables in diameter, and nearly circular, with the rock shows on the chart, awash at low water springs, near the southeast extremity of the shoal. The buoy is distant about 400 feet from the south end of the rock awash. Captain Walbran reports no help on False reef, and suggests that the symbol for help should be removed from the chart.

According to a Vancouver dispatch the shipping faculty of that city are about to petition the government through Captain Gaudin, agent of marine and fisheries in this city, for a new lifeboat at the mouth of the Fraser and a light-house at Portier Pass, and among other things for a light on Mary Island.

Steamer Victorian is still at Tacoma, a slight change having been made in her proposed northern schedule to permit of stowage accommodations being put in the vessel.

Before resuming service, the steamer Barbara will have her machinery overhauled in such a manner as to increase her speed. The vessel will also be thoroughly renovated.

Steamer Utopia is now being operated on the Tacoma-Whitcomb route.

MACKEREL FEEDING.

If we consider for a moment the daily movements of a mackerel mackerel, traveling in dense shoals and at great speed many miles of tidal water, we shall see the impossibility, save under exceptionally auspicious circumstances, of the travelers waiting to pick up odd lambs or "bits," as all fishermen know, they will, at the right season, take as bait. They would as soon dream of staying their impetuous course to rout among the fields of weed, the great submarine pastures, rich in all manner of food, that lie beneath them. When a shoal of mackerel collides with a shoal of sand eels, there is, it is true, a halt in the march. The larger fish dash, and like cavalry, backward and forward among the close ranks of the affrighted lance, cutting and severing every mass, thus proceeding gorged on their prey. This tragedy of the surface waters I have witnessed time and again, both on our own coasts and in the clearer Australian bays. At the same time it is my firm impression that the ordinary procedure of the mackerel at meal times is to swim open-mouthed, swallowing millions of the tiny creatures that swim in his food. Matthias Dunn, of Mevagissey, a student of fish, who has had many opportunities of observing them in the sea, is of opinion that the eye of the fish actually possesses a magnifying power so high as to enable the feeding mackerel to discern and capture the separate organisms. From this view I have always ventured in my observations of the mackerel feeding and their regular progress when so engaged, to differ from him. Perhaps he is right; but at any rate we differ only as regards the manner of feeding, not in respect of the kind of food.—The Cornhill.



"Fifteen children, eh? How do you find names for them all?" "Er-er-copied dem often de Pullman cabs, sah."

ELECTION PROTEST.

Proceedings to Void the Return of Messrs Earle and Prior as Representatives of Victoria.

The return of Messrs. Earle and Prior for the City of Victoria will be protested, sufficient evidence of illegal practices having been obtained to void the election. The initial proceedings will be taken this week, and as soon thereafter as possible the case will be brought to trial. The charge will be the usual one of bribery by agents, which there is believed to be no doubt whatever, and several of a more serious and direct personal character. The electors of Victoria will therefore, in all probability, be given another opportunity to record their votes in favor of or against the Laurier government. It would be useless to speculate on what their verdict would be, but it is to be hoped that the law's delays will not protract the proceedings to such a length that a decision will not be reached before the next session of parliament. It is not in the interest of the city that the members elect should go to Ottawa for even one session.

AN EX-MAYOR IN THE BOX.

Former Chief Magistrate of Carson City an Offender in Police Court.

It is very seldom that a millionaire son occupies the culprit's docket in the police court of Victoria. In fact it is not often in any court, that the son of a plutocrat shares with such a personage as a Port Rupert klutchnan and an unfortunate youth the doubtful distinction of being the principal in the working of the diurnal machinery of justice. Such was the case this morning, however, when Hume Yerrington was charged with the theft of a pair of field glasses from Fred. Weldon of the Royal saloon.

There were only a few onlookers in the police court—the habitual few—and their interest in the proceedings was indifferent. But had they known that the tall, rugged man in the box was the son of one who holds millions at command, their interest would have become inordinately intensified. The culprit, Hume Yerrington, is not only the son of a Nevada magnate but it is understood he occupied the mayoralty chair of the silver state capital, Carson City, when the famous Corbett-Fitzsimmons pugilistic contest took place there several years ago.

To preside over the destinies of the city which bears the name of perhaps the greatest scout of the West may be considered by some as cause for a certain sort of mundane exaltation among the hardy miners of Nevada. Certainly, it is somewhat of a distinction from the standpoint of this sport to occupy the post of chief magistrate in a community which succeeded in capturing so profitable a plum as the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight.

From the summit of municipal affluence in Carson to the obscurity of a prisoners' docket in the Victoria police court resembles a fall from Mount Blanc into a mill pond. It was only a few years ago perhaps that an attentive board of city fathers saluted him with "yer worship!" This morning the magistrate addressed him as "prisoner," and if the culprit at all compared his past condition with his present, the revolution of the wheel of memory produced no indication on his countenance.

It may be that he has prosided over debates in council, beside which that on the Craigflower road reopening by-law on Monday evening last would dwindle into insignificance. In this part of the world Carson City is somewhat terra incognita, and Victorians are not cognizant as to whether or no the civic solons of Carson have ever been agitated by railway propositions and other burning issues. At any rate it is safe to assume that no schemes for harbor improvement have been threshed out by Mr. Yerrington and the board of civic representatives in council assembled, for Carson, as is well known, is an inland municipality. The prisoner, Hume Yerrington, has been a resident of this city for about eight months. According to information he receives monthly a substantial remit-

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SANDON. Polliott & McMillan have the contract for the building which will be turned over by January 15th. The building is a two-story building 40 feet long and 20 feet wide, with a ground floor, a locker and a courtroom on the second floor.

NELESON. Mike Dorkin, a Slav, police court charged Pauline Morris, another having a good time at the morning, and Pauline dance with Mike, hence Mike's defence was that when a girl refused to dance with him he had no right to proceed with her. The court found Pauline Morris guilty, and Mike arrested on assault. Justice of the peace found Mike at liberty to do as he pleased, and fined him \$15 and 10 days in jail. He paid his fine.

W. Ferguson Anderson, position in the C. P. N. recently he filled the passenger agent. Mr. Anderson has not been succeeded by George Bigelow's resignation of short duration. Anderson by the mayor at 11 o'clock, and in the evening. No one else was in the place. Chief Justice of the peace, in the evening, at the fire hall, and in charge of the brigade, to follow his instructions. The trouble which occurred on Monday Mayor Houston and the Nelson volunteers were held on Tuesday in the day. Thompson and the app. Bigelow in his place.

GRAND FOLIO. Joseph Fawcett, a young man from Merced, California, accidental death last Sunday. He was hunting 20 miles from his home. His companions were Frank and M. P. John and J. S. Smith, of the day. Fawcett got lost. As he did not know the way, he followed the sounds, but progress in the darkness they followed footprints. A deer was seen, and he followed it. The deer's companion had other trail and reached it. The search on Monday, the body was found. Footprints showed the deer had fallen. It is thought his fall was caused by the hunters.

NANAIMO. Alderman Manson, office of deputy mayor. Mayor Bale in England. The contest Alderman Cocking will and in all probability, the sum to be paid to the Nanaimo Waterworks for the purchase of the land handed over before the To this end the by-law expenditure was rushed through the preliminary stages at Monday of the council.

Satisfaction is felt at the purchase of the land by merchants recognizing the city's interests are being followed by development. Nanaimo vital statistics for 1900: Births, 93; marriages, 10; deaths, 10. The day at Ganges Harbor. A number of others will be opened here.

Six children, from twelve, were arraigned in the police court for the day. The children were charged with stealing from a store. The children were given and a dance was rendered by fourteen of the children of the Sunday school. The tableaux and the dance will be repeated this evening. Lunch was served at noon to the children of the school.

GOLF AND "BOGY." The chief glory of the new golf is "bogey"; an abstraction who always holes out in a fixed number of strokes, never less, never more. He is a shadow, yet a powerful reality; his name is a jest, yet he is an object of respect. There have been discussions as to who invented him. We decline to believe he was invented. He simply came when wanted—showed himself, and so, far, was discovered. At the psychological moment he burst on England in all his obnoxiousness. His rogue became universal, his victory complete. But in Scotland, they will not have bogey in Scotland. As a matter of fact, the great increase of players and clubs in Scotland, which represents the reaction from English enthusiasm, is mostly composed of bogey worshippers. They are pining to have him for a playfellow, dying for his monthly pots. They look with longing eyes on the bogey sweateats and the holiday bogey competitors, but it is their misfortune to live in a land where he is a very false god indeed. Their first feat, as ever, is to their nationality, and they solemnly declare, when put to it, "We do not recognize the golf bogey. He is a bastard English invention. We really have the grand idea ourselves, and call it par score. But we never play with it. Why should we play against abstractions, when there are so many fellow-creatures for whom defeat is a most salutary experience?"—Blackwood.

Rev. Mr. Whittington arrived from the Mainland last evening.

Chief Justice McColl has been appointed to the office of deputy mayor. The contest Alderman Cocking will and in all probability, the sum to be paid to the Nanaimo Waterworks for the purchase of the land handed over before the To this end the by-law expenditure was rushed through the preliminary stages at Monday of the council. Satisfaction is felt at the purchase of the land by merchants recognizing the city's interests are being followed by development. Nanaimo vital statistics for 1900: Births, 93; marriages, 10; deaths, 10. The day at Ganges Harbor. A number of others will be opened here. Six children, from twelve, were arraigned in the police court for the day. The children were charged with stealing from a store. The children were given and a dance was rendered by fourteen of the children of the Sunday school. The tableaux and the dance will be repeated this evening. Lunch was served at noon to the children of the school.



