

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FOR THE YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY JANUARY 31 1898

VOLUME XLII. NO. 16

## A SECOND "SAN PEDRO."

### Steamship "Corona" Hung On a Submerged Reef at the Skeena's Mouth.

### A Forlorn Possibility That She May Be Lifted—The "Coquitlam's" Experience.

### Rumor of Mishap to the "Alaskan"—Klondikers No Longer Coming Out.

The steamship Corona which was expected back daily from the gateway ports of the Lynn Canal on her last trip of the season, lies instead, a total wreck at the mouth of the Skeena river. Her hull has been pierced by another of the many jagged rocks with which the northern passage is so plentifully supplied, and when last reports were received from her, she was saving badly, swinging with the tides upon the granite pivot which held her forward, her stern being totally submerged.

The accident, which has thus cost the Pacific Coast Steamship Company one more of their passenger fleet, occurred on Tuesday morning last, the Corona, in command of Captain Pierce, being at the time bound from Victoria for Skagway, with 245 passengers, all or practically all being Klondike pilgrims, and their extensive outfit taking up the entire cargo accommodation of the ship.

The steamship struck bow-on and heavily, commencing to sink almost immediately, and going down so rapidly that there was no time or opportunity to do better than lower the lifeboats and convey the passengers, with such portions of their effects as could be carried by them as hand baggage, to the Skeena river beach.

There they remained encamped until the Alki having been communicated with, went to the rescue, received the unfortunate gold-seekers on board, and continued with them on her journey South. In order to get the news of the wreck to the Journal-Examiner, Mr. White, the special staff correspondent of these newspapers, succeeded in catching the Danube which landed him at the Nanaimo telegraph office Thursday afternoon, and reached here at 4:30 a.m. yesterday. The extent of the disaster is summarized thus: No lives lost, but the steamer a total wreck and her entire cargo gone.

The Corona, on the completion of this ill-starred voyage, was to have been replaced on the northern run by the excursion steamer Queen, the relieved steamer returning to her southern California service. She has been best known on the waters between San Francisco and San Diego, where she has long been a general favorite with the travelling public during several seasons.

She was built in Philadelphia in 1888, with dimensions of 220x35x9.5 feet, and was brought around to Pacific waters by Captain Charles Goodall, on being secured by the Pacific Coast company to replace the Ancon. Her first service on this side of the continent was in the waters in which she has met her fate, plying between Puget Sound, Victoria and Alaska under Captain James Carroll, and subsequently in charge of Captain David O. Wallace.

It was when the City of Topeka was received for Northern duty that the Corona was retired to the Southern run, and since that time her Northern engagements have been both infrequent and irregular. It was reserved as a farewell honor to the last ship that she should on her very last completed voyage, bring to Victoria the largest treasure cargo that has ever been carried to this port, twenty returning miners estimating their combined fortunes at one million dollars.

## A SECOND "SAN PEDRO."

The Position of the "Corona" Much the Same as the Celebrated Brochic Lodge Wreck.

It was 4:30 a.m. yesterday when the Danube put in her appearance at the outer wharf, and particulars of the Corona's misfortune were obtained from Capt. Meyer, who however brought none of the Corona's passengers or crew this far.

The accident occurred, the Danube's skipper explains, just off Kennedy island at the mouth of the Skeena, the Pacific coast steamer piling up on the reef close to the small island known as Lewis. Capt. Meyer was on the bridge, and personally directing his vessel's course.

The fatal mistake was in rounding off too far to escape the rocky shore, and in this endeavor getting out of the channel

with the unfortunate result chronicled. It was about 7 o'clock in the morning, and daylight was breaking as the Corona crashed on the sharp line of reef, splitting the forward part of her hull apparently, and at once commencing to fill. The force of the blow was quite sufficient to arouse the sleeping passengers, and soon all were busy with the preparations for abandoning ship, no other course being open.

The boats were quickly got ready and there was neither difficulty nor adventure in removing the 245 passengers, including about twenty women bound for the goldfields, to the nearby shore. Their hand baggage and personal effects were removed, but all cargo and heavy baggage is necessarily ruined as the Corona went down altogether within five hours after striking.

As she hung upon the Danube passed she was entirely submerged at high water. The first reports were that she rests in almost the same manner as the San Pedro so long remaining on Brochic ledge, hung up by the nose, with her stern in deep water—a bad position indeed should rough winds arise. If prompt measures are taken for her release it is quite possible that it may be accomplished, for the Corona in the same position will be a much easier task to handle than was the famous Pedro.

Owing to their proximity to the shore the shipwrecked prospectors were saved all the usual perils of shipwreck, and within a few hours after their voyage they were comfortably encamped on shore. The Danube received Mr. White as a passenger when she went by—the others preferred to wait for the Alki, following the hours behind. From their position on the beach they saw the decks of the Corona swept bare of houses and all deckwork.

As to the Coquitlam as well as the Corona, first reports would seem to have been overdrawn. She went ashore inside the reefs near Mary Island. Low tide following the misadventure she was picked up, and by jettisoning all the heavy cargo and a considerable portion of his other freight, the captain was able to float his ship, and proceed to Wrangell with his horses and passengers.

Among the Danube's crew there is talk of yet a third mishap, the Stickeen river steamer Alaskan being reported as gone with the loss of the mails and one life. No one appears to have heard from her, and it is not possible to speak even thus far with positiveness.

The Danube herself had an uneventful trip, and is a notable northern arrival in that she brings no homeward bound Klondikers among her passengers. There were extremely few on the homeward run, the only interesting people keeping Captain Meyer and his officers company being the party of surveyors who went up on the Coquitlam some time ago, and who crossed from Pyramid Harbor to intercept the south bound steamer.

With the exception of the Turnbull surveying party of fifteen men very few passengers came down on the Danube, and among these no miners from Dawson, according to the reports received by the Danube no one from the Klondike has arrived at the seaboard for some days. In fact the latest report from Dawson is to the effect that few if any miners will come out to the coast now, and that those who intend coming out at all will wait for the river boats.

Mr. W. H. Outhbertson, of Vancouver, one of the Turnbull surveying party, was seen by a Colonist representative on arrival, and had some interesting details to relate of the party's experience at Skagway and vicinity.

The party left here on November 24 last, and surveyed sixty miles from tidewater for a railway to the summit. The weather all the time they were in the north was exceedingly mild.

Mr. Outhbertson reports a fatal shooting affray at Skagway just before they left that place. An all round crooked named Faro Pete got into an altercation with a man from the Northwestern States over a card game, and before he could reiterate the epithet "liar" he was shot down like a dog. He was carried into a near by saloon in a dying condition. Mr. Outhbertson said that the affair created very little excitement. The general opinion expressed was that "Pete" should have been shot long before.

Mr. Outhbertson says that great dissatisfaction is expressed in the North in regard to the obnoxious United States customs regulations. Word was received before the departure that the inspectors would be abolished, but this had not yet been done. Canada, he says, should take immediate action in the matter.

"These inspectors," said Mr. Outhbertson, "simply live on the miners from the time they land in American territory, and charge exorbitant prices for their services."

Official Mining Maps at Tax Collector

## AMOVE AT WASHINGTON

### Commonsense Instructions Under Preparation for Officials at Dyea and Skagway.

### Goods May Be Bonded Through Alaskan Strip Without Irksome Requirements.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—A Washington despatch to the Sun says: "The regulations soon to be issued by the treasury department in regard to shipments of Canadian goods through American territory to the Klondike gold fields are being prepared with great care by Assistant Secretary Howell, assisted by other officers of the customs division and Collector Ivy, of Sitka. The new rules will prescribe two methods, either of which may be employed by shippers. The assessed duties may be paid on the goods at the point of entry into American territory, either Dyea or Skagway; in this case a certificate will be issued to shippers and the goods will be inspected at Lake Linderman, the point of exit, by American customs agents. If the goods are found to answer the description of the invoice the customs duties will be remitted.

The other method is to receive from the shipper a bond insuring the payment of duties if required. A manifest is sent with the goods for the use of the government agents at the point of exit. In case of favorable comparison between manifest and goods, the bond of the shipper will be cancelled. The collector at Dyea will allow some discretion.

Assistant-Secretary Howell has taken into account the complaints which have come from several quarters, notably the chamber of commerce of Vancouver, and he believes that the forthcoming regulations will be acceptable to Canadians generally. The regulations have been made with due consideration for the wishes of the Canadian government and the interests of the two countries have been considered in a reciprocal spirit.

## TORONTO AND NORTH BAY.

### C. P. R. Passengers to Pass Round by Carleton Place Instead of Over Grand Trunk Branch.

TORONTO, Jan. 28.—(Special)—The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific have failed to come to an agreement for passenger traffic between Toronto and North Bay for the west. The Grand Trunk want an increase in mileage. As to the Canadian Pacific will be put up \$250,000 guarantee, the correspondent also mentions the following important conditions:—

It is also provided—and this feature is of first-rate importance—that in determining the selection of lands for the contractors, each alternate block shall be reserved in the hands of the government, so that the contractors are permitted to secure rich gold bearing territory, the government must share in their good fortune, and it will not be possible for them to monopolize the richest and choicest portions of the sections of the gold belt.

In addition a royalty of one per cent. will be collected from all the precious metals produced along the route. As to the company, as compared with ten per cent. upon ordinary placer mining, but the greater certainty of collection in the case of the company gives some additional value to the property.

The lands are to be selected from that portion of the Northwest Territory lying west of the Mackenzie river, third river and north of the 60th parallel of latitude. There are various conditions looking to the control of the railway in the matter or rates. Following is one clause of the contract:—

"For five years from the last of September, 1898, no line of railway shall be authorized by parliament to be constructed from Lynn Canal, or from any point near the international boundary between Canada and Alaska into the Yukon, nor shall any aid in money or land be granted to any other contractor for this purpose. Moreover, during ten years from the last of September, 1898, the contractors shall be given preference in the award of a special permit to grant towards building a line of railway from Stikine river to an ocean port in British Columbia, provided they are willing to undertake its construction within a reasonable time."

MONTREAL, Jan. 28.—(Special)—Nearly all the leading papers approve of the government's contract with Messrs. Mann and Mackenzie for the construction of the Stikine river railway. The Montreal Gazette says: "The construction of a railway from the Stikine to the tributary waters of the Yukon will make the task of reaching the gold regions a comparatively easy one. It will also ensure the country against famine, that for a time it was feared threatened if this season. The route chosen will make the Stikine a favorite way of entering the territory, and will help Canadian trade and save travellers considerable worry as well as considerable expense."

TORONTO, Jan. 28.—(Special)—The Mail's Ottawa correspondent prints an interesting article about the laundry men and the Stikine railway project, proving that the project is not a mere fancy, and suggesting that it would have been better if the project had been undertaken by Messrs. McKenzie and Mann are losing no time. Mr. Mann left yesterday morning via the C.P.R. for the scene of operations. All day the transcontinental wires are a warbling with the news and supplies to the front. A small army of laborers and wagon teams who have been working on the Crow's Nest Pass road are already moving towards the Yukon. It is understood that Messrs. G.E. of St. John's has been engaged by Messrs. McKenzie & Mann as chief engineer of construction.

## RESERVED FOR CANADA

### No Railway Save That From Stikine May Be Built Into the Yukon.

### Lines From Lynn Canal Specifically Barred—The Contractors' Subsidy and Privileges.

TORONTO, Jan. 28.—The Globe's Ottawa correspondent devotes six columns of matter to the announcement of the government's policy of the construction of the railway from the Stikine river to Teslin lake, and to the effect it will have on securing the Klondike trade for Canada.

The correspondent first dwells on the struggle for the trade of that region between the American and Canadian cities, and refers to the customs blockade caused by the arbitrary action of the United States in regard to passage across the narrow strip of territory from Skagway to Teslin lake.

Special reference is made to the fact that the Washington authorities are not apparently inclined to keep the agreement made with the Hon. Mr. Sifton the other day, whereby the difficulties could be avoided, and the government is consequently being inundated with telegrams from Western Canadian points asking it to close the passes.

Under existing conditions all the Yukon trade will be lost to Canada; under the new conditions, says the correspondent, all, practically, will be reserved for Canada.

Concerning the award of the contract, the correspondent says it is understood that there have been many seekers after the franchise for the construction of this railway and more than one proposition to build a highway to the Yukon, including a proposal from the Canadian Pacific railway for the construction of the work, but most of these proposals had no substantial backing. An offer from an English syndicate was withdrawn as soon as the government officials of the undertaking became manifest.

The only man who seemed to have the adequate financial strength for the work, the necessary experience and courage, and ability to give the necessary guarantee of good faith, were William McKenzie, of Toronto, and Donald D. Mann, of Montreal.

After explaining that no cash subsidy is to be granted, but a subsidy of 25,000 acres of mineral land per mile given instead, with a strict reservation of all arable lands, while the company is to put up \$250,000 guarantee, the correspondent also mentions the following important conditions:—

It is also provided—and this feature is of first-rate importance—that in determining the selection of lands for the contractors, each alternate block shall be reserved in the hands of the government, so that the contractors are permitted to secure rich gold bearing territory, the government must share in their good fortune, and it will not be possible for them to monopolize the richest and choicest portions of the sections of the gold belt.

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## CHINA IS UNDECIDED.

### Joint Loan Suggested so That Neither Great Britain Nor Russia May Be Offended.

### Murder of German Sailors Likely to Lead to Demand for Further Concessions.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times says the French attitude has undergone a sudden change, and appears to give a reluctant support to the menacing language of the Russian agent, M. Pavloff (charge d'affaires at Pekin), against the opening of Tientsin. The Chinese, having made enquiries, disbelieve Pavloff's statement that Russia can provide a loan on the same terms as Great Britain. At the meeting of the grand council last night (Thursday), the Chinese decided to approach the English and Russian governments with a proposal of compromise, each power to provide one-half of the loan on its own financial terms and the other conditions to be adjusted between them.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—It is announced in a special despatch from Pekin (after Russia had offered China a loan on the same terms as Great Britain) that China invited Russia to guarantee to defend her against the possible displeasure of Great Britain. Russia, it appears, was evasive in her replies, but a similar guarantee being asked from Great Britain against Russia was promptly agreed to.

PEKIN, Jan. 28.—The report that Russia offers China a loan on the same terms as Great Britain is confirmed. LONDON, Jan. 28.—Russia's fleet in Port Arthur, according to a special despatch from Shanghai, is helpless for want of coal, being unable to steam even to Yantai. It is added that the Japanese coal firms which contracted to supply the Russian fleet have defaulted.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 28.—A dispatch from Chefoo to the Mercury, Shanghai, gives the latest news of the German man-of-war named Kaiser, belonging to the cruiser Kaiser (first announced in a dispatch to the Associated Press from Berlin) on January 28, while on outpost duty at Tientsin, the extreme German port at Kiao chow. The crime, which was committed by a Chinese rable on Monday night last, was not discovered until the men were making the rounds in order to relieve the sentries. Then the Kaiser was discovered. His head has been severed from the body. The relieving guard was directly afterwards attacked by a hundred natives, and after a stubborn fight, it is reported that the sailors were killed. The Kaiser was killed during the fight. It is added that in consequence of the outrage the greatest excitement prevails in Kiao chow, and it is believed that the incident will form the basis for further demands upon China.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The German government has no news confirming the details of the assassination of the German consul at Kiao chow, as announced by the Mercury of Shanghai.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—It is announced in a special despatch from Shanghai, received here to-day, that four German sailors have been murdered by the Chinese.

## NO FAVORS ALLOWED.

### The Immortal Captain Insist on the Same Treatment as the Russians Get.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The first-class battleship Barret, a sister ship of the Cattaraugus, of the British squadron in Chinese waters, will leave Malta for China on February 6. It appears that the Geffion, of the cruiser division under Prince Henry of Prussia, missed the coaling of the island of Socotra for a week, as stipulated in the contract. When the Geffion arrived at Socotra the coaling had returned to Aden.

According to a special despatch from Shanghai, China, the Chinese commander at Port Arthur, recently informed Captain Chichester, of the British warship Immortal, that the Russian warships had the Tungli Yamien special permission to remain there. Captain Chichester thereupon insisted that Sung should obtain by telegraph similar permission for the Immortal. Sung complied with the demand and permission was granted.

## SPAIN AND THE STATES.

### They Negotiate for Reciprocity But Not Upon the Cuban Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Despatches from Madrid stating that negotiations between the United States and Spain are well along toward completion, not only as to reciprocity but also peace and the end of the Cuban troubles, cannot be confirmed in official quarters so far as they relate to peace negotiations. It has been known for some time that reciprocity negotiations were in progress and the state department was advised by Minister Woodford several days ago that he had arranged a preliminary agreement to be concluded either at Madrid or Washington.

## A Strange Statement.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—An anonymous article in the Contemporary Review asserts that the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to Osborne, while outward bound with the warships Gefion and Deutschland, was for the purpose of explaining to the Emperor William's speech was not intended as a warning to the British. The fact was, says the article, that the Prince of Wales baffled Prince Henry's frantic efforts during his mysterious visit to London to deliver a similar personal message to his Royal Highness, although Prince Henry pursued the Prince of Wales even to a private box at the theatre.

## EVERYBODY FOR PEACE.

### European Nations Will Bluff for Territory But Not Fight With Each Other.

### British Troops Despatched for Moral Support of Claims on African West Coast.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—After an unusually prolonged period of extreme tension all signs point to early improvement, if not to a complete solution, of the various political problems agitating the nerves of Great Britain. The foreign and colonial offices are beginning to see daylight through the darkness which has long been enveloping the Far East, West Africa, the Upper Nile and India, and unless signs fall the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain will divide honors and Great Britain will secure about all she asks. So far as China is concerned, this view, in connection with the speech of Mr. Curzon, parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, at Bolton on Tuesday, and the reported acceptance of the British loan, is generally regarded as correct. Mr. Curzon for shadows the probable success of the negotiations for the achievement of Great Britain's purpose in sweeping the ports free to the world and the maintenance of treaty rights whereby "spheres of influence are rendered impossible."

The Russian proposal of a loan to China on the same terms as Great Britain was not taken seriously. It is understood that she has not the money herself without drawing upon her war reserve fund.

Paris is daily showing less inclination to burn its fingers in a game in which even if successful Russia would be the only gainer, while Germany appears to have come completely round to the British side. Throughout the situation has never been so alarming as sensationalists attempted to paint it. Hence the Czar's peaceful assurances and Lord George Hamilton's statement in his speech on Tuesday that relations with Russia were entirely satisfactory, did not surprise those well informed.

Some London correspondents of the provincial papers, having access to government circles, point out that for some strange reason the action of Italy has been ignored for a factor in the Far Eastern situation, though she is playing a by no means unimportant part in it. She is diplomatically watching the situation in Italy and is prepared in certain eventualities to go further, namely, the Italian warships will act in concert with the British in the Mediterranean and elsewhere.

Turning to West Africa, an official of the colonial office informs the Associated Press that the impossibility of securing witnesses from the west coast earlier is the reason for the delay in the Paris negotiations. Scotland's most important witnesses only arrived last week, and are now in Paris. Thus far all British demands have been conceded nominally and "provisionally pending the result of the convention." But Mr. Chamberlain is perfectly satisfied that the British claims will be upheld, and that the French will be confined westward of a line prolonged from the present Lagos-Dahomey frontier to the Niger, and along the right bank of the Niger to Say. In the meantime he does not propose to risk being caught napping by a possible adverse decision of the convention, so he is pushing troops and supplies to the front as rapidly as possible. A new regiment of 2,000 Haussas were enrolled at Radan during the last few weeks, and detachments will be sent to the front as soon as the men are efficient.

In regard to the Upper Nile, the interesting news which Mr. Curzon rattled off on Tuesday to the effect that ratification of a treaty between Great Britain and King Menelik of Abyssinia has just been exchanged, and that the government proposes shortly to accredit a direct representative at the Abyssinian court has given great satisfaction as helping to solve the question of the Upper Nile.

The terms of the treaty will not be divulged until presented to parliament, but hints dropped at the colonial office indicate that the agreement is based on the principle of friendship, and that the Upper Nile is preferable to hostile France. Therefore King Menelik will be allowed to gratify his ambition in the equatorial hinterland in a manner not interfering with Anglo-Egyptian plans.

## SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

### United States Contest Proves Somewhat of a Failure.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Arthur C. Keane of New York is the amateur champion lancy skater for the year 1898. He out-gassed his opponents, except one, and did it easily. In 1897 he finished second to George D. Phillips. Irving Brokaw came out second in the championship to-night. Taken as a whole, the skating championship of 1898 was not up to those of former years. The winner was the only competitor with any claim to real high class, and he performed under disadvantages. The championship contest took place at the St. Nicholas rink and extended over last night and to-night. Louis Robenstein of Montreal, the former champion, was judged.

## German Consul Spreads Himself

TORONTO, Jan. 27.—(Special)—German Consul Nordheimer entertained 200 German citizens at a banquet to-night in honor of the German Emperor's birthday.

## An Awful Hurricane.

ODESSA, Jan. 27.—A hurricane has worked immense destruction in this district. Whole villages have been devastated and the damage to shipping is enormous.

## NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

### Check Upon the Fancy Fees Demanded by the Numerous Official Investigators.

### Mr. Rattenbury Applies for a Yukon Railway Charter—Annual Artillery Competitions.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)  
OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—William Mackenzie, one of the Yukon railway contractors, was here to-day in connection with the deal just closed.

The council of the Dominion Artillery Association to-day decided that the general artillery competitions this year shall be held at St. John, N.B., and the field artillery at Deseronto. British teams take part at both places.

The modus vivendi system of license to American fishing vessels on the Atlantic will be in vogue this year. Owing to exorbitant charges of Dominion commissioners in public inquiries, an order has been passed limiting them to \$10 a day besides expenses.

Another Yukon railway application is that of F. M. Rattenbury, asking for a charter for a road from Marsh lake to Hootalinqua river.

## BRADSTREETS' REVIEW.

### Favorable Trade Conditions Continue With Improvement in Many Lines.

New York, Jan. 28.—Bradstreets tomorrow will say: Favorable conditions in the trade situation continue to far outweigh those of an opposite character. Stormy weather throughout a large section of the country this week has checked the movement of merchandise into consumption, but a perceptible increase in the demand for seasonable goods is reported as already resulting. The last week of the month closes with increased activity, a number of the prices advanced heavily, increased perceptible increase in the number of failures reported, large exports of cereals, particularly wheat, corn, flour, and perceptible decrease in nearly all branches of trade as regards the outlook for spring business. Another favorable feature of the week is the slight but distinct improvement in the cotton goods situation in which activity is awaking. Print cloths are higher and some makes of gray and medium weight cottons are more firmly held. Pig iron is reflecting the effect of the present unprecedented production and a further weakening in prices is recorded at Eastern points. At the West, however, consumption of pig and of the finished products of iron and steel is reported increasing so as to hold prices firm. Large sales of bar steel and of rails are reported at Chicago and St. Louis, with mills refusing to take orders for delivery earlier than late summer. Boots and shoes had the late advance and manufacturers of heavy weights will not take orders for delivery at present prices. Wool is strong on large sales and firm prices abroad. Prices of most staple products are higher on the week.

Bank clearings at 37 cities for the week ending January 27, as telegraphed to Bradstreet's, with comparisons, show total clearances of \$1,283,710,196, an increase of 33.9 per cent. as compared with the corresponding week last year. Outside of New York city the clearances were \$496,643,179, an increase of 25.2 per cent.

The clearances for the Dominion of Canada were as follows: Montreal, \$13,285,791, increase 35.2 per cent.; Toronto, \$7,803,617, increase 34.7 per cent.; Winnipeg, \$1,240,440, increase 40.5 per cent.; Halifax, \$1,016,205, decrease 2.4 per cent.; Hamilton, \$454,396, increase 1.7 per cent.; St. John, \$511,103, increase 11 per cent.

## Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S

### CREAM BAKING POWDER

### MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—WORLD'S FAIR, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Nine Tenders for Yukon Timber Privileges Accepted—Names of Successful Bidders.

Extra Trains for the Yukon Rush—A Boy Murderer to Hang.

From Our Own Correspondent. OTTAWA, Jan. 27.—Out of the large number of tenders for timber lands in the Yukon district only nine have been accepted. They are all to Canadians.

THE HEINZE PROPERTIES. Conclusion of the Negotiations With the C.P.R. Reported.

BUYING YUKON CLAIMS. Winnipeg Men Make a Purchase at Long Range.

MR. TARTE'S GREAT NEWS. Montreal Enthusiastic Over All-Canadian Route to Yukon.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST. Cattle Disease Enterprise—Winnipeg's Population Rapidly Increases.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST. Winnipeg, Jan. 26.—(Special)—Probably the first deal in connection with Yukon claims to be made in Winnipeg has been consummated recently.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST. Winnipeg, Jan. 26.—(Special)—The banquet to Premier Marchand by the Club Lottelier to-night was a great success.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST. Winnipeg, Jan. 26.—(Special)—It is the intention of Messrs. Gordon and Ironside, the well-known cattle dealers, to at once push the work of construction of a large abattoir and cold storage warehouse here.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST. Winnipeg, Jan. 26.—(Special)—The volume was maintained—Woolens Doing Better—Railway Rush Still in Evidence.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST. Toronto, Jan. 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly statement of trade in Canada says: "While to date very heavy snow storm, the heaviest for quite a number of years, has to some extent impeded business in the Montreal district, the Ottawa valley and northern points, its effects are not as widespread as at first imagined, and the general volume of trade is fairly maintained at the level noted the past fortnight.

THE TOWN OF CRANBROOK.

Thousands of Dollars Left Here This Week by Prospective Gold Hunters.

More Californians Outfit Here—A Big Manitoba Party Place Heavy Orders in Victoria.

The rush of prospective miners to Victoria during the past fortnight has proved a veritable Klondike to the merchants who have made special preparations for the northern trade.

ARMY FOR ABISINIA. They Came From Russia and Were Seized by a British Gunboat.

ARMY FOR ABISINIA. MUSCAT, Gulf of Oman, Jan. 26.—The British gunboat Lapwing seized the steamer Baluchistan off here, and her cargo of arms and ammunition has been confiscated.

ARMY FOR ABISINIA. Montreal, Jan. 27.—(Special)—Probably the first deal in connection with Yukon claims to be made in Winnipeg has been consummated recently.

ARMY FOR ABISINIA. Montreal, Jan. 26.—(Special)—The banquet to Premier Marchand by the Club Lottelier to-night was a great success.

ARMY FOR ABISINIA. Winnipeg, Jan. 26.—(Special)—It is the intention of Messrs. Gordon and Ironside, the well-known cattle dealers, to at once push the work of construction of a large abattoir and cold storage warehouse here.

ARMY FOR ABISINIA. Winnipeg, Jan. 26.—(Special)—The volume was maintained—Woolens Doing Better—Railway Rush Still in Evidence.

ARMY FOR ABISINIA. Toronto, Jan. 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly statement of trade in Canada says: "While to date very heavy snow storm, the heaviest for quite a number of years, has to some extent impeded business in the Montreal district, the Ottawa valley and northern points, its effects are not as widespread as at first imagined, and the general volume of trade is fairly maintained at the level noted the past fortnight.

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STEAMBOAT BUILDING.

Another River Craft Ordered for the Yukon—Scheme to Use Idle Scalers.

The Willapa Bumps a Beacon—The Queen City's New Employment.

If all steamboat schemes now being considered materialize Victoria will have an era of shipbuilding that has never hitherto been seen on the Pacific coast.

THE "SEATTLE" SAILS. Six passengers joined the passing throng on the steamship City of Seattle on her route North yesterday morning.

A VALUABLE ADDITION. When the contemplated alterations to the big late-model Queen City are completed, the C.P.N. Co., will have in this vessel as fine a craft for the now all-important northern trade as any in their fleet.

FLOWING ON FOR EVER. There is said to be a man one who for the first time in his life set out to see the world. He came to the bank of a wide river.

FREE TO LADIES. We will give one lady in each town or village a full sized case of LUXURA, the only beauty cream in the world that develops the wrinkles, etc. Write to-day for it. G. M. WIGGINS, 112 West 2nd Street, New York.

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NOT A BREACH OF LAW.

A Foreigner Tows in Canadian Waters by Special Permission Under Urgent Circumstances.

The "Commonwealth" Arrives for Repairs—One More Crowded Northern Steamer.

The presence of the Port Townsend tug Tye in port yesterday after towing the lumber-laden boat John A. Briggs down the Royal Roads from Chehalis main occasioned some little comment along the waterfront, but all because the actual circumstances were not generally known.

THE CITY. E. J. PALMER and J. F. GIBSON, Chairman, are guests at the Dallas.

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TALKS WITH.

Mr. Edward Taylor, C. Road, and His Intimate Collection.

Three Dozen Pretty P and Trained Like C Englishman's.

A perfect hub-bub at Taylor and the subscribee toots, green parrots, scarlet breasted parrots, and even little Java sparrows joined salutation.

THE RIGHTS OF PARLIAMENT. Contention That That Body Should Have Been Consulted on the Yukon Railway Contract.

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FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, JANUARY 28.

AFTER THE SECRETARY

The School Trustees Discuss a Motion to Appoint Mr. Eaton to the Office.

Several Important Changes in the Teaching Staff Made at Last Night's Meeting.

At last night's adjourned meeting of the school board several matters of importance were brought up and discussed with a spirit by some of the members that but increased interest in the proceedings. A number of motions were introduced by Trustees Marchant and Hall which had as their objects the dismissal of Mr. Williams and appointment of Inspector Eaton as secretary, and the removal of the secretary's room from Mr. Williams' office to the city hall, providing a room being obtained at the latter place. Trustee Belyea claimed that Messrs. Marchant and Hall were "springing" their motions on the board without the proper notice. He thought such a move was unfair and should be nipped in the bud. Several sharp passages between the members during the debate followed. The other business transacted was of rather an important nature, a number of recommendations made by Inspector Eaton in his report, creating a great deal of interest. The members of the board were present when Chairman Hayward requested Inspector Eaton to read his report on a number of matters referred to him at prior meetings.

Mr. Eaton reported that in the matter of the children temporarily living in Victoria West, being permitted to attend the Central schools, he would recommend that this permission should be continued. With reference to the request that an additional teacher be engaged for South Park school, owing to the large attendance, the inspector stated that while later on it might be necessary to increase the staff of teachers by two or three in several of the schools, but at present he would not recommend an additional teacher for South Park. The request of Mr. Lowndes to have his daughter removed to another school was not considered reasonable by the inspector.

The following recommendations were also made: That Mr. Winsby and Miss Nason of the Boys' school exchange divisions, and that Miss Christie of the Boys' Central and Mr. Stevenson of the Victoria West also exchange places in their respective staffs. The report was taken up in sections and discussed, every section finally being approved of by the board.

When the matter relating to the exchanging of divisions by Mr. Winsby and Miss Nason came up, considerable stress was laid by Trustee Hall on the fact that the former teacher had made a success in the primary department and it would be unwise to remove him. It was thought, however, by the majority of the members that the work in the primary department and the change was accordingly made.

When the matter of exchanging Miss Christie of the Boys' Central, and Mr. Stevenson of the Victoria West, was brought up a heated discussion followed. The inspector stated that Principal Tait and Mr. Stevenson did not get along very well, and that while he considered the latter had been successful in his position, he would not recommend the removal of the Boys' Central. Some question arose as to Mr. Stevenson's popularity or lack of it with the parents of his pupils, and Trustee Mrs. Grant in very strong terms said that such dissatisfaction was purely imaginary. Mr. Tait, she asserted, had worked up this dissatisfaction, and had not done Mr. Stevenson, who was an excellent teacher in all respects, justice.

Trustee Hall took exception to Trustee Mrs. Grant's statement regarding Mr. Tait's action. Trustee Belyea returned that Mr. Stevenson's teaching was not up to the mark. Trustee Belyea thought that if it could be proved that the dissatisfaction had been worked up by Trustee Tait, it should be immediately called upon for an explanation. If principals were permitted to spread broadcast their unfavorable opinions of their staff's abilities the school system of the city would be demoralized. The resolution was taken place shortly.

The next business taken up was the motion by Trustee Hall, seconded by Trustee Marchant, that the mayor and aldermen be requested to grant the use of the council chamber for the public meetings of the school board and also the use of the room formerly occupied by the water commissioner for the purpose of a secretary's office.

Trustee Marchant urged the adoption of the report on the grounds that it would effect a considerable saving. Trustee Belyea opposed it, stating it had been brought forward in the proper notice. The adoption of the motion would mean that Secretary Williams would not be able to attend his duties. In any case the board should first decide whether they would remove the office if the council's permission was granted.

Trustee Marchant thought that the committee appointed to define the superintendent's duties should have been brought before the board and that it would contain something relating to the latter taking over the position of secretary. Mr. Belyea thought that the inspector should have something to say about the matter before the office was forced upon him. The motion being put Trustee Hall, Marchant, Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Grant voted for it, and Trustee McKicking and Belyea against it.

motion was put. He thought the motions were brought simply to introduce other motions which would result in Mr. Williams' dismissal and a request that the inspector take over the office. The motion was carried, Trustee McKicking dissenting. The next motion introduced justified Trustee McKicking's remarks. It was moved by Trustee Marchant and seconded by Trustee Hall, "That Inspector Eaton be requested to undertake the duties of secretary on and after March 1st, 1893." Trustee McKicking and Belyea thought that a proper notice of motion should be given in dealing with such an important matter.

Trustee Marchant said that such procedure would mean another month's salary for the secretary. Trustee Belyea thought that before he would care to cast his vote he would like to know whether Inspector Eaton would undertake willingly the duties of the office.

Trustee Belyea—"The resolutions that are being introduced to-night are simply forcing the board into a bad hole. It seems to me that the mover and seconder of this motion are skillfully working to oust Mr. Williams and also to force Inspector Eaton's hand."

Trustee Hall—"The moment" I don't want to be interrupted."

Continuing, Mr. Belyea said that Trustee Hall and Marchant were asking the board to pass a resolution which was directly telling Superintendent Eaton to act as secretary. This was an unfair thing to do. It was not business, it was not courtesy, and it was not fair to Mr. Eaton. They were simply driving him out of his position and the wedge home to get the superintendent in such a position that he will have to meet this board with a flat refusal or resign. He would move the adjournment of the debate in order to give them a little time to think the matter over. It had it seemed to him been sprung on them too suddenly.

Mr. Marchant, with considerable feeling, said that he did not think it right for one member of the board to impute improper motives to another. On Chairman Hayward's suggestion it was decided to adjourn the debate until the next meeting.

PAYABLE IN SILVER.

United States Senate Pass the Teller Concurrent Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—After a debate which occupied the greater part of this morning, the United States Senate passed by a decisive vote of 47 to 32 passed the Teller concurrent resolution. The resolution is a practical reaffirmation of that of Senator Matthews in 1878, and is as follows: "That all the bonds of the United States which are payable in gold or silver under the said acts of congress herein before recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States in silver dollars of the value of the United States gold dollar, 412 2/3 grains each of standard silver, and that to restore to coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith or in derogation of the rights of the public creditors." All efforts to amend the resolution were voted down by the majorities ranging from 5 to 23. Upon the final passage of the resolution, some Republicans who supported McKinley withdrew their names from the public list like Carter of Montana, Chandler of New Hampshire, Clarke of Wyoming, Pritchard of North Carolina, Shoup of Idaho, Warren of Wyoming and Wolcott of Colorado, voted for the resolution because, as Mr. Teller announced, "they did not believe the resolution committed those who supported it to the free and unlimited coinage of silver."

CLERICAL CRITICISMS.

To the Editor:—In addition to what was so ably and truthfully stated in your columns on Monday in reply to the clergyman who used such unwarranted language regarding the articles on religious subjects which from time to time have appeared in the Colonist, I think it right that some of your readers should also further express their views in this matter, and what I am about to state I venture to say will be endorsed by hundreds if not thousands of your readers.

I have been a reader of books and newspapers for over half a century, and in the field of literature have perhaps covered as much ground as the reverend gentleman and therefore entitled to speak with some little authority, and I say that in the whole course of my reading and study I have never found anything of the kind more clear and convincing or better calculated to serve the great purpose in view than the articles referred to. The resolution that religion is the first and vital principle in the progress of the individual and in the life of the nation? and if so, does he think that dating out his religious notions to some one who is a precise people is all that is wanted? Does he ignore that great multitude of earnest seekers after truth outside the pale of all churches, but who cannot find their darkness and doubt, removed by the formula of any church? and if not, should he not rather welcome such a new departure in the secular press as your articles indicate? I say new departure because though some newspapers have a religious corner its contents are not a little authority, and I therefore only read for those who do not need it.

Inducious advocates of a cause often do more injury to that cause than its worst enemies, and I fear that the case with our reverend gentleman and that he still represents those who said "We found others teaching in Thy name and forbade them because they followed not us." G. S.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

The attention of the reader is called to an attractive little book published by the Boston Board of Christian Education, H. B. BOYD, M.D., 252 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. This book is one of genuine interest to every man and every woman, and will certainly be of the greatest value to any one desirous of securing perfect health and vigor. A good list of books is given, and the price of the book is addressed as above and the Colonist mentioned.

Oakum is chiefly used for caulking ships; it is also largely used for surgical purposes in dressing in the hospitals of Great Britain and on the continent.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, JANUARY 30.

THE CORONA INSURANCE

Ship's Policies Recently Held Here—Nothing on the Miners' Outfits.

New Charter Reported for the Klondike Business—Notes of the Waterfront.

Victoria underwriters have escaped luckily in the case of the Corona, wrecked in northern waters, the escape being more remarkable as it is only a few weeks since the policies on the ship were held here. Whether the Corona at the time of her coming to grief was fully insured is not known to the local agents, but it is believed she was, and nothing was carried on the cargo or outfits of passengers, some of whom have lost their lives. No steps have been taken towards sending a boat north from Victoria to assist the passengers as the Alki, of which the Corona was a sister ship, is at present stranded on the coast, and it would seem that the mistake was made by the vessel steering for Bush Point on Secharter Island, and thence northward. The proper course for a vessel after leaving Gibson Island is to get bearings by Kennedy Island which has a high, bold shore line, through Arthur passage, and keep the course by the light of the Cliff Island reached. Whether the accidents was due to Captain Pierce or to the pilot is not known, but both are said to be comparatively new to the route. It would seem that the skipper of the Corona mistook Cape Island for Mary, thus bringing his ship into a regular archipelago, a long distance to the south westward. No fresh information in connection with the Corona developed yesterday, nor is it probable that any such intelligence will come to hand until the Alki reaches the Sound with the unlucky passengers, among whom are Mr. Dennison, of Nanaimo, and a large party of Nanaimo men who had invested every dollar of their money in the Corona. The ship was wrecked in the hold of the submerged steamer, The Ocoquitlan, although making from 15 to 20 inches of water per hour when met at Wrangell by the Danube, had five pumps on board to keep it down, and the skipper anticipated the slightest trouble in returning to Vancouver unaided. The Alaska, not the Alaskan, proves to have been the third vessel to have come into trouble recently in northern waters. She was an old steamer, for some time passed employed in northern coasting and ferrying, and met with her misfortune also near the mouth of the Skeena, settling down on a reef and puncturing her hull. She sank a short time after in deep water, from which she can never be raised without much difficulty.

THE LATEST CHARTERED.

"Still one more large steamer is to be placed on the Alaska run," says an Associated Press despatch of yesterday. "On her arrival at San Francisco, on February 12, the Oceanic Steamship Company's steamer Alaska, under the command of Captain J. A. Phillips, Chas. Law, A. Inley, Mr. W. Kurtz and Mrs. E. McClure and two children.

MARINE NOTES.

The steamship Umattila had a small passenger list sailing for San Francisco last evening, which fact further shows that high rates are not conducive to big traffic receipts. The passengers who left from Victoria related to the public, and like Carter of Montana, Chandler of New Hampshire, Clarke of Wyoming, Pritchard of North Carolina, Shoup of Idaho, Warren of Wyoming and Wolcott of Colorado, voted for the resolution because, as Mr. Teller announced, "they did not believe the resolution committed those who supported it to the free and unlimited coinage of silver."

A YUKON PIONEER.

One of the First Men to Enter that Country Has Died at Dawson.

With the realization of the golden wealth of the Yukon comes news of the death of one of the first white men who set foot in that far northern country. This is Fred W. Hart, who with several other men, but from Mansons Creek in 1872 for a prospecting trip down the Mackenzie. Mr. William Ogilvie, in speaking of the discovery of gold in the Yukon, says: "In 1872, September 2, two North-western men, Mr. W. Hart and Frederick W. Hart, George W. Fitch, who came from the vicinity of Kingston, Ontario; Andrew Kanelar, a German, and Sam. Wilkinson, an Englishman, left Mansons Creek to go to a place called the Mackenzie river. Harper, because gold had been found on the Liard, which empties into the Mackenzie and is one of its principal branches, was under the impression that there was gold on the Mackenzie. They made their way down Peace river by the Finlay branch, to what is known as Half-Way river. There they met a party of men surveying for the Canadian Pacific railway, and unwillingly helped to drive the party on a great national highway, because they gave their boat to the survey men to make their way up the Peace river. Harper and the others packed their provisions up the Half-Way river and over a twenty-five or thirty mile portage to the waters of the Mackenzie river, down which they went until they found it safe for the passage of canoes, where they made a cache and proceeded to make two dug-out canoes, with which to ascend the Liard."

Mr. Ogilvie proceeds to relate how Harper, Hart and Fitch went up the Yukon to White river and building a cabin, prospected during the winter, and next spring prospected the Stewart and Hart mountains.

Hart was well known to the old timers in Victoria. He came down here after the trip referred to and afterwards went back to the north where he was interested with John Donald in mining on Foketuk. Miller having built a store at Forty Mile, the nucleus of the little town there, Hart went back there for a time. In the fall of 1886 he came down to Victoria and made a trip to his old home in Ireland, returning in the spring of 1887, and proceeding back to the Yukon. In September he was taken ill and his friends have now learned that he died at Dawson City last fall, leaving a wife and three children. The article complains of the unfair treatment we are receiving at the hands of the American government with reference to the collection of duties on miners' outfits crossing the new route of the coast and the Canadian Yukon. Now, sir, though in the main I firmly believe in that beautiful rule known as the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you," yet I am firmly of opinion that there are times when even this rule may be properly suspended, and I think this is one of them. When a people will so utterly disregard their pledges as the Americans have done and are still doing, it is time they immediately carry out their agreements with us, we will shut them off from any mining privileges in our country as they have us in theirs. There is a virtue in patience, and it is a pity that our greedy neighbors may by their unneighborly conduct compel us (much against our will) to adopt their own "dog in the manger" tactics and say "Hands off; our land can have none of it." We would rather not do this; it is a policy that is distasteful to a people who have been born and raised under the glorious free institutions of the British empire. So we permit them to come into our country and help themselves to our gold as freely as they will, and in return they "bite the hand that feeds them." But Uncle Sam must be given to understand that he must not carry this far. Therefore we propose to accord with your Y. C. proposal to call a mass meeting in Vancouver. Let us also have one in Victoria, from which resolutions may be forwarded to Ottawa, impressing upon the government the fact that we of the coast cities are patient enough to wait for the Alaska and demand immediate redress. G. G.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Interesting Proceedings at the Just Completed Session of the Provincial Board.

Vaccination as a Safeguard—Chinese a Menace to the White Community.

After disposing of a very great volume of routine work, the Provincial Board of Health at their session, concluded yesterday, prepared and considered a pamphlet on vaccination to be distributed throughout British Columbia. It is probable that three-fourths of the children in this province under six are unvaccinated. After the pamphlet has had time to circulate, it will be followed by some information as to the best means for making this preparation. Another pamphlet upon dry earth closets was considered, these closets to be adopted in places in the province where no system of sewerage exists, the old methods for the disposal of human excreta being exceedingly dangerous to public health, notably in producing epidemics of typhoid and similar diseases. The subject of river pollution was well discussed. Upon this subject the provincial board holds strong views, that the fresh water bodies of the province should be kept pure at any price. Certain towns—Rossland, Nelson, Kamloops, for example—if left to themselves propose to run their sewerage into the fresh water bodies. According to the law of the country such action is illegal and the provincial board intimated to these places that the proper means of ultimate disposal of sewerage is by its application to the soil either by some such process as septic tank subsurface irrigation, intermittent downward filtration, broad surface irrigation, or other method in accordance with the recent advances in the science of sewerage disposal formulated by sanitary engineers.

The recent discovery of disinfection by means of formaldehyde, which disinfection is done without injury to any material, also occupied the attention of the board. This plan bids fair to take the place of the old method of disinfection by means of lime. It was determined to modify the regulations of the Provincial Board of Health concerning diphtheria so as to bring them into accord with recently acquired knowledge resulting from the introduction of this new mode of disinfection. A supply of pure water having become available at Union, B.C., through the completion of the waterworks system there, the board ordered the closing of all wells in that place, these wells being dangerous.

A large portion of the time of the board was occupied in receiving and discussing the health reports from the various municipalities. The returns from Vancouver and Victoria indicated that the mortality of these cities is only a fraction over eleven per thousand of the population, a fact which speaks volumes for the climatic and sanitary conditions of these places. This death rate includes Chinese and Indians.

The report of Geo. H. Duncan, secretary of the board, and Mr. Clive Phillippe-Wolley in respect of their tours of inspection throughout the province during the past year were received and discussed. These reports make it evident that the sanitary conditions of the province by these gentlemen on behalf of the Provincial Board of Health has been most thorough. Almost every town and hamlet in the province was visited by these gentlemen, its condition as regards the sanitary conditions inquired into, its environment and natural water supply, etc., examined and reported upon, and such sanitary reforms instituted in each locality as the circumstances of the case required. Copies of the public health reports and the regulations of the Provincial Board of Health were left in each place and carefully explained to the officials whose duty it is to put them into effect, and the actual work of sanitation commenced by the personal supervision of these gentlemen.

In some instances, as a result of this work, local epidemics of disease which existed at the time of the visit of these officers of the board were immediately arrested, as for instance in Sloan City. After this election some of the residents of Grand Forks questioned the legality of the whole thing, and it is doubtful if the council will attempt to exercise its power until word had been received from Victoria. Peter T. McCallum was elected mayor of Grand Forks by a majority of 11, having polled 33 votes, while his opponent, W. C. Mann, secured 22 votes. There were four candidates for aldermanic honors in the South ward, three of whom were elected. The successful candidates were Dr. Stanley Smith, L. A. Manly and Jeff Davis, while J. W. Jones was not elected.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Building Society was held yesterday evening for receiving the auditors' and secretary's reports and balance sheet, which were read and duly adopted. The following board of directors was subsequently elected: W. D. McKillochan, M. McGregor, W. W. Northcott, James F. Fell, C. D. Mason, A. Stewart, and Samuel Reid. At a later meeting of the directors, W. D. McKillochan was re-elected president, M. McGregor vice-president, Fell & Gregory appointed solicitors, and J. Taylor, surveyor. Messrs. W. Scofield and J. E. Church were elected auditors, and Mr. A. St. G. Flint again secretary.

FRED, MIDDLETON DEAD.

Commander of the Canadian Forces in the Rebellion Closed an Honorable Career.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Dobson Middleton, keeper of the crown jewels, is dead. Sir Frederick held the Chinese command of the forces during the Riel rebellion in the Northwest Territory of Canada in 1885, and for his services received the thanks of both houses of parliament, besides a handsome gift in money; and his knighthood was for the same service. A determination of Professor Barnard with the Lick telescope places the diameter of Neptune at 32,300 miles—from 2,000 to 4,000 miles less than is stated in most text books.

TIME TO PROTEST.

To the Editor:—In your issue of the 27th there is an article, from the Vancouver World, headed "Time to Protest," which to my mind has the right ring. The article complains of the unfair treatment we are receiving at the hands of the American government with reference to the collection of duties on miners' outfits crossing the new route of the coast and the Canadian Yukon. Now, sir, though in the main I firmly believe in that beautiful rule known as the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you," yet I am firmly of opinion that there are times when even this rule may be properly suspended, and I think this is one of them. When a people will so utterly disregard their pledges as the Americans have done and are still doing, it is time they immediately carry out their agreements with us, we will shut them off from any mining privileges in our country as they have us in theirs. There is a virtue in patience, and it is a pity that our greedy neighbors may by their unneighborly conduct compel us (much against our will) to adopt their own "dog in the manger" tactics and say "Hands off; our land can have none of it." We would rather not do this; it is a policy that is distasteful to a people who have been born and raised under the glorious free institutions of the British empire. So we permit them to come into our country and help themselves to our gold as freely as they will, and in return they "bite the hand that feeds them." But Uncle Sam must be given to understand that he must not carry this far. Therefore we propose to accord with your Y. C. proposal to call a mass meeting in Vancouver. Let us also have one in Victoria, from which resolutions may be forwarded to Ottawa, impressing upon the government the fact that we of the coast cities are patient enough to wait for the Alaska and demand immediate redress. G. G.

A SOLDIER'S LIFE.

ONLY VETERANS CAN REALIZE THE SUFFERINGS OF ANY ARMY LIFE.

Strong Men Made Helpless Invalids—The Story of One Who Suffered Day and Night for Twenty Years.

From the Chatham Banner.

Every one living in and around the village of Wheatley knows Mr. Peter Sippe, who has been a resident of the place for upward of twenty years, and who during the whole of that period up to last year has been a constant sufferer from acute rheumatism, complicated by other troubles, until he was worn almost to a shadow. At the age of twenty he joined the 21st New York Volunteers, and after being a member of that organization for three years he served with the 10th Cavalry and served through the war of the rebellion. He took part in the historic battles of Bull's Run, Fredericksburg, Antietam, and Gettysburg, and at one time rode eighty miles at a stretch, carrying a pack of these things on his back. Another occasion he was on horse-back for four days and five nights, and it is little wonder that such hardships left him, as they did thousands of others, with a wrecked constitution. While in the army as a result of poor diet and often worse water, he was attacked with diarrhoea, which assumed a chronic form. This of course greatly weakened him, and he fell an easy prey to the pains and terrors of rheumatism. To a corresponding extent he was unable to sleep, and expected to be any better in this world as I have tried scores of medicines which brought me no relief at all. Sometimes for weeks at a time I could not lie down or sleep, and could eat but little. At such times I was afflicted with rheumatism, but at times was subject to fainting spells, and at other times everything appeared to turn black before my eyes. I would often feel sick at my stomach, at which times I was very nervous and restless. My kidneys also troubled me greatly and my nervous system seemed completely shattered. Tongue can scarcely tell how much I endured during those long and weary years. About a week ago we advertised in the Colonist the "Pink Pills," and because gold had been found on the Liard, which empties into the Mackenzie and is one of its principal branches, was under the impression that there was gold on the Mackenzie. They made their way down Peace river by the Finlay branch, to what is known as Half-Way river. There they met a party of men surveying for the Canadian Pacific railway, and unwillingly helped to drive the party on a great national highway, because they gave their boat to the survey men to make their way up the Peace river. Harper and the others packed their provisions up the Half-Way river and over a twenty-five or thirty mile portage to the waters of the Mackenzie river, down which they went until they found it safe for the passage of canoes, where they made a cache and proceeded to make two dug-out canoes, with which to ascend the Liard."

An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, and all other diseases of the nervous system, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as erysipelas, and all other troubles peculiar to females, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the growth of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of whatever nature.

Proceedings for an appeal have been taken by the late George B. Rowell for the province in the skin case, in which Magistrate Macrae held in the provincial police court that the restriction of the export of deer skin having been dealt with by the Dominion Tariff Act, the provincial act was overridden by it.

LAMPSON'S FUR SALES.

Results of the January Offerings of Other Than Seal Skins.

Alfred Fraser of New York reports that the latest dates for shipping skins from that port for the spring sales in London, which take place on March 14, are: Fox (cross silver and blue), sea otter, beaver, muskrat, mink, squirrel, musk ox, dry fur seal, Friday, February 25; for other articles, Tuesday, March 1. The report of the January sales by C. M. Lampson & Co., other than seal, is as below: (Raccoon)—20 per cent. as last March; Western, 10 per cent. higher than March; South Western and all 3rds and 4ths, 25 per cent. higher than March. Muskrat—Spring, 20 per cent. lower than January, winter, same as last January; fall, 20 per cent. higher than January; black, 15 per cent. higher than January. Skunk, 12 1/2 per cent. higher than March; opossum, same as last March; mink, last year, same as last March; fresh, 20 per cent. higher than March; martin, 10 per cent. higher than March. Russian Sable—Yakutsk and Nikolaievsk, same as last March; Amoorok, 10 per cent. lower than March. Fox—Red, 12 1/2 per cent. higher than March; grey, 15 per cent. higher than March; kit, same as March; white, 15 per cent. higher than March. Bear—Black, 25 per cent. higher than March; brown, 5 per cent. lower than March; grizzly and white, same as last March; Russian grizzly, 10 per cent. lower than March. Beaver, same as last January; lynx, same as last March; otter, 10 per cent. higher than March; other, Labrador, same as last March; wolf, 70 per cent. higher than March; wolverine, 10 per cent. higher than March; badger, 40 per cent. higher than March; grebe, 20 per cent. lower than October; chinchilla, real, 10 per cent. lower than October; chinchilla, bastard, 30 per cent. higher than October; lamb, Thibet, same as last October; Australian opossum, 7 1/2 per cent. higher than October; walaby, 15 per cent. higher than October; wombat, 25 per cent. higher than October.

NEWS OF THE KOOTENAY.

Two Bad Men of Nelson Put Away—Municipal Tangle at Grand Forks.

Judge Forin at Nelson recently disposed of the cases of Edward Evans and George Higgins Demere, the two men charged with breaking into the Hudson's Bay Company's store and stealing a quantity of bacon, tobacco and whisky. Evans pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods. The crown made a very strong case against Demere, in which it was shown that Evans was equally guilty. Before the crown had put in half its case W. A. Gallier withdrew from the case in consequence of the apparent misrepresentation of his client. The chief witness for the defence was the prisoner Evans, who endeavored to make the court believe that two other men had stolen the goods and that they had merely tried to exercise their rights. In this attempt Evans contradicted himself and Demere several times. In passing sentence upon the men Judge Forin said: "I am convinced that both of you are guilty of stealing and receiving stolen goods, and you are two bad men, your community would be far safer without you than with you. You are men without honor and without principle. You are guilty of a series of offences. The sentence of the court is that each of you be imprisoned in the penitentiary for three years."

The electors of Grand Forks have got into a tangle over their last municipal election. It has turned out that all those qualified to serve on the council and exercise the franchise were practically living in the one ward. When the nominations came around one of the city wards was left entirely unrepresented. After this election some of the residents of Grand Forks questioned the legality of the whole thing, and it is doubtful if the council will attempt to exercise its power until word had been received from Victoria. Peter T. McCallum was elected mayor of Grand Forks by a majority of 11, having polled 33 votes, while his opponent, W. C. Mann, secured 22 votes. There were four candidates for aldermanic honors in the South ward, three of whom were elected. The successful candidates were Dr. Stanley Smith, L. A. Manly and Jeff Davis, while J. W. Jones was not elected.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Building Society was held yesterday evening for receiving the auditors' and secretary's reports and balance sheet, which were read and duly adopted. The following board of directors was subsequently elected: W. D. McKillochan, M. McGregor, W. W. Northcott, James F. Fell, C. D. Mason, A. Stewart, and Samuel Reid. At a later meeting of the directors, W. D. McKillochan was re-elected president, M. McGregor vice-president, Fell & Gregory appointed solicitors, and J. Taylor, surveyor. Messrs. W. Scofield and J. E. Church were elected auditors, and Mr. A. St. G. Flint again secretary.

SCIENCE TRIMMING THE LIFE.

So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes a startling offer: They will give away a complete and effective medicine and a whole month's course of restorative, tonic, and invigorating, without expense to any honest and reliable man. Not a dollar need be advanced—not a penny paid—until the return is known and acknowledged by the patient. The Erie Medical Company's medicine and remedies have been talked about and written about all over the world, till every man has heard of them. They restore or create strength, vigor, healthy tissue and new life. They instantly stop cramps on the system that keep the energy. They cure nervousness, despondency and all the effects of brain, excess, overwork, etc. They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and age is no barrier. They are a reliable and safe business proposition. This "Erie" without expense" offer is limited by the company to a short time, and application must be made at once. No C. O. D. scheme, no bogus philanthropy nor deception, no credit terms, and application to the Erie Medical Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and refer to seeing the account of their offer in this paper.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. ACHE. Price = \$0.00

WOMEN'S COUNCIL. Annual Meeting of the Vancouver Branch Which Makes Flourishing Reports. VANCOUVER, Jan. 29.—The annual meeting of the Council of Women of Vancouver took place yesterday afternoon and evening, the president, Mrs. Beecher, in the chair. Among those present was Miss Perrin, of Victoria, vice-president of the National Council. A telegram was received from Lady Aberdeen congratulating the council upon their good work in the past and particularly mentioning the Klondike literature distribution work. It was also stated that Mrs. Smith, who had collected in Vancouver for the Victorian Order of Nurses was spent that work in Vancouver city.

ONLY ONE OLE OLS. Ben Hendricks as the Typical Victim of the Theatre—The G. B. Theatre—S. C. An exchange says of "Ole" the attraction booked for touring at the Victoria theatre: "The finish has been given to the attraction. Many good points about the show have been noted, and modern stage realisms added to others, while all the superfluous and, if any, objections have been entirely eliminated. The whole play is a masterpiece of those pure, innocent and naive humor, and in carrying them, not only an enjoyment, but in years to happy recollections of one of realistic, natural and artistic to-day before the public. John Lawson, better known as Terrible Swede, a bicyclist records that are the envy of the world, races against his opponent by well known local the great bicycle scene. The greatest sensation ever presented stage, and it succeeds in holding race against time with real finish, men and riding at a record pace, is a sight worth going to see, and can only be seen once."

Free Trial To Any Honest Man. The Foremost Medical Company. In the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer. HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE. In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated as this Erie Medical Company does. They will give away a complete and effective medicine and a whole month's course of restorative, tonic, and invigorating, without expense to any honest and reliable man. Not a dollar need be advanced—not a penny paid—until the return is known and acknowledged by the patient. The Erie Medical Company's medicine and remedies have been talked about and written about all over the world, till every man has heard of them. They restore or create strength, vigor, healthy tissue and new life. They instantly stop cramps on the system that keep the energy. They cure nervousness, despondency and all the effects of brain, excess, overwork, etc. They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and age is no barrier. They are a reliable and safe business proposition. This "Erie" without expense" offer is limited by the company to a short time, and application must be made at once. No C. O. D. scheme, no bogus philanthropy nor deception, no credit terms, and application to the Erie Medical Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and refer to seeing the account of their offer in this paper.

By I. Money Must Accompany Orders. DAILY COLONIST, 20 Cts. a Week.

Extra Heavy Never-Wear-Out Mackinaw Suits

Forty ounce Mackinaw, double breasted, Norfolk style with belt, one piece backs, seams sewn with three rows of best...

Price - \$8.50

Let us figure with you on the cost of a complete outfit. Out of town folks send for Price Lists.

CAMERON,

The Cash Clothier 85 Gough Street

PLUCKED HIS BEARD.

Indignity Offered to the Deputy Sheriff While a Police Constable Is Driven Off.

The corner of Rae and Blanchard streets was the scene of considerable excitement yesterday afternoon when deputy sheriff Siddell attempted to execute a warrant for the arrest of an old man named Smith.

When the officer entered the small dwelling he was received in a manner which he will not soon forget. Before he could do more than explain the object of his visit, he was set upon by his intended prisoner's wife, a woman who, although perhaps 40 years old, possesses spirit and strength which would do credit to one many years his junior.

Mr. Siddell made no further attempt to arrest his man, but left the house and telephoned for a policeman. Constable Abbott was selected for the task and he arrived at the scene of the excitement in a very short time, the message to him being an urgent one.

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ONLY ONE OLE OLSON.

Ben Hendricks as the Typical Swede to Visit Victoria. The Great Bicycle Scene.

An exchange says of "Ole Olson," the attraction booked for Tuesday evening at the Victoria theatre, "Dramatic finish has been given to the entire production. Many good points heretofore almost obsolete have been made prominent, modern stage realisms have been added to others, while all the seemingly superfluous and, if any, obstructive elements have been entirely obliterated, giving the whole play a wholesome atmosphere of those pure, innocent, adroit and native humorous incidents that party with them not only an evening's enjoyment, but in years to come the happy recollections of one of the most realistic, natural and artistic creations to-day before the public."

"The comedy is interpreted by a company of unusual excellence, and one that surpasses any former production of the piece, embracing Ben Hendricks, Miss St. George Hussey, the Celtic idealist, and other well known favorite players. The specialty and musical features are staged properly through the play, and the greatest sensation ever presented on the stage, and it succeeds in holding the audience from start to finish. A genuine race against time with real bicycles, living men and riding at a record breaking pace, is a sight worth going out to witness, and can only be seen with 'Ole Olson.'"

DAILY COLONIST, 20 cts. a week, delivered.

A SWIM AMONG SHARKS

Stowaway Jumps Overboard From the Warrimoo and Narrowly Escapes Being Eaten.

Canadian-Australian Liner Reaches Victoria After a Fine Trip—Miners for Klondike.

The Canadian-Australian liner Warrimoo, Charles W. Hay commander, reached Victoria from Australia last night about 9 o'clock. She had aboard about 75 passengers, among them some 20 miners from Coolgardie, bound for the Yukon.

The familiar face of Mr. Balmain the purser is missed this trip. He was taken very ill on the voyage and landed at Wellington, New Zealand, very sick. His place is filled by Mr. A. E. Boulton, a very good choice, as he, like his predecessor, is exceedingly courteous and capable in carrying out the trying duties of his office.

Among the cabin passengers was Lieut.-Col. Samuel Hughes, M.P., of Lindsay, Ont. He has made the trip to Australia partly on business and partly on pleasure. He did not stop here but went on to Vancouver, being desirous of catching the Eastern train to-day. The Imperial parliament was represented in the person of Mr. J. Lowie, M.P., who is also just returning from a short trip to the Kingdom.

Walter Pressprich, of New York, was among the Warrimoo's arrivals last evening. For at least thirteen months he has been in Queensland, and says concerning that country that the drought there is now about over and that considerable ranching has fallen in the hands of the Klondike gold fields has abated, but for all that a great number of miners are coming this way.

Some of these board the steamer with him were Coolgardie miners, and they have come north more to see what the country was like than to commence work immediately, each being possessed of some means as a result of their labor in the Coolgardie district. Mr. Pressprich, himself, is here for pretty much the same purpose and expects to go north pretty soon. He reports the Adelaide Steamship Company as the Australian Steam Navigation Company of Sydney, N.S.W., are advertising steamers to run direct from that port to Dyes and Skagway carrying first class passengers for about \$25, and second class for \$20. Each company will start their service with one steamship and will dispatch them north about the middle of February. The steamers had not yet been secured by the proper authorities at Suva, Fiji Islands, and the stowaways were consequently manhandled but allowed the privilege of a certain part of the ship.

From the lively interest shown by the full attendance of the committee as well as from the business-like manner in which the proceedings were conducted, it is confidently expected that the next meeting of the Provincial Teachers' Institute will be the most successful that has yet been held. The following constitute the committee of management: Dr. S. D. Pope, Inspector or Wilson, Miss A. D. Cameron, of Victoria; J. P. Macpherson, of Nanaimo; Mr. E. Speers, Mr. Alex. Robinson, B. A., Mr. J. H. Kerr, B.A., Mr. G. H. Tom, of Vancouver; Mr. W. C. Coatham, of New Westminster; and Mr. John Shaw, of Nanaimo.

MAKING KLONDIKE PAY.

Details of the Dominion Proposals Which Have Staggered the Northern Prospectors.

Handsome Annual Fees Charged Prospectors and Claimes Besides the Big Royalty.

The following are details of the new regulations issued by the Dominion government to apply to the Yukon: Free miners shall mean a male or female over the age of 18, but not under that age, or a joint stock company named in and lawfully possessed of valid existing free miners' certificates, and no other.

A free miner's certificate shall not be transferable. This certificate may be granted for one year, to run until the date thereof or expiration of the applicant's then existing certificate, on the payment thereof of the sum of \$10, unless the certificate is to be issued in favor of a joint stock company, in which case the fee shall be \$50; for a company having a nominal capital exceeding \$100,000, the fee shall be \$100.

Only one person or joint stock company shall be named in a certificate. This certificate shall also grant the holder the privilege of fishing and shooting, subject to provisions of laws; the privilege of cutting timber for actual use by the holder, and the right to use for general mining operations; for the exclusive use of the miner himself, but such permission shall not extend to timber which may have been granted to other persons or corporations.

Certificates may be obtained by applicants in person at the department of the interior at Ottawa, or from the agents of Dominion lands at Winnipeg, Man.; Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert, in the Northwest Territories, Kamour and New Westminster, B. C.; at Dawson, in the Yukon district; also from the collectors of customs at Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.

Notwithstanding the slippery condition of the ground and ball scrimmage nearly impossible, the Rugby football match at the Caledonia grounds yesterday afternoon can be numbered among the best seen in the past five or six seasons, or rather since the present flagship's sister, the Wasps, was on the station.

Every free miner shall, during the continuance of his certificate, have the right to enter, prospect or mine for gold or minerals upon the lands of the Yukon, whether vested in the crown or otherwise, and to acquire title to such reservations and land lawfully occupied.

That is to say, when a claim is located the discoverer's claim and nine additional claims adjoining each other and numbered consecutively, will be open for registration. The next ten claims of 250 feet reserved for the government and so on.

The penalty for trespassing upon a claim reserved for the crown shall be the immediate cancellation of any entry or prospecting, or claims in respect of which may have been obtained, whether by original entry or purchase for a mining claim, and the refusal of the acceptance of any application which the persons trespassing may at any time make for a claim.

On resuming give and take was the order of the day until by a word from the Navy line was seriously threatened, no score however resulting. From touch down in self defence the visitors kicked off from the twenty-five. Metcalf shortly afterwards broke away dribbling splendidly, and being well backed up scored first blood for the Navy. Five minutes before time the Victoria three quarters again asserted themselves, Cullin capturing the ball and running from the half way transferred to Gamble who scored, Goward making the major point. Kesul, 8 points to 3 in favor of Victoria.

ENTRY shall not be granted for a claim which has not been staked by the applicant in the manner specified in these regulations. An entry fee of \$15 shall be paid at a banking office or to the gold commissioner or mining recorder. A royalty of 10 per cent. on the gold mined shall be levied and collected on the gross output of each claim.

THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS are adopted for the issue of leases to persons or companies who have obtained a free miner's certificate to dredge for minerals other than coal in the submerged bed of rivers in the provincial district of Yukon in the Northwest Territory:

THE LEASE shall be given the exclusive right to subsequent mining and dredging for all minerals within an extent of coal, in and along an unbroken extent of five miles of a river.

NO MORE than six such leases will be issued in favor of any individual or company, and no more than one of a river in and along which any individual or company shall be given the exclusive right above mentioned, shall under no circumstances exceed 30 miles.

THE LEASE shall be for a term of 30 years, renewable in the discretion of the minister of the interior. The lessee shall have at least one dredge in operation upon the five miles of river leased during the term of the lease, and the date of his lease, and if, during one season, when operations can be carried on, he fails to efficiently work the same to the satisfaction of the minister of the interior, the lease shall become null and void, unless the minister of the interior shall otherwise decide.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE to be held in Vancouver During Easter Week.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Provincial Teachers' Institute was held yesterday in the office of the Superintendent of Education, when all the necessary preliminary steps were taken to arrange for the next meeting of this association, which is to be held in Vancouver during Easter week.

THE FASTEST ON ICE. Three Canadians Head the List in Skating Championship Races.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., Jan. 29.—The final heat in the one mile championship skating race was won easily by the Gallows of Winnipeg, Bellefeuille of Rat Portage second, and Drury of Montreal third. Time 3:37.1-5.

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PROVIDED, THAT WHEN ANY COMPANY OR INDIVIDUAL HAS OBTAINED MORE THAN ONE LEASE, ONE DREDGE FOR EACH 15 MILES OR PORTION THEREOF SHALL BE HELD TO BE COMPLIANCE WITH THIS REGULATION.

THE LESSEE shall pay a rental of \$100 per annum for each mile of river so leased to him. The lessee shall also pay to the crown a royalty of ten per cent. on the output in excess of \$15,000.

THE CITY.

EDWARD SCOTT stole a couple of sacks of shot from Short's gun shop and for payment will now spend a month in jail.

THE PURCHASING agent of the city, Mr. W. W. Northcott, is advertising for tenders for supplies for the year, tenders to be in by Monday.

ON THURSDAY evening next a recital will be given at the Victoria Conservatory of Music, for which a very excellent instrumental and vocal programme has been prepared.

HAROLD J. SHAW was arrested yesterday on a warrant from Vancouver charging him with stealing three coats and a pair of opera glasses from the Vancouver opera house. An officer was sent over from the Terminal City for last night and Shaw goes back in the boat this morning with him.

THE ENTERTAINMENT given in Temperance hall last night was the Burns anniversary concert, repeated by request by the First Presbyterian church choir. It proved a complete success, the hall crowded to the top.

THE MEMBERS of the church and congregation in connection with the Congregational church held a very pleasant tea and social on Thursday evening in the Temperance hall. The gathering combined the religious and the social, and a discussion as to church work generally. Envelopes containing free-will offerings to the building fund were opened and netted \$45.

THE MEN of the First Battalion are to have a chance of going through a course of military training under an instructor from the B. M. A. who will enter at the drill hall when required. This information has been sent to Lieut. Col. Gregory from Lieut. Col. Peters, D.O.C.; non-coms or men of the battalion who are willing to take the course should send their names to Sergt. Major Mulcahy on or before Thursday next.

THOMAS COLLINS, one of the best known newspaper men in Western Canada, died at his residence, 14 Avalon road, on Friday after a long illness. He was a native of St. Louis, Mo., and came to Victoria in 1870 where he made his home for some seven or eight years. Afterwards he moved to Winnipeg and later to Portage la Prairie, where he published the first paper in the Northwest Territory, the Prairie Province's Capital. For two years he was reeve of Portage la Prairie, and throughout that district he was widely and popularly known. He moved to Victoria in 1888 and for some time had charge of the Standard. He also held a position on the Times, and in later years had management of the Chilliwack Progress. At this time ill-health had begun to interfere with him, and he had not been able to leave his house for two or three years. He was 60 years of age and leave a widow and two children—John Collins and Mrs. J. Byrn, both of whom are residents of Victoria. The funeral is announced to take place from the family residence at 2:30 this afternoon.

THE RAILWAY BARGAIN. Eastern Press Generally Approves of the Arrangement, Land Subsidy and All.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29.—The Witness, Herald and La Patrie had articles last evening warmly approving of the government's policy in connection with the construction of the railway to Teelin lake.

TORONTO, Jan. 29.—The Mail discusses the Yukon railway scheme editorially, approving of the project of an all-Canadian route, and of the route selected for the railway, and criticising only minor details of the bargain. It says, in conclusion that the terms are especially favorable to the company, yet the railway is needed, and the interest created in the territory ought to promote mining developments.

THE WORLD this morning says the Yukon railway deal consolidated at Ottawa is a master stroke. "It is a big deal put through quietly by men with nerve, and its importance can hardly be overestimated. It will command traffic and will have no rival."

BRITAIN'S POLICY PREVAILS. All the Commercial Nations Agree That Chinese Territory Must Not Be Monopolized.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham this evening, dwelt upon the efforts of foreign nations to conquer great colonial empires, with the intention of converting them into exclusive trade preserves from which British trade should forever be excluded. This policy, he said, is now hanging over Great Britain, like the sword of Damocles, in West Africa and China. Regarding the latter country, Mr. Chamberlain added, he was happy to believe there was an agreement by all the great commercial powers that Great Britain's policy was a just one.

MR. CORBIN'S SCHEME. Roseland Board of Trade Endorses His Proposition for a Road From Cascade to Grand Forks.

ROSELAND, Jan. 29.—Local representatives of D. C. Corbin have succeeded in obtaining the endorsement of the council of the Roseland board of trade for a railway charter from Cascade City to Grand Forks. There are sixteen members on the council, but only five put in an appearance at the meeting, which was called by the president of the board of trade at the request of Mr. Corbin's agents. Mr. Corbin will apply to both the Provincial and Dominion governments for a charter at an early date.

THE SHIPMENTS of the Trail Creek mining division for the past week were: Le Roi, 1,400; Cliff, 40; Star Eagle, 30; Footman, 48; total, 1,508 tons.

DISTRUSTS THE STATES.

Carlist Organ Thinks That Spain Should Be on Her Guard.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Correo, organ of the Carlists, discussing the visit of the United States battleship Maine to Havana, thinks the Spanish public is justifiably alarmed. "It is a matter of fact, it is the government itself which is seriously alarmed, every effort being made to disguise it."

IN SPITE of the official statement of Admiral Cervera, a certain fleet, on Tuesday last, at a conference with the minister of marine, when he asserted that recent evolutions had demonstrated the perfect condition of the Spanish fleet, Admiral Cervera in reality knew that there was not a ship ready for service, that vessels not actually in dry-dock ought to be there, that many of the boilers were defective, that some ships were not yet armed, and that most vessels require cleaning. In view of the perfidencies of the United States, it is not surprising that such neglect and helplessness creates alarm.

MANY MILLIONS LOST. Tremendous Cost of the Engineers' Fruitless Strife to Themselves and Employers.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—As a result of the engineers' strike (now ended), which began last July, Great Britain has lost an enormous amount of business, which went to Germany, the United States and other countries. In addition about \$20,000,000 has been lost, and about \$2,000,000 contributed to the funds of the strikers who have disappeared. Last, but not least, trades unionism in Great Britain has received a severe blow.

HE SANDWICH GIRLS. London Police Declare Them a Nuisance and the New Woman's Competition Therefore Disappears.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The police have stopped the latest form of street advertisement, which has become a nuisance. It is a display of placards bearing the words "Eat me" or "Kiss me" and distributed handbills among passers by. The police, in order to make a test case, arrested one of the girls in Regent street upon the charge of obstructing the street. She was fined five shillings.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. Political Controversy Over the Approaching Election.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The campaign for the London county council election on March 3 opened on Wednesday with a rough meeting at St. James' Hall, which strikingly answered Lord Salisbury's attack on the county council. Earl Curzon, who presided, vigorously attacked the Marquis of Salisbury's design, which he alleged was a blow at popular representation, and intended to silence the voice of United London, disregarding its many important parts.

LIBERAL newspapers promise a hot fight, and the Daily News opens the ball by saying: "The leaders of the Tories are resolved to introduce into the municipal affairs of London the peculiar tactics of New York. Envoys of the success of Croker, they will do their best to have a council of elected partisans of their political platform. Mr. Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain are to make speeches in behalf of a contractor, a sweeper, water companies and grand landlords. Mr. Chamberlain will be in his element, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot. He is a typical Tammany boss, can tip the wink, blow the gaff, rig the market and run the show."

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

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

CANADA: PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. NO. 57.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT "THE INCORPORATED EXPLORATION COMPANY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, LIMITED," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, and to negotiate subscriptions to or to guarantee the subscription of or to place or assist in placing the shares or securities of any company or of any other company, or in which it is interested, or otherwise assisting or rendering services to this company.

[1.] To lend and advance money upon the security or supposed security of farms, lands, mines, minerals, mining or other rights, concessions, or claims in any part of the world, or without security;

[2.] To purchase the property and goodwill of any company or corporation, and to make and carry into effect all arrangements with respect to the union of interests or amalgamation, either in whole or in part, with any other companies or persons having objects in some respects similar to or included in the objects of this company, or to carry on any business, the carrying on of which the Company may think directly or indirectly conducive to the development of any property or any business in which it is interested;

[3.] To transact and carry on all kinds of agency business, and in particular to collect debts and claims, and to subscribe for, purchase, or otherwise acquire and hold, sell, dispose, deal in, negotiate and issue shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock or securities of any company or of any other authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise;

[4.] To guarantee the payment of any bonds, debentures, debenture stock, contracts, mortgages, charges, obligations and securities of any company or authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, of any persons or of any other authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, in whole or in part, or to guarantee the title to or quiet enjoyment of property either absolutely or subject to any qualifications or conditions, or to guarantee persons named or interested in or about to be interested in any property against any loss, or actions, proceedings, claims or demands in respect of any insolvency or imperfection of title, or in respect of any incumbrance, burden or outstanding right;

[5.] To borrow, raise or secure money by the issue of debentures, debenture stock, or otherwise, or to charge over all or any part of the property of the Company, in whole or in part, or to mortgage, hypothecate, or otherwise encumber any real or personal property, or to execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, or other negotiable instruments, or to issue debentures, debenture stock, or securities of any company or of any other authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, or to register or record any debentures, debenture stock, or securities of any company or of any other authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, or to do any other thing which may be necessary or expedient for the carrying on of the business of the Company, or for the attainment of any of the objects of the Company, or for the promotion of any business in which it is interested;

[6.] To search for, examine, prospect and explore lands, mines, minerals, ores, minerals, and claims in any part of the world; to search for and obtain information as to mines, mining districts, mining claims, water claims, water rights, and other rights, claims and property; to examine, investigate, and secure the titles to lands, mines, minerals, ores, minerals, and claims in any part of the world; to employ and send to any part of the world, and to pay the fees, costs, charges and expenses of any agents, mining engineers and corporations, mining experts, legal counsel, and all persons useful, or supposed to be useful, in examining, investigating, and exploring lands, mines, minerals, ores, minerals, and claims in any part of the world; to print, publish, advertise and circulate reports, maps, plans, prospectuses and documents of every kind whatsoever, directly or indirectly relating, or supposed to relate, to lands, mines, minerals, ores, and claims in any part of the world, or the title thereto, or to the organization, operations and objects of this company or any other company;

[7.] To acquire from time to time, by purchase, lease, or otherwise, rights, claims and interests in lands or other properties, of every description, in any part of the world, including mines, workings, canals, water rights and ways, quarries, forests, pits, mills, buildings, machinery, stocks, plants and things, upon such terms and in such manner as may be deemed advisable;

[8.] To lease, settle, improve, colonize and cultivate lands and hereditaments in any part of the world, and to do all things necessary to develop the resources of the same lands and hereditaments, by buildings, planting, sowing, mining and otherwise dealing with the same;

[9.] To stock the same or other lands, and to breed and deal in all kinds of stock, cattle, sheep and produce, and to buy, manufacture and sell all kinds of goods, chattels and effects;

[10.] To acquire or promote and promote immigration into any lands or property acquired or controlled by the Company, and to lease the same, and for such purposes to let and grant any sums of money for any purpose which may be, or may be supposed to be, for the advantage of the Company, or for the promotion of any business in which it is interested;

[11.] To lay out towns or villages on any lands acquired or controlled by the Company, or in which the Company is in any way interested, and to construct and maintain, carry on and alter roads, streets, footways, boarding houses, dwelling houses, factories, shops and stores, and to contribute to the cost of making, providing and carrying on and working the same;

[12.] To acquire, purchase, or otherwise lease, mortgage, dispose of or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property of the Company, or of any other company, or of any other authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, or to do any other thing which may be necessary or expedient for the carrying on of the business of the Company, or for the attainment of any of the objects of the Company, or for the promotion of any business in which it is interested;

[13.] To acquire from time to time, by purchase, lease, or otherwise, rights, claims and interests in lands or other properties, of every description, in any part of the world, including mines, workings, canals, water rights and ways, quarries, forests, pits, mills, buildings, machinery, stocks, plants and things, upon such terms and in such manner as may be deemed advisable;

[14.] To lease, settle, improve, colonize and cultivate lands and hereditaments in any part of the world, and to do all things necessary to develop the resources of the same lands and hereditaments, by buildings, planting, sowing, mining and otherwise dealing with the same;

[15.] To stock the same or other lands, and to breed and deal in all kinds of stock, cattle, sheep and produce, and to buy, manufacture and sell all kinds of goods, chattels and effects;

[16.] To acquire or promote and promote immigration into any lands or property acquired or controlled by the Company, and to lease the same, and for such purposes to let and grant any sums of money for any purpose which may be, or may be supposed to be, for the advantage of the Company, or for the promotion of any business in which it is interested;

[17.] To lay out towns or villages on any lands acquired or controlled by the Company, or in which the Company is in any way interested, and to construct and maintain, carry on and alter roads, streets, footways, boarding houses, dwelling houses, factories, shops and stores, and to contribute to the cost of making, providing and carrying on and working the same;

[18.] To acquire, purchase, or otherwise lease, mortgage, dispose of or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property of the Company, or of any other company, or of any other authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, or to do any other thing which may be necessary or expedient for the carrying on of the business of the Company, or for the attainment of any of the objects of the Company, or for the promotion of any business in which it is interested;

[19.] To acquire from time to time, by purchase, lease, or otherwise, rights, claims and interests in lands or other properties, of every description, in any part of the world, including mines, workings, canals, water rights and ways, quarries, forests, pits, mills, buildings, machinery, stocks, plants and things, upon such terms and in such manner as may be deemed advisable;

[20.] To lease, settle, improve, colonize and cultivate lands and hereditaments in any part of the world, and to do all things necessary to develop the resources of the same lands and hereditaments, by buildings, planting, sowing, mining and otherwise dealing with the same;

[21.] To stock the same or other lands, and to breed and deal in all kinds of stock, cattle, sheep and produce, and to buy, manufacture and sell all kinds of goods, chattels and effects;

[22.] To acquire or promote and promote immigration into any lands or property acquired or controlled by the Company, and to lease the same, and for such purposes to let and grant any sums of money for any purpose which may be, or may be supposed to be, for the advantage of the Company, or for the promotion of any business in which it is interested;

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[24.] To acquire, purchase, or otherwise lease, mortgage, dispose of or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property of the Company, or of any other company, or of any other authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, or to do any other thing which may be necessary or expedient for the carrying on of the business of the Company, or for the attainment of any of the objects of the Company, or for the promotion of any business in which it is interested;

The Colonist.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1898.

AN ABSURD THREAT.

The Post-Intelligencer thinks that if the Dominion government should close the passes the United States government would put insurmountable difficulties in the way of the transportation of goods up the Stikine. Once more we suggest to our contemporary the desirability of reading the Treaty of Washington before attempting to define the powers of its government in the premises. By this treaty the right to the free navigation of several rivers, the Stikine among them, is provided for. Some of the rivers are opened to the use of United States citizens where they flow through Canada, others are opened to the use of British subjects where they flow through the United States. The arrangement is a reciprocal one, but hitherto almost the whole advantage has been on the side of the United States. In addition to this mutual privilege the same treaty secures to the people of each country the right to carry goods across the territory of the other under such regulations as will prevent smuggling. These being treaty rights, they can only be abrogated by denouncing the treaty, and we are not prepared to believe that the United States senate will throw away the privilege of freely navigating the St. Lawrence and St. John rivers in order that Seattle merchants may do an outfitting trade for one season.

But let us apply the thing practically. A man bound for some point in Canada reaches Wrangell. He will be accorded precisely the same treatment as he would be if he landed at Portland, Maine, or as a United States citizen would be if he landed at Vancouver from a C.P.R. steamer from the Orient bound for Seattle. His goods being in transit would be passed through without interference, and subject only to such supervision as would be necessary to prevent smuggling. Two or three times a week steamers arrive at Victoria from San Francisco bound for Seattle. They may be filled to their fullest capacity with United States merchandise, but no customs house officer molest them. An officer is present to see that no goods are landed here without being reported, but he does not concern himself at all about what the vessel does with the goods that remain on board. Sometimes goods reach here from the United States, bound for another point in the United States. They are unloaded, placed in the warehouse and reshipped to their destination without any inconvenience to any one and on payment of a small fee. Every day of the week just such things transpire at Atlantic ports in the United States in respect to goods in transit to points in Canada. The Post-Intelligencer ought to learn that this is the practice of civilized people in respect to international commerce.

Goods taken to Wrangell en route to points in Canada must be reported to the collector there, and that official will see that they are allowed to go forward after taking such precautions as may be necessary to prevent smuggling. If the goods are in charge of a transportation company, as in nine cases out of ten they will be, the individual miner will be subjected to no inconvenience. In the summer all goods going up the river will be in charge of transportation companies and will be subject to no interference. It may be that each steamer may carry an officer representing the United States customs, but even this is doubtful. This is not done, we believe, on the St. Lawrence.

The right of customs officers at Wrangell to interfere with goods in transit to Canada was illustrated last year in a case where some tons of opium were being taken up the Stikine for some Chinamen. They were detained at Wrangell by the officer for non-payment of duties. His attention was called to his error by Collector Milne, who pointed out to him that he had no right to inquire into the contents of packages in transit and referred him to a decision of the treasury department in a precisely similar case which arose at San Francisco where a quantity of opium in transit to Guatemala was seized for non-payment of duty, but released on the ground that the opium, though brought into the United States, was not imported, but was only in transit, and hence was not subject to interference. The collector at Wrangell at once released the opium. This is the law of the United States and of every other civilized nation, and there is not the least reason to suppose that it will be altered in respect to the Alaskan frontier.

We believe that the application of this rule to the carriage of goods from ports in the United States in British bottoms will remove all difficulties which the people of Seattle are seeking to place in the way of north-bound business by such steamers. It is undoubtedly the law that if a British steamer goes to Seattle and there loads United States goods for Wrangell, such goods are subject to duty on arrival there; but we believe the Treasury will hold that a British vessel may load at Seattle with United States goods consigned to a point in Canada, and transfer those goods at Wrangell to a British bottom navigating the Stikine, without being subject to any other interference on the part of the

customs authorities than would be extended towards foreign goods.

The Seattle paper's threat is silly in the extreme, and is hardly worth replying to as a threat. As an exhibition of ignorance and disregard of the amenities of civilized life it is eminently characteristic of the source from which it emanated. But we may add that it is undne interference with Canadian trade is practiced at Wrangell, Canada will soon discover a way of retaliating.

THE LAKE TESLIN RAILWAY.

The terms of the contract with Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann for the construction of the railway from the Stikine river to Lake Teslin are announced. The chief features of them are: The contractors agree to begin at once and push forward to completion by March 10 a winter road from the mouth of the Stikine to Teslin lake. The railway is to be completed from a point on the navigable waters of the Stikine to the lake by September 1. The contractors bind themselves to provide steamboat accommodation on the Hootalinqua and Yukon in connection with the railway. Freight rates are to be settled by the privy council. The contractors are to receive 25,000 acres of land per mile as a subsidy, or 3,750,000 acres, to be selected in alternate blocks of the size of 6 by 3 miles.

The subsidy carries with it the right to mine precious metals subject to a royalty of one per cent., but any location which free miners may make upon within areas selected by the contractors will stand. There does not appear to be any limit to the time within which the selection may be made, and this seems to be a weak feature in the agreement, though probably it may be provided against, if not now, at least when the contract is before parliament, where it must be sent for ratification. It would be manifestly unfair to give the contractors all the time they might desire to select land under such a contract, for in that case they would have an incentive to hold back until discoveries had been made. This would not be so objectionable if the selection were confined to a specified area, but where, as in this instance, carte blanche is given to run over the whole of the Yukon country, it is easy to see how great injustice might be done if there is no limit of time.

The provision requiring the contractors to provide steamboat accommodation on the Hootalinqua seems needless, because this will be forthcoming any way. The feature giving the contractors an option upon the construction of any line that may be built to an open port in British Columbia calls for some explanation. Possibly when the exact terms of the contract are published, this provision may not seem to be quite so open to criticism as it does now. It is understood that the contractors expect additional aid from the provincial government. The ground upon which this will be urged will probably be that the immediate construction of the line is of such paramount importance that the province can very well afford to pay something to secure it. We think this ground is a good one and believe that, if the amount of aid asked is not unreasonable, the legislature will promptly vote it, if the contract signed with the Dominion government, when made public, will stand critical examination on its merits. There will be general satisfaction over the fact that the contract has been made with gentlemen who have the means and experience necessary to carry it out. We think it best to reserve further comment until full particulars of the contract are published.

A FALSEHOOD NAILED.

On Thursday morning the Post-Intelligencer, replying to a statement of the COLONIST in regard to the issuing of miners' certificates in the British Columbia cities and nowhere else on the Coast, which it pronounced a deliberate falsification, said:

"Miners' certificates can be secured at Skagway from an inspector of police who was making his headquarters there at the last accounts."

Although this statement was in direct contradiction to the official notice issued by the Dominion government, the COLONIST thought it well to obtain a positive and authoritative denial, having reference to the Post-Intelligencer's allegation, and it therefore wired the Hon. Mr. Sifton at Ottawa as follows:

VICTORIA, January 28, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Ottawa: A Seattle paper says mining licenses can be obtained at Skagway from a police inspector there. Is this true? To which the following reply was received:

OTTAWA, Ont., January 28, Colonel, Victoria: No; not true.

CLIFFORD SIFTON.

We hardly know what language to employ to characterize the conduct of the Post-Intelligencer in making the statement above referred to. It has been guilty of shameless deceit. It cannot plead that it has misunderstood the official notices, which have been printed. These notices have stated in express terms that the licenses could only be obtained at certain cities that have been named. The cities on the coast named as places where the licenses are to be issued are Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo and New Westminster. When the regulation was first promulgated only Victoria and Vancouver were specified, the other cities being added later. One d-

spatch said also that inspectors of mounted police in the Yukon would be empowered to issue the licenses, also the gold commissioners. These officers have not as yet heard of the new order and have no licenses which they can issue. It will be weeks and perhaps months before the licenses will reach them. It is absolutely certain that not a police inspector in the whole Yukon country is in a position to issue the licenses, or has so much as heard that licenses are to be issued. Yet the Post-Intelligencer has the unparalleled audacity to say that the licenses can be obtained from "the inspector at Lake Tagish." This is not true; it cannot in the very nature of things be true; there is considerable doubt if it ever will be true. Certainly as yet no one has any authority whatever to say that licenses can be obtained there.

The publication of such a statement as that of the Post-Intelligencer above referred to, ought to render a paper liable to criminal prosecution. Since the order was issued requiring licenses to be taken out, we suppose that fifteen hundred people have left Seattle for the Yukon, believing that when they got to Skagway or Tagish they would find some one clothed with authority to issue licenses. They will be disappointed, and bitterly so. The day after this false statement was made by the Seattle paper, the steamer City of Seattle sailed North with a full load of passengers. She was followed by the Topeka also with a full load. These people have gone North believing that when they reach Skagway they can get licenses from the inspector of police there. They will learn to their disgust that there is no place nearer than the British Columbia cities where the licenses can be procured. What they will think of the paper that has so grossly deceived them can be easily imagined. Their position will be a serious one. They will not feel like going inland, lest they may find themselves unable to secure licenses in the interior, as they certainly cannot until very much later in the season; and if they go in without the licenses, it will be useless for them to locate claims, because the locations will be void.

Perhaps we waste sympathy upon such people. If men are so utterly foolish as to believe the misrepresentations of such an infamous paper as the Post-Intelligencer they have themselves only to blame for the consequences; but we tell every one, and we think it of the utmost importance that the fact should be known, that there are no places on the Coast, except Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo and New Westminster, where Yukon licenses can be procured, and that for the present and for some time to come the licenses cannot be obtained in the Yukon country. They cannot be obtained at Skagway, and never will be obtained there until the boundary line is settled and the head of the Lynn Canal is declared to be a part of Canada. In the interest of the trade of British Columbia, and almost equally in the interest of humanity, this fact should be made known everywhere on the Coast. It is a cruel thing to allow men to go North under a wrong impression in regard to the licenses.

ANGLO-SAXON OR MUSCOVITE?

Napoleon is credited with the prophecy that all the world will be ruled by the Teuton or the Muscovite. Whether he ever said anything of the kind or not makes very little difference; the idea is one that has a great deal of truth in it. The Teuton does not necessarily mean an inhabitant of Germany. What Napoleon had in mind, and what everyone else has in mind when speaking of this matter, is the family of which some of the German peoples form a branch, but whose greatest exemplification is to be found in what is usually spoken of as the Anglo-Saxon race. It is plain upon the face of things that this race is far and away in advance of all others in its influence and power. Disregarding, for the sake of the argument, the Scandinavians, who are perhaps more closely allied to the Teutons than is generally supposed, we find the Teutonic race dominating a vast portion of the earth's surface. It occupies the following territory:

Table with 2 columns: Territory and Sq. Miles. Includes Germany and dependencies, The British Empire, The United States, and Total population of the areas over which this race is dominant.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. A part of the bargain between Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann for the construction of the railway from Telegraph Creek to Teslin Lake is that for five years to come no railway shall be authorized from the head of Lynn Canal to any point in the Yukon. This is a matter of the greatest importance, for it secures the trade of the Yukon to Canadian cities. It is a hard blow at our enterprising neighbors on the Sound, but they have been aching for something of the kind. They have got it now and we hope will like it as well as Canadians will. A number of United States concerns, with the same effrontery that has characterized all the dealings of United States citizens with matters relating to the Yukon, have gone on with preparations to build railways from points on the head of Lynn Canal, without waiting to see whether or no they could get permission from the Dominion government to do so. They will have to

call a halt and will have their trouble for their pains. We do not say that under any circumstances the Canadian government would have given up to United States capitalists the right to build railways into Canadian territory; but we feel very confident that, if it had not been for the outrageous way in which Canadian traffic has been hampered by the United States customs authorities, such a pledge as the government has given the contractors would evoke considerable protest. We do not like monopolies, even for five years; but better a Canadian monopoly than that the country should be subjected any longer to the hoggish treatment that has been extended towards it. Now that our neighbors have seen pretty conclusive evidence of the temper of Canadians, perhaps they will be more disposed to listen when we tell them that only a very little more provocation will be necessary to lead the Dominion to order that no alien shall have any rights in the Yukon mines. We do not believe that, left to itself, the United States government would have exhibited the unneighborliness that has characterized its dealings with our people; but it has not been left to itself. Every influence that could be brought to bear upon the treasury department to hamper Canadian trade has been employed. The thing had gone a little further than Canada was disposed to stand, and the manner in which the Dominion government has checked all the schemes of the Americans to rob Canadians of their rightful trade will evoke many expressions of hearty approval even from those who may think it gives Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann too great an advantage.

The Provincial government gave the Cassiar Central Railway Company a thirty-five years lease of 750,000 acres as a subsidy for 75 miles of railway. The Dominion government proposes to give Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann 3,750,000 acres outright for building 150 miles of railway. According to the critics of the local government in this province and elsewhere, the action of the provincial government was an outrage. By the same reasoning, if the Dominion government had leased to Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann 1,500,000 acres of land for thirty-five years, it would also have been an outrage. But the Dominion government subsidy is two and a half times as great per mile as the provincial subsidy referred to, and is in perpetuity instead of for thirty-five years only. The Dominion exacts one per cent. for royalty; the provincial government exacts one-half per cent. royalty in addition to all other taxes that may be imposed, a rental of \$50 per annum for each claim, \$100 for each transfer of a claim and the usual stampage on timber. Here then is a question in political arithmetic: If the Cassiar Central arrangement is an outrage, how shall the Mackenzie & Mann contract be described?

The opposition press have charged the government, individually and collectively, with incompetency and dishonesty. The COLONIST has taken the case of one minister, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and has shown that the great expenditures made under his direction and the great interests in his charge have been administered so that not a single scandal or charge of extravagance has been made. Now the opposition press say that it is a poor recommendation. May we ask them to say what they meant when they talked of corruption and extravagance? Is there a sort of Pickwickian sense in which these words are used in British Columbia politics? As we understand corruption, it means that some one has profited illegitimately at the expense of the public, and as we understand incompetency it means that the men who are charged with administering affairs do not know how to administer them. If they mean anything else, will the opposition press tell us what it is?

On January 24, Senator Turner sent a despatch to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce stating that the collector of Sitka, whose arrival at Washington was awaited by the treasury before the issuance of the new regulations in regard to the carriage of Canadian goods over the so-called Alaskan strip, had reached that city and that the regulations would be published in the course of a week. We are glad to know that there was no foundation for the general opinion that, in alleging the absence of the collector as a reason for delay, the United States government was simply indefinitely postponing the matter.

The Washington Post describes New York as "a big, bumptious and complacent aggregation of prigs," and says that "to find the truly provincial hopelessly narrow view of things," one must go there. In this there is a great deal of truth. The average New Yorker cannot see across the Hudson river. New Jersey is to him a foreign land, and the remainder of the country a species of myth. The Nelson Tribune says there is no reason why Hon. Mr. Turner should not express his views and those of the government on the question of redistribution before he has consulted his colleagues. The trouble with the Tribune is that it has not the most elementary notion of how the government of a country is conducted.

It seems therefore that the interest of the Teutonic races is to prevent Russia from controlling the great Asiatic empire. This would be a comparatively easy matter, if the several branches of the Teutonic family would realize the identity of their interests and co-operate. There is some reason to think that Great Britain and Germany will do so. When the port of Kiao Chou was seized by Germany, the COLONIST pointed out that this was distinctly a hostile act towards Russia, notwithstanding the efforts made in the despatches to put another face upon it, and the reported utterance of the Kaiser that it was done to check England. Great Britain had no interests in Northern China that were likely to be interfered with by the occupation by Germany of this harbor. On the other hand, Russia has been planning for a long time to gain the control of Manchuria, as a preliminary to the protectorate of all China. Germany's action checks this, and the wise plan adopted of making the port a free one, after the manner of Hong Kong, will secure the moral support of the United States as well as of Great Britain in the retention of it. Japan likewise can have no desire to see Germany ousted from a port, where Japanese traders are free to do business on equal terms, and have Russia take possession. The action of Germany in making this seizure before the completion of the Siberian railway is especially significant. All publicists have seen that once this railway was open for traffic from St. Petersburg to the Pacific, Russia would press down upon China, making the Gulf of Pechili a Russian sea and completely overshadowing Peking with Russian influence. Germany now stands in the way and will not be disposed to permit the Czar's government to dialogue her. The stroke of the Kaiser was a bold one, and though it seemed indefensible, it may prove to have been in the interest of civilization. It certainly gives Germany reason to be willing to co-operate with Great Britain and Japan in preventing the southern extension of Russian influence.

A very important phase of the case is the prompt action of Great Britain in agreeing to help China with a much-needed loan. Coupled with this is a promise to protect China against any displacement on the part of Russia. This measure will have the effect of completely supplanting Russian influence at Peking, so that the Muscovite has certainly been defeated in the opening moves of the great game for supremacy over the Yellow race. Although the United States is greatly concerned in the success of the line of policy which Great Britain is openly pursuing, and which we believe Germany stands ready to second, as yet the Washington government has shown no sign that it appreciates its duty in the premises. The reason for its inaction is too absurd for credence, and never would have been thought of as likely to influence the nation, if the press had not persistently asserted it. This reason is as follows: During the war of secession the Emperor Napoleon III was very desirous of interfering on behalf of the South, and he approached the British government with overtures for that purpose. These were declined. They came to the knowledge of Russia, which had not then got over the soreness against France which had been caused by the Crimean war. The opportunist seemed good for revenge, and Russia gave it out that in the event of France interfering between the North and South, she would attack France. In the United States the common belief is that Great Britain was only deterred from interfering through fear of Russia; but the facts are as stated above. This purely revengeful act on the part of Russia, which did the United States no good, for Great Britain had declined to interfere, and Napoleon had abandoned his plan, has been magnified by United States papers and speakers into a wonderful evidence of the friendship of Russia towards the United States, quite in disregard of the maxim of diplomacy, that Russia has no friends. We are not without a hope that events will awaken the good sense of the people of the United States to a realization of how their interests are bound up with those of the other Teutonic nations, in preventing the Muscovite from ever obtaining control of China, and giving laws to the world.

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Advertisement for Castoria medicine. Features include '900 DROPS', 'Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN', and 'Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP'. Includes a signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Advertisement for E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd. 'Miners Bound for Klondyke'. Lists various mining equipment like 'Bob Sleighs', 'Shovels', 'Tents', etc. Includes contact information for Victoria, B.C.

Advertisement for LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE. Features a signature of 'Lea & Perrins' and the text 'OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE... DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.' Includes agents J. M. Douglas & Co. and Urquhart & Co., Montreal.

Advertisement for R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd. 'Wholesale Merchants Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.'. Lists 'GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS, KLONDYKE OUTFITTERS'. Includes agents for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's Direct Steamers to all Klondyke Points.

THE STIKINE RAIL

Dominion Government Of mense Grant of Land for Construction.

Contractors to Have All the Metals for One Per Cent Royalty.

OTTAWA, Jan. 27.—By the contract made by the government with Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann for the construction of a railway from the mouth of the Stikine river to Teslin lake, and thence to the head of the Yukon, it is to be built from the mouth of the Stikine river, at the mouth of the Yukon, to Teslin lake, all through Canadian territory. This road will be 150 miles in length and is to be completed by September 1, 1898. A branch of the railway from the Stikine river to the head of the Yukon will be built when the government of Canada, in case the contractors are to have the honor to construct it if they agree to be imposed by the government. The contractors are bound to steamship communication for passengers and freight from the terminus of the railway at Teslin lake down the Yukon to Dawson City.

All rates on the proposed railway and passengers are to be fixed by the privy council to be 25 per cent. of the rates of the railway at the end of seven years, and a year's general rate to be fixed up to that time.

The contractors are to receive 25,000 acres of land per mile in the Yukon territory as a subsidy for building the road and railway, the lands to be selected by the government. The contractors will have alternate blocks of six miles by three miles. All land granted to be subject to a royalty on the gold contained therein of one per cent., payable to the government. No portion of the lands selected by the company until the end of the railway are first built, and 92,000 acres may be built and operated. All free claims located under government titles before these lands are selected base lines run are reserved to the government. Rivers, streams and lake beds along the water stretch from Teslin to Dawson City, and a strip of public right of navigation, and of all navigable and flowing streams, are reserved.

The contractors agree to deposit \$100,000 as security for the performance of the contract. It is understood that the provincial government also gives a subsidy of \$100,000 for the construction of the railway.

OFFER TO NICARAGUA Proposal to Purchase the Entire Nicaragua and Steamboat System.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 26. L. Wichmann, the agent of the E. Corporation the Atlas Steamship company, offers the Nicaragua government a large sum in silver pesos, and from London sources, for Nicaragua railway and steamboat system ocean to ocean, with a view of obtaining for the company transportation of the country, including the canal. The government is considering the offer.

WHEAT MAY BE HIGHER Chicago Speculators Think the United States Has Exported Too Much.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—"Basing our estimates on the government figures think we now own every bushel of wheat in the country," Gen. French, the active manager of wheat combine, spoke thus for and Joseph Leiter, who is the head of the combine. He added: "It is probable that the country's export abroad more than its own supply. We think wheat has been exported to the extent of 18,000,000 bushels, and that the United States is the country in which the wheat is the most abundant."

MADRID SATISFIED. Reassuring Despatch Received From British and Naval Officers From Fraterize.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—Senior Sagas premier, read to the queen yesterday what he describes as a "very satisfactory" despatch from Washington. It is probable that Senator Morister of the colonies, will announce the next cabinet council a project of administrative reforms in the Philippines. Admiral Bernejo, minister of the navy, has authorized the officers of the 1st squadron at Havana to attend a banquet to be given by States Consul General Lee.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK Proposal for Their Introduction into the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The committee on post offices to-day under consideration the advisability of establishing a system of postal banks in the United States. Discussion was general, and the conclusion reached was that Senator and Butler should prepare a bill which could be used as a basis for discussion. This was done by the fact that there were a large number of measures before the committee looking to the same end. It is thought that the bill to be prepared by Mason and Butler shall supply these, and they were requested to be taken up at the meeting to be held a week hence.

Fur sleeping bags. W. W. & Co.

THE STIKINE RAILWAY.

Domestic Government Offers Immense Grant of Land for Its Construction.

Contractors to Have All the Precious Metals for a One Per Cent. Royalty.

OTTAWA, Jan. 27.—By the terms of the contract made by the government with Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann for the construction of a railway from the Stikine river to Teslin lake, a winter road is immediately to be begun to extend from the mouth of the river to the lake and be finished by March 10. A railway is to be built from navigable waters on the Stikine river, at a point in the valley, to Teslin lake, all through Canadian territory. This road will be 150 miles in length and is to be built, equipped and operated before September 1, 1898. A spur of railway from the Stikine river toward an ocean port in British Columbia may be built, when required by the government of Canada, in which case the contractors are to have the option to construct it if they agree to the terms to be imposed by the government. The contractors are bound to maintain a steamship communication for passengers and freight from the terminus of the railway at Teslin lake down the Hootalinqua to Dawson City.

All rates on the proposed railway for freight and passengers are to be first fixed by the privy council, to be reduced 25 per cent. at the end of four years, and further reduced by another 25 per cent. at the end of seven years, and after ten years such rates are to be fixed under the general railway act.

The contractors are to receive 25,000 acres of land per mile in the Yukon district as a subsidy for building the winter road and railway, the lands to be so located that the government and contractors will have alternate blocks of the size of six miles by three miles.

All land granted to be subject to a royalty on the gross contents therein of 10 per cent. payable to the government. No portion of the lands is to be selected by the company until ten miles of the railway are first built and operated, and 92,000 acres may be selected when each ten miles of the railway are built and operated. All free miners' claims located under government regulations before these lands are selected and base lines run are reserved for the miners. Rivers, streams and lakes forming the water stretch from Teslin lake to Dawson City, and a strip of land along each bank, are reserved for the public right of navigation, and the use of all navigable and flowing streams is preserved.

The contractors agree to deposit \$250,000 as security for the performance of the contract.

It is understood that the provincial government also gives a subsidy for the railway.

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Proposal to Purchase the Entire Railway and Steamboat Systems.

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WHEAT MAY BE HIGHER.

Chicago Speculators Think the United States Has Exported Too Much.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—"Basing our estimates on the government figures we think we now own every bushel of surplus wheat in the country," George E. French, the active manager of the big wheat combine, spoke thus for himself and Joseph Lister, who is the visible head of the clique. "Everything goes to show that the country has sent abroad more than its exportable supply. We think wheat has been over-exported to the extent of 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 bushels, and that the United States is the country in which to sell."

MADRID SATISFIED.

Reassuring Despatch Received From Washington and Naval Officers Will Fraternize.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—Senor Sagasta, the premier, read to the regent to-day what he describes as a "very satisfactory" dispatch from Washington. It is probable that Senor Morle, minister of the colonies, will announce at the next cabinet council a project of political administrative reforms for the Philippines.

Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine, has authorized the officers of the Spanish squadron at Havana to attend the naval banquet to be given by United States Consul General Lee.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Proposal for Their Introduction in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The senate committee on post offices to-day had under consideration the advisability of establishing a system of postal savings banks in the United States. The discussion was general, and the only conclusion reached was that Senators Mason and Butler should prepare a bill which could be used as a basis for future deliberations. This was done because of the fact that there were a large number of measures before the committee all relating to the same end. It is probable that the bill to be prepared by Messrs. Mason and Butler shall supplant all these, and they were requested to have it in shape to be taken up at next meeting to be held a week hence.

For sleeping bags. Extra heavy blankets. B. Williams & Co.

EVENTS OF VANCOUVER.

Klondike Outfitter Found Dead—Coast Pirate Arrested.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 27.—Captain Chas. A. Powell was found dead in bed at the Oriental hotel to-day. Deceased was 50 years old and came here from Edmonton, N.W.T., to buy outfits for Edmonton prospectors en route to Yukon.

Louis Moir, a Northern coast pirate, has been arrested by Provincial Constable Lister and lodged in the New Westminster jail. Moir has served a term in the U.S. penitentiary and is thought to be a ringleader of the gang of desperadoes who have been cleaning out some of the small settlements up North.

The Ven. Archbishop Pennefather has returned from Kootenay, where he organized the following mission: St. Steven's, New Denver; St. Paul's, Slocan City; St. Mark's, Nukusp; All Saints, Sandon. In the next few weeks the archbishop will visit many points on the northern coast.

The evidence in the New Westminster jail enquiry has all been taken. Very little new evidence was brought out in yesterday afternoon's sitting and the commission has adjourned sine die.

The B.C. Gold Trust was to have purchased another valuable lot on Granville street, but a question has been raised as to the title and now the purchase is subject to legal proceedings.

Forty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-eight books were issued from the public library in 1897. This is over 10,500 more than was issued during the year 1896. The corresponding library is being rapidly increased in efficiency.

THE TURKISH BATTALIONS.

A Great Force Being Put In Order for Movement in the Spring.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard says that the minister of war, Riza Pasha, has been ordered to prepare fifty regiments with a minimum strength of 700 men each for services in Roumelia next spring.

The attitude of Bulgaria is causing uneasiness and the porte has sent remonstrances to Sofia.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says it is reported there that the Kurds are devastating Armenian villages in the neighborhood of Russian viayetes, and that the Armenians are retaliating. The correspondent adds that there is "complete anarchy in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey."

NOVA SCOTIA ASSEMBLY.

General Prosperity the Keynote of Opening Address—Speaker Lawrence Re-appointed.

HALIFAX, Jan. 27.—(Special)—The first session of the new parliament of Nova Scotia was opened this afternoon by Lieut.-Governor Daly. The speech from the throne mentioned the year's general prosperity and referred to the fact that the output of coal is the largest in the history of the province. A bill for the consolidation of the debt of Nova Scotia is among the measures provided.

COPPER RIVER COUNTRY.

U.S. Military Expedition to Survey There for a Route to the Klondike.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Assistant Secretary Melkijohn is arranging to send a military expedition up the Copper River route in Alaska to map out the topography of the country and establish the value of this route to the gold fields. The war department reports indicate that this may turn out to be the most feasible of the winter routes, and this is one reason for sending the expedition now. The treasury department has been called upon to transport the 25 men who will compose the expedition, but has replied that it has not available a revenue outfit affording the necessary accommodation, so the party probably will be sent north on one of the regular merchant steamers.

INSURGENT BRIGADIER KILLED.

Surprised While on a Social Visit—Several Other Cubans Killed and Wounded.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.—At noon to-day Lieut.-Col. Bendito with the Spanish Reins battalion surprised near Tapaste, this province, the camp of the insurgent brigadier Nestor Aranguren, killing Aranguren and four private captives, and several of the insurgents and wounding others who made their escape.

According to the Spanish authorities Aranguren was surprised while on a visit to a young woman on the Pita farm, near the camp Florida and Tapaste. He was wounded and on trying to escape was shot dead.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: It has been decided that the whole Spanish fleet shall concentrate at Havana, though not immediately unless circumstances demand.

SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Many Canadians Entered for the Contests About to Take Place.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The speed skating contests for the amateur championship of America, which were to be held at Silver Lake, Staten Island, to-day, have been postponed owing to the late rain of suitable ice caused by the late rain and thaw. The contests will take place on Spring Lake, back of Poughkeepsie, on Saturday and continuing the following Monday and Tuesday.

In addition to the entries made up to Wednesday, James Drury, of Montreal, has entered for the quarter mile, five and ten mile championship races, and A. S. Brown, of Montreal, for the one mile junior championship and three mile handicap. J. K. McCulloch, of Winnipeg, has arrived and entered for all the quarter mile races.

He started for Poughkeepsie this afternoon. An uncertain quantity is G. Bellefeuille, of Rat Portage, Ont., who, it is believed, has defeated McCulloch. The five and ten mile races were won last year by E. A. Thomas, of Newburgh, who has again entered.

THAT REINDEER TRAIN.

United States Relief Outfit Likely to Come Over the Canadian Transcontinental Line.

Confirmation of Report of Purchase by C.P.R. of Heinze Properties.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27.—(Special)—Word has been received from New York that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is the lowest tenderer by \$200 for the transportation of 500 reindeer from New York to Seattle. The animals will be part of the United States relief expedition to Klondike. Tenders were called for at the instance of the United States government and all transcontinental lines made offers. The tenders will be submitted to General Alger, secretary of war, before a final decision but there is every likelihood that the C.P.R. will get the contract. The reindeer are being brought from Norway on the steamship Manitoba and will require two trains to transport them across the continent.

Negotiations with Sir William Van Horne and Mr. Shaughnessy respecting the purchase by the C.P.R. of Mr. Heinze's railway and amble in Kootenay have been practically concluded and it is stated on the best authority that the property in question has been transferred to the C.P.R. This deal will have an important bearing on the situation in British Columbia, as it practically makes the C.P.R. master of the situation.

PROVISIONS FOR CUBA.

A Shipload Dispatched for Distribution by United States Consul.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The steamer Oriaba of the Ward line, which left for Havana to-day, carries away 400,000 pounds of provisions and 200,000 grains of quinine collected by the Cuban relief committee, to be distributed among the suffering people of the island, under the direction of Gen. Lee, United States consul general at Havana.

A separate consignment to General Lee consists of 18 tons of provisions consigned to the members of the Philadelphia Grocers and Importers Exchange, and six cases of quinine from the Philadelphia Drug Exchange. The shipments consist of flour, pork, cornmeal, canned goods and other provisions.

COWICHAN AFFAIRS.

A Fall of Snow Throughout the District—Intermediate Football Match.

DUNCAN, Jan. 25.—(Special)—A return football match of the northern division of the Intermediate Association League, took place at Northfield on Saturday last between Cowichan and Northfield. The ground had about three inches of snow on it. The result was a tie, two games all three inches of snow fell yesterday morning in this district.

NAVSEN PAYS DAMAGES.

Suit for Breach of Promise to Lecture Settled for a Small Consideration.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The suit of Hathaway & Heard against Dr. F. Nansen for \$20,000 damages for alleged breach of contract was settled yesterday by the lecturer paying \$250 to his former managers. Dr. Nansen said that he would not have given even \$250 if he were not going to sail for Europe and did not want to be bothered.

THE MANIC SHEPHERD.

A Prison Warter Becomes the Thirty-Fourth Victim of a Murderer Now Awaiting Trial.

LYONS, Jan. 27.—Vacher, the shepherd who is under arrest on the charge of having murdered 35 persons within three years, made a sudden furious onslaught on a warder last night. As the warder entered the cell occupied by Vacher, the latter sprang toward him, flourishing a heavy chair. Before the warder could retreat Vacher hit him with the chair, felling him to the floor, and beat him to death before other prison guards could overpower him.

NOBILITY BY PURCHASE.

Italian Government Proposal to Offer Titles for Sale.

ROME, Jan. 27.—The government intends to submit to parliament a bill imposing a tax on titles, and the measure discloses the idea the Italians have of the market values of these marks of distinction. The bill proposes that any one desiring the title of Prince shall pay \$5,000 therefore. Five thousand dollars will be the sum necessary to obtain the title of Marquis, while \$4,000 will be the title of Count. Anyone may become a Baron by paying \$6,000.

ACCIDENT TO LORD BRASSEY.

The Governor of Victoria Falls Overboard and is Rescued With Difficulty.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 27.—While Lord Brassey, governor of Victoria, was attempting to board his yacht Sunbeam yesterday from a launch a wave carried the gangway away, with Lord Brassey and the boatswain on it. They narrowly escaped being crushed between the yacht and the pier. The roughness of the sea made their rescue difficult. When Lord Brassey was taken on board the yacht it was found that he had received a severe blow on the head. Sharks are numerous in the bay, but fortunately none were around when the accident occurred.

FAVORS CANADIAN SHIPPING.

Merchandise for United States May Be Sent via Canada Without Discriminating Duty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Assistant Secretary Howell has received a telegram stating that the board of general appraisers at New York to-day decided the cases which they have had under consideration for some time involving the construction of section 22 in the new tariff act. The board in effect sustains the opinion of the Attorney-General in which he held that the discriminating duty of 10 per cent. does not attach to goods of foreign manufacture or production brought into the United States in transit through a contiguous country. This decision apparently settles the question involved as the department will not appeal.

HELD COURT IN HOSPITAL.

Vermont Judges Obligingly Visit the Bedside of a Woman Accused of Murder.

MONTPELLIER, Vt., Jan. 27.—The unique spectacle was presented to-day of the Supreme court sitting at the bedside of a defendant in the Heaton hospital. The trial was held at the instance of the Vermont judges, who were called in to hear arguments of counsel in the case of Mildred Brewster, who is under indictment for the murder of Anna L. Wheeler. The defendant is confined in the hospital for an operation for the release of a bullet which she fired into her head in an attempt to commit suicide after she had shot Miss Wheeler. The arguments of counsel were finished last forenoon. The decision will be given in about three weeks.

LEATHER COATS WITH SHEEP-SKIN LINING.

Made especially for the Yukon country. B. Williams & Co.

ENGINEERS GIVE IN.

By More Than Two to One They Vote to Accept Employers' Terms.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A majority of the engineers have voted in favor of accepting the terms of the employers. The exact figures have not yet been divulged, but the proportion is said to be about 25,000 in favor of accepting against 11,000 against it.

"A DISGUISED BOUNTY."

A Liberal Leader's Opinion on the West Indian Proposition.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Mr. John Morley, the Liberal leader and member of parliament for Montroseburgh, speaking this evening at Stirling, Scotland, said the proposed West Indian aid was merely "a disguised bounty," and another instance of the government policy of sops and doles to favored classes. He declared that it would be equally justifiable to make a grant to manufacturers having to face a hostile tariff.

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CHINA TAKES BRITISH MONEY.

Lord Salisbury Says the Offer Has Been Practically Accepted.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—It is reported that Lord Salisbury informed the cabinet to-day that China had practically accepted the British offer of a loan. The cabinet, it is understood, will meet again to-morrow. A special despatch from Shanghai says the Japanese fleet is cruising off the coast of Shantung.

A DOUBTING SPANIARD.

Having Visited Havana He Sees No Immediate Prospect of Ending the Rebellion.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—Ex-Minister Camellas, the Imparciale announces, has arrived at Cadiz from Havana, having visited the United States and Cuba in order to study the political situation, and has expressed a pessimistic view of the duration of the war, declaring the insurgents have the means to greatly prolong their resistance in the mountains.

SAYS THE BARON LIED.

A Paris Paper's Comment on the German Repudiation of Dreyfus.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The Chauvinist papers are indignant over the statement made in the reichstag by Baron von Bulow, German minister of foreign affairs, to the effect that no relations of any kind had ever existed between Dreyfus and the German authorities. The papers assert that the minister's statement is additional proof that Dreyfus was hand in glove with the German authorities. La Patrie says: "Baron von Bulow lied at the bidding of his imperial master."

A HARD LUCK STORY.

Long Sought Heir to Millions Found Buried in Pottery's Field.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Edward Cheinisch, heir of one million florins (\$400,000) in Buda Pesth, for whom the police have been searching, lies in a pauper's grave in the Potters' Field. While agents and lawyers were searching the world over for the heir to the million, Edward of Buda Pesth's greatest banker, the object of their quest occupied a maniac's cell in the county asylum here. Cheinisch died under his name, but with a pauper's number opposite on the books of the asylum. A letter was received yesterday by chief of detectives Collier, requesting him to look for Cheinisch. The letter came from Buda Pesth and said that a fortune awaited Cheinisch, his father having died recently. Attorney J. D. Weldman called at the detectives' headquarters and told the story of Cheinisch's fate. According to the lawyer, who claims to be an old schoolmate of Cheinisch, the latter's death was the result of his wife's alleged infidelity. Mrs. Edward Cheinisch was considered one of the most beautiful women in Austria-Hungary. She is now, says Waldeman, living as the wife of a French nobleman, an officer of the French army. Cheinisch, senior, was the owner of the largest bank in Buda Pesth, and was worth 15,000,000 florins when he died. His will be left 1,000,000 florins to his son Edward.

JACKSON BACKS OUT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Peter Jackson has drawn off his funds and ordered them to be disbursed to take place at Philadelphia early next month.

THE INFLUENCE OF GIN.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Le Temps accuses the Royal Niger company which is the chief representative of British influence in West Africa with importing 4,000 hogheads of gin into the Niger territory in four months.

Too Much Gold.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The gold reserve to-day reached \$163,670,000, the highest point in about seven years, and accumulation is becoming something of a burden and the government is no longer encouraging its deposit.

Mennonite Smugglers.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 27.—(Special)—Three Mennonites have been arrested in the Rosenfeld district and heavily fined for infractions of the inland revenue laws. They have been smuggling tobacco over the boundary from Dakota and disposing of it to their countrymen.

A Baseball Transaction.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Wm. A. Brady said last night that he has bought an interest in the Rochester baseball club, and that he would like to get all the stock. When asked if he would put Corbett on the team he said he guessed not, as Jim was busy.

Newfoundland's Ice Blockade.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Jan. 27.—The colonial legislature will open to-morrow when Sir James W. Helyar will propose to meet the house with a programme of important measures. An ice blockade has again closed the harbor. Absolutely the worst Arctic frosts in years are reported from the north country.

A New Bishop.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—Rev. Dr. Wm. Nelson McVickar was to-day consecrated bishop coadjutor of the diocese of Rhode Island, (Protestant Episcopal). The ceremonies, which took place in the church of the Holy Trinity, of which Dr. McVickar has been rector for twenty years, were attended by nearly all the bishops of the church in the United States, and by many clergymen from this and adjoining cities. The consecrating bishop was Bishop Doane, of Albany, who was assisted by Bishop Potter, of New York.

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.

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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

In Quarter-Pound Tins Only.

Prepared by JAMES EPPE & CO., Ltd., Homcompton, England.

A SIMPLE CATARRH CURE

I have spent nearly fifty years in the treatment of Catarrh and have effected more cures than any specialist in the history of medicine. As I must soon retire from active life, I will from this time on, send the means of treatment and cure as used in my practice, free and post-paid to every reader of this paper who suffers from this loathsome, dangerous and disgusting disease. This is a disease which anyone is free to accept. Address PROFESSOR A. LAWRENCE, 114 West 3rd St., New York.

FREE

Let us send you a Free Trial Package pleasant and harmless medicine that will go right to the spot and quickly cure you of Catarrh, Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Head, Troubles, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism and all Blood Diseases. It cures nine people out of ten. Address EGYPTIAN DRUG Co., Form 30, New York.

Family Knitter

Will do all Knitting required in a family, in less than half the time of the ordinary Knitter. Write for particulars. Agents wanted. Price, \$2.00. Dundas Knitting Machine Co., Dundas Ont.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

Is due to over-work, over-study, over-exhaustion or some form of abuse. When you feel that your vitality begins to decline, now just stop it and get cured with the great Remedy—

HUDYAN

This remedy-treatment cures Nervous Debility, Neurasthenia, falling or lost manhood. It has been used by over 10,000 men on the Pacific Coast, and these men are now cured. Send for testimonials or consult Hudson Doctors free.

HUDYAN

Is to be had only from Hudson Medical Institute. Write for Circulars and Testimonials.

BLOOD POISON

When you are suffering from Blood Poison, no matter whether it be in the first, secondary or tertiary form, you can be cured by the use of

30-DAY CURE.

Write for 30-Day Circulars.

Consult Hudson Doctors Free. Consult Hudson Doctors Free. Consult Hudson Doctors Free. Consult Hudson Doctors Free.

LAST CHANCE MINERAL CLAIM.

Situated in Alberni District, on the Left Bank of Mineral Creek, and Adjoining the Quadra Mineral Claim on the South-West and About One Mile From China Creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, George A. Sargison, Secretary of the Quadra Mining and Milling Company, Limited, Liability, Free Miner's Certificate No. 55,533, intend 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner of the Province of British Columbia, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

447 Yates Street, Victoria. Ladies and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or restored equal to new at all-day.

NOTICE.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act authorizing the company to construct, acquire and operate a railway between a point on the southern shore of Minnehaha Lake and the northern Bay of Upper Mantou Lake on the southern shore of Cedar Lake and Manitou Sound, an arm of Balty lake, the same being portions of a route for the transportation of goods and passengers between Wadlog and Sandy river, and in addition to the route described in section fourteen of the contract between Her Majesty the Queen and the company confirmed by Act of Victoria chapter 1, to construct, acquire and operate any railway between any point in the province of Ontario, and from any point in the province of British Columbia on any line now operated by the company, the other portion or portions of such route to be traversed by steam vessels or other boats or vehicles, and the said route to be operated in respect of all matters connected with the said route, and to secure the same to be the same as if they were constructed under the authority contained in the provisions of the company's charter or theseid contract so confirmed and also to construct and operate the transportation of freight, and trawmways to meet the house with a programme of important measures. An ice blockade has again closed the harbor. Absolutely the worst Arctic frosts in years are reported from the north country.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to incorporate the Pacific and Yukon Railway Navigation and Mining Company for the purpose of constructing a railway from a point at or near Pyramid Harbour, near the mouth of Lynn Canal, in the province of British Columbia, to a point on the shore of the Gulf of Alaska, thence through the Chilkat pass, thence to Dalton's coast, on the Alaska river, and thence by the best feasible route to a point below Five Finger Rapids on the Lewa river, and thence by the best route as may be determined by the company, with power to receive from the government of land or other corporations or persons grants of land or money or other assistance in aid of the construction of such works as are given by the Railway Act to Railway companies for railway purposes.

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