

WEYLER IS WOUNDED

So Says a Report Which Has Reached the States from the Scene of Strife.

Insurgents Have Crossed the Trocha and are Crowding the Spaniards.

General Gomez Has Secured Another Victory Over the Spaniards.

New York, Dec. 8.—In a dispatch to the Herald from the Jacksonville, Fla., correspondent says that he has just received a dispatch from Havana which states that Antonio Maceo has crossed the trocha with a large force. It is reported, according to the dispatch, that Captain General Weyler has been wounded. All skirmishes around Guanahacaba still continue and raids continue to be of nightly occurrence. The government officials fear a larger detachment may dash into the city. Another band of fifty insurgents crossed the trocha yesterday near Artemisa. These caused reinforcements to be added to many portions of the trocha, so for many miles the pickets that are guarding it are within fifty feet of each other. There is a rumor in Havana that Gomez is no longer necessary as a military leader, but it cannot be substantiated. Havana people are usually reticent now and the government spies are so numerous that they fear to speak, even to their closest friends.

Tampa, Fla., Dec. 8.—From a Cuban passage through here from Havana via Key West, who reached here in a fishing vessel, it is learned that the skirmishes around Guanahacaba still continue and raids continue to be of nightly occurrence. The government officials fear a larger detachment may dash into the city. Another band of fifty insurgents crossed the trocha yesterday near Artemisa. These caused reinforcements to be added to many portions of the trocha, so for many miles the pickets that are guarding it are within fifty feet of each other. There is a rumor in Havana that Gomez is no longer necessary as a military leader, but it cannot be substantiated. Havana people are usually reticent now and the government spies are so numerous that they fear to speak, even to their closest friends.

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EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

Report That Sir William Van Horne is to Resign His Position.

Qu'Appelle, Dec. 7.—In the by-election for North Qu'Appelle, held to-day, D. H. McDonald was elected by over 100 majority.

Winnipeg, Dec. 7.—The municipal nominations for the Northwest Territories took place to-day. The following mayors were elected by acclamation: Regina, Mayor Biddy, re-elected; Moosejaw, R. Bogue; Calgary, W. F. Orr; Edmonton, J. A. McDougall.

The Tribune says: "It is reported that in the re-organization of the department of the interior, the offices of deputy minister of the interior and commissioner of Indian affairs will be amalgamated, and Mr. James A. Smart will fill the new post. This will render Hayter Reid's services no longer necessary as commissioner of Indian affairs."

William Anderson, a respected resident, died to-day, aged 58.

Moncton, Dec. 7.—Harry Foster, brother of the ex-minister of finance, fell down stairs and fractured his skull dying in a few hours.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—A rumor has been received here that Sir William Van Horne, of the C.P.R., will resign at the end of the year, to be succeeded in the presidency by Vice-President Shaughnessy.

The tariff commission was at Peterboro to-day. It goes to Woodstock on Tuesday morning, St. Catharines, Tuesday afternoon and Toronto on Wednesday. The ministers return to Ottawa after the Toronto meeting, and resume the inquiry at Montreal on the 28th.

Montreal, Dec. 7.—A local broker says a tremendous boom is in store for the Rossland and Trail country next year, as there is almost positive assurance that London capitalists will invest several millions of pounds in that country in the spring.

A CRONIN WITNESS.

Henry Owen O'Connor Commits Suicide at His Home in Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—Henry Owen O'Connor, one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution in the famous Cronin case, committed suicide by shooting himself at his home in this city. O'Connor was a friend of Dr. Cronin and his evidence at the trial was confined to remarks he heard made at Camp 20, Camp O'Connell, by some of the defendants against Dr. Cronin. O'Connor appeared at the first trial, but would not testify when summoned at the re-hearing on behalf of Dan Coughlin. He was in New York at the time, but would not listen to any persuasion to make the trip to Chicago. His death recalls the mysterious fatality which pursued persons connected with the great case. Just before he shot himself, O'Connor drew up a will disposing of his property and called neighbors to witness it. This document was made the basis of a farewell letter to his wife, in which O'Connor said illness prompted him to do away with himself.

SUN YAT SIN.

History of the Man Who Wants to Introduce Reforms in China.

Dr. Sun Yat Sin, the Chinaman who was kidnapped in London and confined in the Chinese embassy until Lord Salisbury demanded his release and who is now said to be the head of the Chinese secret society which is planning the overthrow of the present ruler in China, was born in Honolulu, his parents having emigrated there from the Hungh-shan district, near Macao. At an early age he went to China, and received the first part of his medical education at Dr. Kerr's hospital, Canton, and afterwards went to Hongkong and studied at the Hongkong college of medicine. He afterwards went to Tientsin, and was arrested during the necessity of reform in China. Returning to Macao, he opened a shop for the sale of foreign drugs, after which he went to Canton and established himself as a doctor. When the successful attempt at rebellion took place in October, 1895, Dr. Sun Yat Sin was still in Canton. He next went to Hongkong and remained there for about ten days, disappearing afterwards. A short time ago he was reported to be in New York. He is recognized as a very small Chinaman, and is honestly endeavoring to effect reform in China.

INTERNATIONAL BI-METALLISM.

Passage of a Resolution at the Republican Caucus To-day.

Washington, Dec. 8.—During the Republican caucus which was called at 10 o'clock this morning, Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, presented the following resolution, which was adopted: "Resolved, that a special committee of the members of this caucus be appointed to recommend some plan whereby legislation can be had at this session of congress, looking to an international conference between the leading commercial nations of the world to the promotion of bi-metallism."

BAYARD DECLINES.

He Will Not Accept the Present Offered by the Daily Telegraph.

London, Dec. 8.—The Globe yesterday afternoon, referring to the Daily Telegraph's proposition to present U.S. Ambassador Bayard, by popular subscription, with a Christmas gift as a token of the high esteem in which he is regarded in Great Britain, which suggestion Mr. Bayard decided to decline. A proposal has been made to the government to appoint a commission on immigration to report on the best means of attracting immigrants to Canada.

POSTAL CONVENTION.

Most of the Nations Will Be Represented at Washington.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.—The governments of Russia and France have accepted the invitation of the United States to be represented at the Universal Postal Convention in this city next May. Each will probably send two delegates. Acceptances from other governments are arriving daily. About one hundred accredited representatives are expected.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

Report That Secretary Olney Has a Treaty Under Consideration.

San Francisco, Dec. 8.—Secretary of State Olney, it is reported on excellent information, has just completed a treaty for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. A letter just received here via Victoria, B. C., states that this news has been received on the islands and that the treaty will be sent to the senate very soon. The information was given out by a government official at Hawaii, whose name is withheld. In the islands the sentiment is all annexation. President Dole and his advisers are bound by the constitution to secure annexation as soon as practicable, and the senate of the republic is unanimous on the subject.

CARLISLE'S ESTIMATES.

Appropriations Required for the Next Fiscal Year.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Secretary Carlisle has transmitted to the speaker of the house estimates of the appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. They are retabulated by titles, as follows: Legislative establishment, \$4,379,820; executive establishment, \$19,865,952; judicial establishment, \$902,120; foreign affairs, \$2,082,720; naval establishment, \$24,292,636; naval affairs, \$7,279,525; pensions, \$141,328,590; public works, \$31,437,061; postal service, \$1,288,334; miscellaneous, \$36,344,216; permanent appropriations, \$120,078,220; total, \$421,718,965.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Sir Charles Tupper's Speech at a Luncheon Given in His Honor.

London, Dec. 8.—The former Canadian High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, was entertained at luncheon to-day by the council of the United Empire Trade League. Sixty-eight guests were present, including James Lowther, Howard Vincent, Lowie, Disraeli and Laurie, members of parliament; Lord Masham, the agent-general of Australia, Natal and Cape of Good Hope and Mr. Rufus Pope, of Canada. Chairman Lowther toasted "The Commercial Federation of the British Empire," coupled with the names of Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. John Lowie, M.P., an ardent imperial federationist, who is largely interested in trade with Western Australia and a Conservative in politics.

Sir Charles replied on the line of his previous speeches on similar occasions, saying he believed in the trade intercourse between the United Kingdom and the colonies should be placed upon a more favorable footing than foreign trade. He referred to the extraordinary growth of the colonies, which, he added, "would be impossible under a free trade policy."

Sir Charles also said he regarded the question of closer relations as being vital to Canada and the whole empire. "Treaties with Germany and Belgium, he explained, alone stood in the way of preferential trade," and the speaker continued, "the sooner those are quashed the better." He ridiculed the fears of retaliation.

Mr. Lowie spoke to the same effect.

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

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

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Examiner of Patents to be Tried at General Session for Assaulting an Agent.

James Robertson, of Hamilton Appointed Inspector of Militia Stores.

Brother of Hon. G. E. Foster Falls From a Stairway and is Killed.

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—(Special)—A. A. Bailey, examiner of patents in the government patent office, appeared in the police court to-day, charged with assaulting F. B. Featherstonhaugh, a patent solicitor in Toronto, who at the time was in the examiner's office. Bailey, who was charged with intent to do bodily harm, insisted on the case going before a jury, and it was therefore sent over to the Court of General Session. Featherstonhaugh made a statement that Bailey dealt him a violent blow and prostrated him on the floor of the office.

James Robertson, of Hamilton, has been appointed inspector of militia stores at Ottawa. The present incumbent, Watson, is suffering from failing eyesight and is unable to keep up with the work.

Hon. George E. Foster has gone to Moncton, N. B., to attend the funeral of his brother, who fell down the stairs of an hotel and fractured his skull. A proposal has been made to the government to appoint a commission on immigration to report on the best means of attracting immigrants to Canada.

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Evidence of Men Who Were in Behring Sea With the Carolina.

At the continuation of yesterday's sitting of the Behring Sea Claims Commission, Capt. William O'Leary, under examination by Mr. E. V. Bodwell said he was in the Behring Sea in 1886 on the schooner Pathfinder. He left on August 6th because he was afraid of being seized. He went to Behring Sea again in 1887, getting into the sea in June and being provisioned for and expecting to stay until September. He left on August 17th, as he again feared seizure. He took about 2200 seals in Behring Sea.

To Mr. Dickinson he said he had not heard of any seizures in 1887, but he was afraid of being seized as he thought there might be seizures that year, as in 1886. He did not leave on account of bad weather.

John Ramlosa, examined by Mr. Beque, said he was in Behring Sea in 1886 in the schooner Torea. They left Behring Sea on August 25th. He did not know why.

Gustav Hansen, master mariner, said he was in Behring Sea in 1886 in the schooner Adela, of which he was master. She was a German vessel. He left on August 2nd, as he feared seizure. He was in company then with three other schooners, the Carolina, Onward and Thornton, which were seized. He was in good sealing ground then. He went again to Behring Sea in 1887. He left in August, as there were too many seizures occurring.

An adjournment was then taken until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

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Mr. Dickinson raised an objection to the claims, holding that whatever claims at law the deceased may have had they have died with them.

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August Reppen deposed that he was mate of the schooner Grace during her cruise in the Behring Sea in 1886. Captain Jordan was master. He did not know where the captain was now. They entered Behring Sea on the 4th or 5th of July and left on August 14th or 15th, as the Indian crew wanted to go home. He kept a memorandum book of the catch, but he lost it in a wreck on the west coast. The largest day's catch was made about the beginning of August, 225 seals being then taken. The total catch in the Behring Sea was about 1700 seals.

To Mr. Laising—the total catch for the season might have been 1700 seals, including 600 taken on the coast. The witness did not seem to recollect whether this was the total catch exclusive of the coast catch or not, as he stated in answer to question of Mr. Justice Putnam and Mr. Beque that he thought 1700 was the total catch of the schooner.

Capt. J. D. Warren, re-called at the request of Mr. Beque, said he was the owner of the schooner Grace in 1886. He had separate records of the coast and Behring Sea catches of that year. She took 521 seals in the coast and 1700 in Behring Sea.

Charles A. Giffin, accountant of the Bank of British Columbia, was called to show the rate of interest in 1887. He was ledger-keeper, he said, in 1887. The rate of interest then was from 8 to 10 per cent. This rate continued until 1891, since when and up to the present it has been 7 to 8 per cent.

Capt. Douglas Byers, said he had come around Cape Horn in 1886 on the schooner Pathfinder. He had been employed in sealing since then. He went into Behring Sea on June 4th in the Pathfinder, staying until August 4th, when, fearing seizure, they left for home. The Pathfinder's catch was about 1400 seals. He went in the Pathfinder again to Behring Sea in 1887, staying from June 28th to August 17th.

Carl A. Lungberg said he was mate of the schooner Ada in 1887. The catch on the Ada in Behring Sea was 1871 seals. The Ada was seized on August 25th. Sealing then was very good.

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LOWER FRASER VALLEY.

Root Crops Were Destroyed by Recent Floods.

The farmers along the lower Fraser, were they not the most persevering residents in the province, would have become discouraged at the many vicissitudes which they have had to encounter during the past season. First the floods of midsummer destroyed their crops of grain, washed away fences and buildings and did other damage. The farmers, however, were congratulating themselves on the fact that the potato and other root crops were about short clearance, and as such crops were short where, good prices would be the result. In this respect they are doomed to disappointment, for according to Mr. Thos. E. Kitchen, M.P.P., who arrived in the city last evening, the recent week of cold weather has froze almost all the potatoes and other roots in the Chilliwack district. Just as the farmers were ready to dig their roots the heavy rains came, and these were succeeded by continued frosts with the above result.

Mr. Kitchen states, however, that the farmers are hopeful. They believe that the lands along the lower Fraser are too valuable to be left unprotected from the inundations of the river, and that the government will act promptly in seeking to restrict the Fraser to its natural channel. It is in connection with this important work that Mr. Kitchen is at present in the city. As reeve of the municipality he will gather certain information at the lands and works department and will forward the same to the Hon. Mr. Tarte, who while visiting the Fraser made public the fact that his department was anxious to secure all information that would be useful in solving the Fraser river problem.

NANAIMO'S WELCOME.

Hon. L. H. Davies, Minister of Marine, Entertained by Nanaimo Citizens.

He Delivered a Forceful Address at the Opera House Last Evening.

Hon. L. H. Davies, minister of marine and fisheries, Mr. Williams, his private secretary, Senator McInnes, W. W. B. McInnes, M.P., and Messrs. James Dunsmuir, H. A. Munn and J. T. Bethune returned at noon to-day from Nanaimo, where they were hospitably entertained by the citizens.

The party, who arrived at the Black Diamond city at noon yesterday, were received at the station by His Worship Mayor Davison and the members of the city council. The party proceeded in carriages to the court house, where Hon. Mr. Davies was presented with an address of welcome. He replied briefly and then an adjournment was made to the Hotel Wilson for luncheon.

About fifty of the prominent citizens of Nanaimo joined the party at luncheon. In the afternoon the mines of the New Vancouver Coal Company were visited and a trip around the harbor was made in the company's steamer Mermaid. Wellington was visited, and the minister had a short conference with Mayor McKay and the council.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Nanaimo opera house, under the auspices of the Nanaimo Liberal Association. Dr. McKechie, the president of the association, was in the chair and the address from the Liberals to the minister of marine was read by G. F. Cane.

Hon. Mr. Davies in reply delivered a speech of one hour's duration that was an ontological gem. Taking the platform of Ottawa in 1891, as his text, he discussed the different planks and stated that the Liberal government would act along the lines laid down in this platform. Hon. Mr. Davies referred briefly to the settlement of the school question. He deprecated the conduct of Messrs. Foster and Caron in fighting the election in Stormont on the school question. He considered it "small politics" for the leaders of what they boasted for the national party. As a citizen he deplored their tactics, but as a party man he would say that the Liberal party were ready to fight them again on this issue. Mr. Davies also stated that the present government were pledged to economy, but not to parsimony. They were thoroughly alive to the needs of this wonderful province and would do their duty in assisting its development.

After the meeting, the party attended an "at home" given by the ladies of St. Paul's Church Institute, and formed very pleasant acquaintances. Hon. Mr. Davies made himself perfectly "at home." He showed that he was as proficient in the waltz or the lancers as he is on the platform.

This afternoon the minister of marine is discussing sealing matters with those interested in that industry.

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Windsor Salt. Purest and Best for Table and Dairy. No adulteration. Never cakes.

CROW'S NEST LANDS.

Speaking of the Crow's Nest Railway project and its relationship, the Globe says: "The right of way through the pass is the key to the situation. No matter what arrangement may be made, that must never be alienated from the Dominion. While it is in the hands of the government the needed transportation connection between the east and the west will be assured. If it passes into private ownership situations may arise in which such connection will depend on the experiments and whims of the stockowners here or abroad. Although the consensus of opinion is in favor of the construction of this line, it is possible that for some time it will be a losing undertaking. The outlay will be greater than the value of the service secured. The expense of building and operating the line will be greater than the results. Were it otherwise we would have a valuable franchise to sell, not an undesirable franchise acceptable only with a bonus. The bonus system is bad in principle and worse in practice. It means that the public shall lose during the earlier stages, and that, if expectations be realized, a private corporation will ultimately gain. The cost of railway building is a heavy burden. There is no doubt that the cost of getting them, would have built lines to which they were so innocently given. Every way so far suggested seems to awaken numerous objections, but no doubt a plan will be found in due time. It will be better to proceed cautiously and await developments than to repeat the blunders of the past." The Liberal government's inclination is, of course, in the direction of keeping the railway under popular control, when constructed largely by popular aid, and public sentiment will support it in any measure to this end. Very few, except those actuated by self-interest, will be found to advocate the bonussing of the railway by the country and its surrender unconditionally to any company. A circumstance generally unknown to or lost sight of by those who discuss this matter is that this province has already heavily bonussed a company to build a railway from the western entrance of the Crow's Nest Pass to some West Kootenay point, by handing over to it the very valuable coal lands near the pass. This handsome gift the province has not, absolutely no return, and the people of British Columbia should be careful to see that it is not exploited purely in the interests of private individuals in addition to the aid which the Dominion is called on to give. If nothing is to be done in return for those lands they should be given back to the province.

ISOLATION OF CONSUMPTIVES.

An interesting contribution to the discussion of the proper treatment of consumption—a fatal, lingering term for the disease—has been furnished by Dr. Craik, dean of the medical faculty of McGill University. Starting with the now universally acknowledged fact that the dread disease is largely spread by infection, Dr. Craik proceeds to the logical conclusion that isolation of cases is most advisable. As to the communication of the disease by patients to those who wait upon them he says: "This is particularly noticeable in the case of a family where there are several girls. One of the sisters is stricken with the disease. The others nurse her; wait upon her at the bedside; kiss her. It invariably happens that one or more of these ministering sisters take the disease, while the boys of the family escape because they are relieved of this duty and go out into the fresh air." The plan favored by Dr. Craik is the building of a series of consumptive sanitariums throughout the Dominion, so that patients may be isolated as effectively as possible while under treatment. To that end the sanitariums should be under government control, and should be designed for the treatment of the disease in all its stages. The semi-private institutions, says Dr. Craik, treat only such patients as are merely threatened with the disease or as have it in its incipient stage, thereby creating favorable statistics in regard to alleged cures of the disease. Dr. Craik is opposed to building the sanitariums at summer resorts or along the lines of travel. They should be located—in out of the way places and some miles from the railway. It has been established that the districts in which sanitariums have been erected are likely to be affected adversely by their presence unless great care is taken. The victims expecorate when they are out walking, and the germs of the disease are disseminated. Unless these sanitariums are subjected to the most thorough inspection this will become a source of danger instead of a public blessing. Towns which entertain the ambition of combining the consumptive retreat and summer resort schemes should ponder what Dr. Craik says in this connection. His remarks are also worthy of consideration by the nation at large, which has a most direct interest in minimizing the ravages of consumption, now the most destructive of all diseases.

SOUTH AFRICA'S AFFLICTION.

Rinderpest, apparently the worst of all diseases that affect cattle, bids fair

to practically desolate the southern part of Africa. In that region the people are almost entirely dependent upon their herds for the means of living; they furnish the main supply of food and the means of transportation, while among many of the native tribes they take the place of money as a medium of exchange. The source of the epidemic seems to have been the Uganda country, where the disease broke out some two years ago, spreading rapidly southward. Nothing could have stayed its progress except the prompt slaughter of infected herds, and that remedy could not be employed among the wild tribes. It was at one time hoped that the plague would not cross the Zambesi river, but the antelope are credited with having helped its spread. Now it is expected to sweep the whole of the cattle right down to the Cape. F. R. Thompson, a member of the Cape Colony legislature, who was a member of the commission appointed to inquire into the plague situation, gives it as his opinion that the total destruction of the cattle thus threatened will revolutionize industry in South Africa so far as the whites are concerned. Stock-raising will be abandoned, and even small farmers will have to leave the country and seek a livelihood in the towns and cities. The native tribes everywhere blame the white people, and for a long time insurrections in the protectorates will be frequent, and these struggles will result in great bloodshed and will cause bitterness for years. The tribes of those regions in which cattle are used for food will suffer from famine, which will almost wipe out such tribes as the Matabeles, who have almost abandoned agriculture for the time.

TARIFF DEFECTS.

The tariff investigation commissioners have met with just such contrarieties of opinion as were to be expected. For instance, the producers of iron and the users of iron have shown themselves decidedly at variance, and there will necessarily be some difficulty in striking a balance between them. Representatives of the blast furnaces could not agree with the representatives of the rolling mills as to where the respective duties should be fixed so as to be fair to all. Stove and machine manufacturers have also their own ideas on the subject. Wm. Buck, of Brantford, one of the most extensive manufacturers of stoves, gave this interesting testimony: "As a manufacturer of stoves I never bought any Canadian iron, and I thought that pig iron should be free. The Dominion government now paid the blast furnace people \$2.24 a ton bounty, and the Ontario government \$1.12 on reduced ores. The people of Canada seemed to be willing to pay the bonus. He had never bought any Canadian iron without paying the duty of \$4.48. He had made an effort to get the Hamilton and Nova Scotia men to divide the duty with him, but they could not see it that way. He advocated the abolition of the duty on pig iron. Speaking generally of the trade conditions in the country, he said that it was not so much a question of the Canadian manufacturers not being able to stand on their own feet, but that the Americans had come in here and cut prices, as that this was a very limited market. If equitable trade relations were established between Canada and the United States, he thought Canada could hold her own. Canadians were, in his opinion, as smart as Americans. He was inclined to think that he was about as well protected under the 17 1/2 per cent. tariff of 1878 as he was under the present duty of 27 1/2 per cent. with a heavy import on his raw material. This opinion he expressed subject to the explanation that he had not gone into the figures. He thought that the manufacture of pig iron should have been deferred until there was a population of ten millions in Canada."

At London John McCarty, the veteran iron founder, was the principal speaker for the deputation of ironmasters. He said that any reduction in the tariff would be disastrous to the business and injurious to the employees unless made up in the reduction of the duties on raw materials. If it would make a difference of five per cent. in the price of a stove, At Brantford, Thomas A. Good, a prominent farmer, said: "We have been given a protective duty of 20 per cent. on agricultural implements, but that will not compensate for the impost on their raw material. Who pays that duty? It is the men who buy agricultural implements. You make iron free and I will almost guarantee that the Waterous or any other iron manufacturing company will be able to compete with the Americans. It is fair to the settlers in the Northwest that they should be compelled to pay these enormous duties in addition to the large freight rates exacted from them? We would not need to pay the 20 per cent. duty if we had free iron." All the testimony goes to show that it would be much easier to keep abuses from creeping into the tariff than to remove them afterwards.

LA LOIE FULLER.

London, Dec. 10.—A Bombay dispatch says the plague is spreading everywhere. Tuesday there were 53 fresh cases and 37 deaths. There have been 1,126 cases and 804 deaths. The United States ambassador Thomas P. Bayard has accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. George Faudel Phillips, to be present at a banquet which will be given in his honor on March 8. Princess Louise Antoinette, Marquise of Saxe-Coburg, has given birth to a son. The authorities of Hamburg have announced that they do not intend to make use of the troops in replacing the strikers or in the work of maintaining order.

EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

Tariff Commissioners Receive Applications for Grants for Exhibitions.

Ogilvie Milling Company Increase Their Elevator Capacity for Manitoba Wheat.

London, Dec. 9.—Anti-toxine is being used with great success in the city hospitals for cases of diphtheria.

Preston, Dec. 9.—Herbert Pickwith, aged twelve, was drowned while skating.

Chatham, Dec. 9.—Michael, a well known resident of Kent county for the last half century and the oldest justice of the peace in the county, died at Bleheim, aged 81.

Brantford, Dec. 9.—The trial of the suit of Easton vs. the Brantford Street Railway for \$20,000 damages, for personal injuries, took place at the assizes here yesterday and resulted in the jury awarding to the plaintiff \$20,000.

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—The tariff commissioners received several deputations today. One asked for a grant of \$10,000 towards the entertainment of the delegates of the British Association next year for the plaintiff \$20,000.

Montreal, Dec. 9.—J. M. Fortier has laid a charge of conspiracy to ruin his business against the American Tobacco and Cigarette Company, of New York.

Madame Albani was awarded a most enthusiastic reception last night at Windsor Hall, which was crowded to the doors. The large audience was greatly pleased with the different numbers and recalls were numerous.

Madame Albani's supporting artists deserve special praise, more particularly Miss Langley, the violinist, who has made herself a great favorite at all the concerts up to this date.

Winnipeg, Dec. 9.—At a meeting of the public school board last night a new teacher was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by a resignation. Mr. Bawlf, Roman Catholic, advocated the claims of a Catholic young lady to the position. He said she had papers qualifying her for the position. The settlement of the school question said that Catholic teachers were to be engaged and the present time was a very appropriate one for the board to put on record its approval of the settlement by the appointment of his nominee. Most of the members of the board took part in the discussion, the final result being that the Protestant lady recommended for the position was appointed.

The Calgary Indian Industrial school was formally opened today by Lord Aberdeen, who made a brief speech congratulating the officers on their success in erecting such an institution. The Governor-General leaves for Regina today.

Manager Thompson states that the Ogilvie company will send another special train with flour for Australia to Vancouver on Saturday. The Ogilvies intend to erect a new elevator next year at Montreal with a capacity of 500,000 bushels, and another in Winnipeg with a capacity of 750,000 bushels, making their total elevator capacity for Manitoba wheat four and a half millions.

Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, head of the firm is expected here from Montreal, on Monday.

Secretary Bell, of the board of trade, has received a report on the Australian crops from J. L. Larke, of Sydney, N. S. W., who says that the prospects have grown more unfavorable during the past month. A large importation of flour will be required from Manitoba.

Richard Cullen, a C.P.R. fireman, had his right arm taken off by a locomotive at Calgary last night.

INSURGENTS MASSACRED.

Spanish are Getting as Unenviable a Reputation as the Turks.

Madrid, Dec. 9.—Gen. Blanco has received a report from the Philippine Islands. Official dispatches from Manila announce a terrible massacre of insurgent prisoners on the island of Luzon, of the Philippine group. It appears that a number of prisoners captured from the fortress of Cavite and were pursued by the troops, who killed sixty in the streets. The others were re-captured.

SEAL LIFE.

Long Report from the American Commissioner to his Government.

Fort Collins, Colo., Dec. 9.—Hon. J. Murray, special agent of the United States treasury department, having charge of the seal fisheries of Alaska, is at his home here. Mr. Murray was accompanied from Alaska by the British Commissioner, who are on their way to London to make their report to their government. Mr. Murray has forwarded a 3000 page report to the authorities at Washington, covering the sealing question in the minutest details and will start in a few days to personally consult the treasury officials.

LA LOIE FULLER.

Appears Before a Full House, in Victoria.

It is difficult to explain why people rave about La Loie Fuller and her work. A pretty face, a good figure, a pair of shapely legs, an abundance of drapery artistically managed and a clever manipulation of lights completes the whole by which it is reported that the astute old Li Hing Chang was bewitched, and theatres in which Miss Fuller appeared were filled. If the whole thing is an art, certainly La Loie Fuller is an artist. Her movements are graceful, her handling of the yards of filmy drapery is most original, and she is blessed in having assistants who understand how to use calcium lights to the best advantage.

Miss Fuller could find no fault with the audience which greeted her at the

Victoria last evening for the honor was filled. "Sweethearts," a two act sketch opened the performance, some specialty work by Mr. and Miss Barrington, an excellent play, violin solo by Mr. Isidore Fuster, and then La Loie Fuller appeared. Her four dances lasted about twenty minutes. Victorians' curiosity was satisfied. In all probability Miss Fuller does not intend to play return engagements, for although her work is clever and original, it is doubtful if the public would pay to see her a second time.

BEAT ALL OTHERS.

Diamond Dyes Have a World-wide Record.

The Diamond Dyes are far ahead of all other package dyes made for home dyeing. When the plain directions are followed, a child can dye successfully.

Diamond Dyes are warranted to color more goods than any other package dye, and to make colors that last as long as the goods hold together.

All wise, economizing and prudent women use Diamond Dyes, because they never suffer disappointments, failures or losses that result from the use of poorly prepared dyes. Every package of Diamond Dye is warranted to do the work intended for it.

When purchasing package dyes, see that you get the "Diamond." Some dealers try to sell you imitations because they get larger profits from them. Diamond Dyes are the only "Diamond" that bring success.

SKINS WERE CHEAP.

Lampson's Sale Was Disappointing to those interested in the Sealing Industry.

Hon. Mr. Davies interview regarding Men-Movement of Sealing Vessels.

Cablegrams received from London last evening contained anything but cheering news for those interested in the sealing industry. At Lampson's sale yesterday sealings sold at from 20 per cent to 47 per cent less than the prices obtained last year. This means about 30 shillings, or less than nine dollars for the Northwest coast catch, in which were included the Behring Sea and the West Coast catches.

The Hudson's Bay Company have secured a greater portion of the Victoria skins than Lampson, and as time of ten has had considerable influence on the prices for furs, the sealers are congratulating themselves with the hope that the sale of the latter company will bring better prices.

Yesterday's prices will have a depressing influence on the industry, and it is more than probable that a number of the sealing vessels will be ordered to remain during the year at anchor in the upper harbor. Some of the owners do not care about taking chances of losing heavily next season, and besides it is going to be difficult to secure competent hunters at the ruling price of about a one-fifth pay, or in other words one-fifth of the net price obtained for skins. Many hunters refuse to accept this, as at \$9 a skin, they say, their wages would be but small, and many of them have gone to Kootenay, where they have secured employment on the railways and elsewhere.

The owners cannot afford to pay more, and the result will be that men cannot be obtained.

Those interested in sealing had an interview with Hon. L. H. Davies yesterday afternoon. Among those present were Thos. Earle, M.P.; R. Hall, Capt. J. G. Cox, Wm. Munroe, Jos. Boschwitz, R. Seabrook, E. B. Marvin and Captain William Grant. Mr. R. N. Tomlinson, of the marine and fisheries department, was also present. The minister was anxious to know the views of those interested on the subject of a revision of the Behring Sea regulations. The sealing men present were unanimous in the opinion that the industry has now more restrictions than it could stand and anything further in that line would be simply ruinous. Details of the industry were discussed, and different views were advanced regarding the shipping of Indian crews.

The O. R. & N. steamer Altmore arrived at the outer wharf from Portland last evening. She discharged some Oriental freight and took on a number of Chinese passengers and freight for Vancouver. The cargo for Comox for coal and from there goes direct to Yokohama.

Captain Kahler, of the German bark Khorsan, which was released from quarantine last evening, reports that on Nov. 8 he spotted the bark Invermark of Aberdeen, in latitude 17.45 north and long 124.40 west. The Invermark left San Francisco on Oct. 31 for Bristol.

The Australian steamer Warrimoo is expected to arrive from Vancouver this evening on her way to Australia. She takes on board here a number of passengers and some freight. Her cargo is a full one and includes 600 tons of Manitoba flour.

SONS OF SCOTLAND.

The Editor: Kindly permit me, through the medium of your valuable columns, to suggest to my brother Scotsmen, and all male citizens of Scotland, the desirability of amalgamation of existing Scottish societies into one harmonious body, forming a camp of the Sons of Scotland Sick Benefit and Insurance Association, which has a membership of over 9000 and over 200 camps, extended from New Scotland to Vancouver, with headquarters at Toronto. All information as to constitution, etc., will be cheerfully given and signatures received of all inclined to join or assist in instituting a camp of the S. O. S. in Victoria.

D. C. HUTCHISON, Corner Fort and Douglas Sts.

You'll enjoy the Winter with Fibre Chamois. This wonderful fabric is so light that you never notice its presence in a garment till you get out into the wind and cold, then you realize that you are cosily warm even tho' lightly clad. Fibre Chamois is a complete non-conductor of heat and cold, not the strongest wintry blast can penetrate it, nor can the natural warmth of the body escape through it—this explanation and the fact that it is health and comfort's sake you can't do without it.

GEN. MACEO'S DEATH.

Report is Not Credited by the Members of the Cuban Junta in New York.

Spanish Report of the Battle Which it is Alleged He Lost His Life.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—Sener de Lome, Spanish minister, received a cable dispatch from Havana which seems to bear out the press report of the death of Antonio Maceo and Young Gomez. Diaz Albertini, the only member of the junta now in the city, expressed the opinion that the story had no basis of truth and was sent out for the sole purpose of influencing, if possible, any action by congress.

Madrid, Dec. 9.—The correspondent of El Imparcial, the only newspaper representative accompanying the Spanish army in its campaign against the insurgent leader Antonio Maceo, sends an account of the engagement, fought on December 7, about fifteen miles from Havana, between a reconnoitering party of 500 Spanish troops under Major Cirujada and about 2000 insurgents, in which Maceo is alleged to have been killed. The rebels were found in a good position at San Pedro, sheltered behind a high wall. Though the Spanish troops had been under fire of detachments of rebels for some time before coming up to the main body of insurgents, Major Cirujada charged with fixed bayonets and desperate fighting at close quarters ensued, lasting until night. The Spaniards then retired to Putna Brava, having exhausted their ammunition and losing a number of men. During the reconnaissance upwards of forty dead rebels were found, among them the two bodies which were undoubtedly those of Antonio Maceo, the insurgent leader, and a son of General Maximo Gomez. The correspondent said that a second reconnaissance was made when it was found that the bodies of the two bodies which were undoubtedly those of Antonio Maceo, the insurgent leader, and a son of General Maximo Gomez. The correspondent said that a second reconnaissance was made when it was found that the bodies of the two bodies which were undoubtedly those of Antonio Maceo, the insurgent leader, and a son of General Maximo Gomez.

Gen. Fugiera led the plantation of Santa Amelia, province of Havana, moving in the direction of Platano. He met the advance guard of the insurgent army at Rio Honda, opened fire upon it and later captured the insurgents Mrales and Volcano, where, however, the troops met a force of 4000 insurgents awaiting them. They promptly attacked the Spanish troops, but were repulsed by a brilliant charge of the cavalry of the Spanish. The insurgents were dislodged after thirty-nine shells had been fired into their camp and sixty-nine men killed. Of the Spaniards Lieut.-Col. Miguel Audeo Currien was killed, and one lieutenant and twenty-four privates wounded.

El Herald says the cabinet will hold a meeting to-day for the purpose of considering President Cleveland's message to congress.

Ex-Premier Sagasta declares that the message is of so much importance that he will await the receipt of the full text of the document before discussing it.

Some of the Spanish newspapers declare that the message provokes Europe not Spain alone.

The Board of School Trustees held their regular meeting in the office of the secretary yesterday evening. A communication was received from Miss Bowers asking for a map of British Columbia for use in the school in connection with the Chinese Home on Cornmarket street. The letter was received and filed and a motion made that a map be donated.

W. Ridgeway Wilson wrote again asking for payment for meetings he attended of the North Ward school investigation. This letter was received and filed.

Miss Fawcett, a teacher in the boys' central school, wrote tendering her resignation, which was accepted.

Applications for teachers' positions were received and laid on the table from Ellis B. McEllen, G. H. Sluggett, B. S. Tait, Ellen A. Lee, E. Parker Northcott, Miss Nason and Miss Grant.

Secretary Williams reported that insurance amounting to \$40,000 would expire on the 10th or 15th of this month. A motion was carried that he be ordered to renew the insurance.

The average attendance during the month was slightly less than that of the previous month.

The bills which were laid aside from last month were considered, that of Mr. Powell for hire of a harrow was ordered to be paid, and that of Mr. Bradley for acting as secretary to the school investigation committee was referred back to him.

The finance committee's report recommending the payment of bills against the board amounting in all to \$339.04 was adopted.

The board then went into committee of the whole with closed doors to consider the application for the position made vacant by the resignation of Miss G. H. Fawcett.

The position as teacher in the Boys' Central school vacated by Miss G. H. Fawcett, was given to Mr. W. R. Winslow of the same school, and the position vacated by him filled by the appointment of Miss Agnes Nason.

Mr. Hogan, M.P., is regarding the contract for Atlantic service. He is stridently in favor of Mr. Huddart's Dairy Commission.

sent out to creamery a one hundred and one of age accommodation. The applications from parties cure government grants. A deputation of Quebec seen Hon. Mr. Laurier in trial of the Canadian Brazils for the past month yesterday at a cabinet question of the repatriation sons, who were induced ago to leave Montreal and that country. The matter to the attention of the some Liberals in Montreal action has been taken government. When it was of appointment, the app of appeal and that the had not been given in Sec. 16 of the Supreme ment Act, 1896, the ap brought for this next sess given in May last and entered for the next at but was set down on the number.

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CORNWALL.

Ministers Going Down Work of Mess and Car

Judgment of the Jud of Privy Council Indian An

Mr. Hogan Has And With the Govern the Atlantic

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—P Hon. Mr. Fielding, and what will speak at Cor Hon. Mr. Scott has re siding. Hon. Mr. Mul The department of ju today by cable that I Indian annuities und treaties was dismissed committee of the privy, deal was from the awa for settling the Domin accounts, 14, 11, 12, 13 province of Ontario wa the Dominion for certan nities which the Dom the Indians under inv The amount involv bably half a million d vance of Ontario appe supreme court, and th od the appeal by a ma two, the court taking t liability was not the sol tario, but a joint liab the province of Quebe judgment of the supre judicial committee, w was recently argued, e on behalf of the Domin and Quebec. Judgm the committee to-day, dis peals. The only day had in this case was t finally fixed. The pro will now have to beco with the province of On ter.

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CORNWALL CONTEST.

Ministers Going Down to Undo the Work of Messrs. Foster and Caron.

Judgment of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council Regarding Indian Annuities.

Mr. Hogan Has Another Interview With the Government About the Atlantic Line.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—Premier Laurier, Hon. Mr. Fielding, and Sir Oliver Mowat will speak at Cornwall on Dec. 16.

THE SECRET IS OUT

One of Sharkey's Trainers Tells How They Planned to Get the Big Purse.

Probability That the Purse Will be Doubled for Another Contest.

San Francisco, Dec. 3.—A morning paper publishes the following:

George Allen, one of the men who trained Tom Sharkey for his fight with Bob Fitzsimmons, has made a confession that Fitzsimmons was deprived of his victory through a conspiracy.

The trainer and the Sharkey management quarreled over money matters, it is said, and in the heat of the moment Allen made threats of what he would do, if he was not paid for his services.

Attorney Kowalsky, representing Fitzsimmons, heard of the circumstances, and he employed private detectives to gather in the irate trainer.

It is claimed that Allen in an affidavit named Wyatt Earp, D. J. Lynch, Tom Sharkey and Dan Needham as the prime movers in the plot.

Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright regarding the contract for the fast Atlantic service.

Dairy Commissioner Robertson has sent out to creamery proprietors over one hundred sets of plans for cold storage applications from parties anxious to secure government grants.

A deputation of Quebec members has seen Hon. Mr. Laurier to urge the repatriation of the Canadians who went to Brazil a few months ago.

Yesterday a cabinet meeting, the question of the repatriation of those persons, who were induced some months ago to leave Montreal district for Brazil and who are now in destitution in that country.

The attention of the government by some Liberals in Montreal. No definite action has been taken by the government.

When it was made known to the government that these parties were about to leave the country everything that possibly could be done was done to prevent their going.

Many were kept from going, but a greater number left. It is difficult to see what the government can do in a case of this kind.

A commission, appointing Mr. McClelland lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, was signed yesterday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Cases Before the Full Court Yesterday and To-day.

The full court, consisting of Justices McCreight, Walkem and McColl, yesterday heard these appeals: Dunlevy v. John Francis Hawkes, a lunatic, and his committee.

The appeal is from an order of Mr. Justice Drake setting aside a judgment of the court against a defendant in default of appearance. The judgment was regularly signed and was afterwards set aside but without any security being ordered given, and plaintiff now appeals on the ground that security should be given for the amount of the judgment debt.

judgment was reserved. A. P. Luxton for the appellant, and Charles Wilson, Q.C., for the respondent.

Labon v. Lawry: This is an appeal from a judgment of His Honor Judge Spinks giving plaintiff judgment for \$12,000 damages. It is a Rossland action tried at Nelson, where the plaintiff claimed specific performance of an agreement for sale of land dependent on a building contract.

Preliminary judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff. Mr. Jay for respondent that the notice of appeal did not contain the grounds of appeal and that the notice of appeal had not been given in time. Under Sec. 16 of the Supreme Court Amendment Act, 1896, the appeal must be brought for the next session of the full court, but in this action judgment was given in May last and the appeal was allowed for the next available sitting.

judgment was set down on the 27th of November.

Mr. Martin for appellant contended that under rule 84 the time for appeal from a final judgment was still a year and if not the error arose from a general apprehension of the new statute enlarged following a similar course adopted by courts in Ontario in Graham v. Temperance and General Life Assurance Company, 17 Practice Reports, 271.

Judgment was reserved in the objections and the appeal was proceeded with, but after considerable argument the case was referred back to Judge Spinks for his reason for judgment and for an explanation as to the presence of certain documents among the papers transmitted from the County Court to the Appeal Court.

MINING IN AFRICA.

A Well-known American Engineer Discusses the Subject in an Interview.

European Investors Are Now Turning Their Attention to This Continent.

What American Capitalists Should do to Develop their African Mines.

New York, Dec. 9.—The Herald this morning publishes the following:

Charles Butters, an American mining engineer of high reputation, whose fame is as well known in Europe as in this country, has arrived here from Johannesburg, South Africa, where he has been for about six years in charge of some of the largest mining interests in the Transvaal.

Mr. Butters' visit to the United States is chiefly for the purpose of examining into the mining resources of the country with a view of their future development by Americans and Europeans.

He is one of the eleven Americans who, with John Hays Hammond, were arrested by the Boer government because of affiliation with the reform movement in the Transvaal last year at the time of Dr. Jameson's raid.

Mr. Butters was released on May 29th, fined \$10,000 and obliged to give a bond not to interfere in the affairs of the Boer government for three years.

In an interview Mr. Butters said: "The Transvaal government is now settling down to assist the mining interests in every possible way. The government feels that to be absolutely successful a large amount of capital must be brought in."

"The United States hold first place as a gold-producing country," said Mr. Butters, "and I do not think it will ever be overtaken. The business of gold producing has really become one of the most important in the world. The financial houses of Europe are beginning to recognize that fact and many of them are organizing a mining department."

Mr. Butters said that as far as his observations went, it was not considered proper here in the Eastern States for a first class financial house to be interested in gold mining, this feeling he thought would wear away as the business men in the United States become more fully acquainted with those who are making the investments and carrying on the work.

The confidence in gold mining stocks has been revived in the mining engineers who have carried on the practical part of the work by foreign investors and the money that has been made by the skill and ability of those who are developing the investment will tend to gradually give Eastern investors confidence in such enterprises.

One thing that prevents the enlistment of foreign capital in the mining in the United States was that there is no international exchange for gold mining stocks.

Some of the "No European investor would think of buying shares in an American gold mining company whose shares are quoted at a few cents each," he observed, "as is the case, for instance, with certain Cripple Creek stocks. Some of these days, when the best business elements in the United States begin to realize that Europeans are forging ahead of us in gold mining, these elements will combine and organize a first class mining exchange, which will bring all the ablest men who are known at home and abroad, and whose names will be a guarantee of the standing of the exchange. Such an enterprise will have the support of many of the principal houses in Europe and American gold mining shares here have a chance to be dealt in abroad."

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MINING IN AFRICA.

A Well-known American Engineer Discusses the Subject in an Interview.

European Investors Are Now Turning Their Attention to This Continent.

What American Capitalists Should do to Develop their African Mines.

New York, Dec. 9.—The Herald this morning publishes the following:

Charles Butters, an American mining engineer of high reputation, whose fame is as well known in Europe as in this country, has arrived here from Johannesburg, South Africa, where he has been for about six years in charge of some of the largest mining interests in the Transvaal.

Mr. Butters' visit to the United States is chiefly for the purpose of examining into the mining resources of the country with a view of their future development by Americans and Europeans.

He is one of the eleven Americans who, with John Hays Hammond, were arrested by the Boer government because of affiliation with the reform movement in the Transvaal last year at the time of Dr. Jameson's raid.

Mr. Butters was released on May 29th, fined \$10,000 and obliged to give a bond not to interfere in the affairs of the Boer government for three years.

In an interview Mr. Butters said: "The Transvaal government is now settling down to assist the mining interests in every possible way. The government feels that to be absolutely successful a large amount of capital must be brought in."

"The United States hold first place as a gold-producing country," said Mr. Butters, "and I do not think it will ever be overtaken. The business of gold producing has really become one of the most important in the world. The financial houses of Europe are beginning to recognize that fact and many of them are organizing a mining department."

Mr. Butters said that as far as his observations went, it was not considered proper here in the Eastern States for a first class financial house to be interested in gold mining, this feeling he thought would wear away as the business men in the United States become more fully acquainted with those who are making the investments and carrying on the work.

The confidence in gold mining stocks has been revived in the mining engineers who have carried on the practical part of the work by foreign investors and the money that has been made by the skill and ability of those who are developing the investment will tend to gradually give Eastern investors confidence in such enterprises.

One thing that prevents the enlistment of foreign capital in the mining in the United States was that there is no international exchange for gold mining stocks.

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British Columbia

REYNOLDS.
Kootenay Mail.
The report is current, though it is probably incorrect, that the Silver Cup has been shut down.

The Great Northern is opening up in good shape and will soon take rank with the great silver properties of the Stickeen. It will ship about 200 tons of ore this season which will average about 150 ounces.

The Home-Payne Company have not altogether shut down in here as was stated some time ago. They have a few men working on the Broadway, Sunshine and Towser.

Yesterday the remains of a man whose name is unknown was found on the rails of the Arrowhead line. No thing seems to be known of the poor unfortunate or of the circumstances of his death.

Hull Brothers have received thirty head of cattle from the upper country. It is prime beef and will stand comparison with the far-famed Alberta beef.

A sad fatality is reported from Banff. Dan Sutherland, the C. P. R. fireman who fell off the engine of Li Huns Chang's special, was taking a bath at the Sanitarium and while he was dressing afterwards the attendant went out to get some change, and when he returned he found Sutherland all right and left him in the dressing room. Two hours afterwards the night porter found him dead in the bottom of the plunge bath. He was subject to epilepsy.

Geo. B. Walker and three men are working a claim on the Bonaparte River about sixteen miles up the Cariboo road. Some fine locations have been made in the vicinity of Hat Creek and the owners are very enthusiastic over them.

Considerable work is being done on all the creeks in the vicinity of Barkerville and Stanley. Ground has been found on Cunningham creek which is reported to run over \$250 a yard.

Twenty-one cars of cattle were shipped west this week, the Western Canadian Ranching Company shipping fifteen, Philip Parke three and D. O'Hara three. Six cars were billed for Vancouver, three for Westminster and fifteen for Port Hammond.

T. G. Blackstock returned from a visit to the Golden Cache mine near Lillooet Saturday. He has a large number of shares in this mine, and is very much pleased with the outlook.

Attention is again being directed to the neighborhood of Rockford, many of the old mineral claims having been re-located and others staked out as well. It is reported that among the recent discoveries are two distinct lodges, each about twelve feet in width and showing galena freely. Rockford is on the road between Kamloops and Spence's Bridge, about thirty miles to the south of the former place.

The Cottonwood Company, which has been in charge of C. Seymour Baker, have about thirty-five men and will work them all winter. It was intended to start them tunnelling the first of the week.

Active operations are still in progress at the Glenn Iron Mines, Cherry creek. The company is now engaged in filling a contract for 500 tons. There is good prospect of the mines working all winter.

Rev. Father Le Jeune, editor of the Wawa, received yesterday morning one gold medal, one silver palm and two bronze medals, awarded to the editor of the Wawa and some of his Indian pupils by the Shorthand Society of Montreal, France.

Frank Bear, the unfortunate tramp, who was brought into the Kamloops hospital from Revelstoke two weeks ago with both feet frozen, was operated upon yesterday by Drs. Lambert and Munro, the injured members being removed. On Wednesday an Ashcroft man, Frank Bateson, employed as a steamer on the Cariboo road, had all his toes amputated by Dr. Munro.

Miss Bralley, from Ducks, had her eyes removed by Dr. Munro at the hospital on Monday. All the patients are doing well.

her, but it is certainly a disgraceful state of affairs when a girl, goddess of all crime, and in very bad health, should have to be sent to a jail, where there is no accommodation for women, and no matron to look after female inmates. It is to be hoped that the authorities will investigate Null's connection with this case, and at the same time, stir themselves to secure some better place of accommodation for women in such a plight as Miss Bralley.

Messrs. Hamilton & McCallister, of the Vernon Hotel, have assigned to Mr. F. McGowan for the benefit of their creditors.

The cold weather has driven large hands of deer down to the lower levels, and they are very plentiful this season, especially in White Valley and along the western shores of Okanagan lake.

Arrangements are being made to procure a quantity of ore carrying copper from the Lake View claim at Camp Hewitt to be used as a flux in connection with the test smelter now being erected at the Morning Glory mine.

The test smelter of the Morning Glory Mining Company arrived last week and is now being placed in position at the head of the shaft. W. H. Ireland, foreman of Smith & McLeod's factory, is in charge, and thinks that there will be no difficulty in getting the smelter in running shape at once. Work is being steadily pushed ahead on the mine and the rock looks better at the shaft gets deeper.

Mr. George Rush is busy sinking a shaft on his mining claim near the Knobb hill school house, Armstrong. Surface rock on this claim assayed as high as \$5 a ton in gold.

While Mr. Wm. Meighan, of Pleasant Valley, was out hunting he somehow lost his footing and slid for a considerable distance down the mountain side, landing on a ledge of quartz, which from present indication may prove to be one of the best mines in British Columbia.

The Mountain Smelter and Cobalt mineral claims on Eight Mile creek were bonded this week to a Winnipeg firm for \$25,000.

The Cathlamet and Comal, two claims on the North Fork of Lemon creek, owned by H. R. Butler and Ira Black, were this week sold by W. A. Copelan to A. A. Dick and A. B. MacKenzie for \$1500 cash.

Both Allen's and Mullen's pack trains are busy bringing ore down to the lake for shipment. Most of it comes from the Two Friends, the Howard Fraction, the Black Prince, the Stickeen Bob and the Chapleau.

The owners of the Arlington on Springer creek have struck a very rich seven foot ledge after sinking and drifting for it for the last six weeks.

The Alpine group, at the head of Eight Mile creek, owned by Foss, Crawford, Clever, Stage and Hermann, has been bonded for \$60,000 to A. Dick and A. B. MacKenzie. Work will be commenced in the spring as soon as it is possible to take in supplies. These are gold properties with surface discounts, most of the claims in British Columbia.

Negotiations have been satisfactorily closed whereby A. Dick has secured a working bond of a three-quarters in this group for \$37,500, the parties bonding their interests being W. K. Richmond, Herman Clever, and H. Stage. The group consists of the Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic and Antarctic, situated at the head of Lemon and Ten Mile creeks.

On the Galena Farm the crown grant work on the Curlew has been finished. Three men are working on the Highland. The shaft is down fifty feet and a drift towards the lake is fifteen feet. The lead is expected to be struck this week. At the Currie the new shaft is down 50 feet, with very little trouble from water. A shaft and power house \$23 feet is being erected and other improvements are being made as rapidly as possible.

The Sloan Milling Company closed down all works on Monday last under warmer weather, and have discharged all extra hands. The contemplated opening of the mill again when the weather moderates and water can be run through the flume without freezing, just to clean up, after which all work will be closed for the winter. The mine in connection with the concentrator will continue working during the winter and store their ore until spring.

Some fine copper ore was taken from the croppings of the Broken Hill on Hardy Mountain.

Work is being pushed ahead on the Boneta claim on Observation mountain. The owners have commenced a 100 foot tunnel about 50 feet below the old workings and are at present in about 12 feet and have mineral on all sides of them.

On Wednesday last a prospector from the North Fork brought some good-sized nuggets of the real stuff into town and reported that they were taken from a placer claim belonging to him, which he was about to locate, and further stated that it was about 15 miles up the river.

Over 20 properties up the North Fork are now being worked, and half as many on Pass creek. Add to these some half-dozen on Hardy mountain and several around Grand Forks and it begins to look as though this section was getting beyond the prospect stage and developing into a genuine mining district.

Ed Fitzworth has sold an undivided one-third interest in the Great Eastern, a very promising North Fork property to Frank Hardy.

Some fine galena samples were brought into town the other day from the property owned by L. S. Henricks on Galena mountain.

On Sunday night while going home from church, Mr. W. Macey, son of Mr. Macey, was held up on Granville street by two masked men. One of them held a revolver while the other went through the young man's pockets and secured a watch and \$0. After examining the watch it was given back together with 90 cents. It is probable that these are the same men who were in New Westminster last week.

In regard to the letter City Solicitor Hamersley has written to the council in reference to declaring the Mayor's seat vacant, owing to his having assigned to his creditors, the council will take no steps owing to the proximity of the mayoralty contest for 1897. The petition to have Ald. Shaw unseated, which was for absenting himself from the city council for one month, was filed.

John McAlister, one of Vancouver's old-timers, was elected police officer on the first ballot at a sitting of the council last night. The other officer chosen was Keeler Fulton, probably the biggest man physically in town.

Work is progressing on the Alibon claims on Bowen Island with good results.

Navigation was resumed on the river on Monday, though considerable quantities of loose ice are still in the upper portion of the river.

The burglary scare is assuming a rather serious aspect. It is reported that in the neighborhood of second street a peaceable citizen was walking quietly along when a dog rushed at him, and as he was driving the dog away, a window was opened in a house opposite, and a revolver shot was fired at him.

A man who gave the name of James Williams was arrested at Sapperton by Special Constable W. B. Little, his appearance being of a suspicious nature. In his possession were found a gold watch, a heavy silver watch, two blankets, some handkerchiefs, and \$16 in cash.

Mr. George Rush is busy sinking a shaft on his mining claim near the Knobb hill school house, Armstrong. Surface rock on this claim assayed as high as \$5 a ton in gold.

While Mr. Wm. Meighan, of Pleasant Valley, was out hunting he somehow lost his footing and slid for a considerable distance down the mountain side, landing on a ledge of quartz, which from present indication may prove to be one of the best mines in British Columbia.

The Mountain Smelter and Cobalt mineral claims on Eight Mile creek were bonded this week to a Winnipeg firm for \$25,000.

The Cathlamet and Comal, two claims on the North Fork of Lemon creek, owned by H. R. Butler and Ira Black, were this week sold by W. A. Copelan to A. A. Dick and A. B. MacKenzie for \$1500 cash.

Both Allen's and Mullen's pack trains are busy bringing ore down to the lake for shipment. Most of it comes from the Two Friends, the Howard Fraction, the Black Prince, the Stickeen Bob and the Chapleau.

The owners of the Arlington on Springer creek have struck a very rich seven foot ledge after sinking and drifting for it for the last six weeks.

The Alpine group, at the head of Eight Mile creek, owned by Foss, Crawford, Clever, Stage and Hermann, has been bonded for \$60,000 to A. Dick and A. B. MacKenzie. Work will be commenced in the spring as soon as it is possible to take in supplies.

AN UNDERSTANDING

Exists Between Great Britain and Russia Regarding Reforms in Turkey.

Quietness of the Present Looked Upon as a Sign of the Trouble Ahead.

New Armenian Patriarch, Mgr. Ormanian, Considered an Efficient Religious Leader.

New York, Dec. 8.—A dispatch to the Herald from Constantinople says: The announcement is made that M. Naldoff, the Russian ambassador, has again postponed his journey to the end of the month. This is looked upon here as an auspicious sign that Russia proposes giving Turkey the necessary time to apply reforms.

Col. Paschokoff starts for Crete to-day and will probably be the president of the police reform committee.

Husni Pacha, Turkish ambassador to Russia, has telegraphed to the ports informing the Turkish government of the existence of a complete understanding between Russia and Great Britain regarding the enforcement of reforms in Turkey. This information has created a sensation in the sultan's circle.

M. Naldoff, Russian ambassador to Turkey, who is expected back from a visit to St. Petersburg, will, it is understood, call a conference of the ambassadors immediately upon his return to his post to discuss the question of financial and other reforms in Turkey and the opening of the Dardanelles.

Your correspondent has been of late to speak to numbers of moderate Turks and Armenians and all agree that the present condition of affairs cannot last. It is true that the people are quiet. There is eloquence in their silence. It is the terrible calm of people who have nothing to eat. The suffering of this great and beautiful city of Constantinople is too awful. Only conciliation can restore that confidence which can alone bring back prosperity.

This is why the advocates of conciliation are playing such an important role. May they succeed in it. In Mgr. Ormanian the Armenians have found a singularly efficient religious leader. No one can charge him with being influenced by the court. He is a diplomatist, in the best sense of the word, and is for conciliation, but with honor—that is to say, without sacrificing too much. He has around him a council of men of such position and strength, no patriarch has ever had before.

He comes into power at a time when he can exercise more good influence and unless promises be broken, and with more support in high quarters than any of his predecessors, as he enters the office with the distinct understanding that one of his first requests will be an amendment of the Sahannatrou or organic law so much called for, and that his request will be granted. Although he says: "The task of conciliation is difficult," there is good reason for believing that he can accomplish it in the absence of intrigue against him.

London, Dec. 9.—The Birmingham Post says it learns from a high quarter that an understanding has been arrived at between Great Britain, Russia and France for the settlement of the eastern question which has for generations been troubling the statesmen of Europe.

The Post adds: "The Russian Black Sea fleet and the British and French Mediterranean fleets will shortly be mobilized in contiguity to the Bosphorus and Dardanelles and ordered to enforce if necessary the reforms which the embassies of the three powers are about to present to the Sultan and to which the other signers of the Berlin treaty, Germany, Austria and Italy, have consented. To this end it is asserted an alliance of the fleets may force the passage of the straits of Dardanelles."

A man's wife should always be the same, especially if her husband is not a weak and nervous, and uses Chamberlain's Kidney Pills, she cannot be, for they make her feel like a different person. They'll all say, and their husbands say so, too.

THE "BIG" FOUR

A Quartette of Remedies That are Effecting Wonderful Cures.

Dr. Chase's four great remedies are: Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, Dr. Chase's Ointment, Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. His latest and greatest discovery for all throat and lung affections.

"I was sick for three years," says James Simpson, of Newcomb Mills. "I tried various alleged patent cures and several boxes of a certain pill which has been greatly cracked up. I got no relief. Then I tried Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Since I have been able to work every day and feel like a new man. Your pills alone cured me at a cost of 25 cents."

"I have been subject to severe colds every fall and spring," says Miss Hatfield Delaney, of 174 Crawford street, Toronto. "I used many cough medicines, but none cured me until at a cost of 25 cents I tried Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine."

"My husband was troubled with the worst kind of piles," writes Mrs. Jane Potts, of Meyersburg. "He was often unable to work. Since using your Chase's Ointment he is completely cured. It is truly worth its weight in gold. Instead of the price you charge, only 60 cents."

"I bought a box of your Catarrh Cure for 25 cents," says Mr. Ben's wife, of 178 Rectory street, London, Ont. "I am thankful to say it cured me."

Chase's remedies at all dealers. Ed. Manser, Bates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

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

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

ECZEMA!

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

REV. CHAS. FISH, Methodist Minister, Toronto.



REV. CHAS. FISH, Methodist Minister, Toronto.

Few men better known or more highly esteemed in the ministerial ranks in Canada than the gentleman whose portrait accompanies this. Although now retired from the more active work in the ministry, he has held almost all the more important charges throughout Ontario as pastor in the Methodist Church. He is one of the pioneer preachers. A few words of his to fellow-sufferers will be taken in the spirit which he intends them, feeling that in publishing to the world the great benefits he has derived from his great cure he is but doing his first duty to man, and in a measure, fulfilling the old command, "Do unto others," etc.

About ten years ago I felt the beginnings of what is commonly known as Eczema. The disease commenced in my ears and spread entirely over both sides of my head and also developed on my hands. During those ten years I was a great sufferer. I tried many supposed remedies and some of the best physicians—specialists on skin diseases—treated me. Beyond affecting temporary relief, I received no more benefit and all failed to effect a cure. Some time ago I was led from reading and investigating some reliable testimonies I read in the newspapers to try Dr. Chase's celebrated Ointment. The first box gave me so much relief that I felt warranted in persevering. As I write this I am just commencing on the fifth box, and, judging from the rapid improvement effected, I am certain that before the box is completed I shall be completely cured. I think my cure almost a marvel, and shall be pleased at any time to answer any inquiry from like cases. Having suffered so much myself, I give this testimony for the benefit of others.

192 Dunn Avenue, Toronto. CHASE'S-FISH, Methodist Minister.

CATCHES IN

Evidence Bearing sequences of Sel ed I

The Operations of ers at the T Interru

Before the Behring yesterday afternoon he had been engaged in ness from 1884 up to He was interested in th and Favorite. The Behring Sea in 1888. Carolina he thought \$3,800.

To Mr. Dickinson he as March, 1886 the gaged in taking good posts on Vancouver I Hon. Mr. Peters re cious case before t to show that a large seals could be made in the seizures took place hardly the taking by using the British that most of the sea then were bulls and p Hon. Mr. Peters sa in submitting this wa good catch could be there was a difference seal were shown to b Hon. Mr. Dickinson follow even if there seals that the Carolin limited number of seals the Justice King sa would be considered a evidence submitted be bunal would be taken.

An adjournment was this morning. The Behring Sea Co sitting in the pro building this morning. William T. Brag v Mr. E. V. Bodwell as catch. He said the schooner Mary Ellen a supplies a book containi of the catch. It was they began to hunt in told of the various cat several numbers and th they found during the

William Thomas said the Carleton in Febru they went to Euchar crew of Indians for the landed supplies for the being after the schoo to Victoria, where he William T. Brag, re the total catch of the the Behring Sea in seals.

Mr. Warren he s not speak the Carolin orite or Thornton. T Mary Ellen was, with that of the Triumph in est catch made.

Hon. Mr. Peters put of Andrew Lang, who of sickness, was unable said he was mate of t P. Sayward during her hing Sea in 1888. He s of the catch, kept by L ed the total catch at 27 Mr. Warren submitt Andrew Lang to say t made by him as to the captured when the scho was not true.

The question of the er witness was raised by the counsel. Mr. Dickinson read from case here the Part 2. The difficulty in getting shot. Two, he said, w every three shot.

Victor Jacobson, mast he was not in Behring if hunting on the Mos coast. In 1887 he we in Chief to Behring Behring Sea about the August, being frighten the seizures. They got 700 seals. The first da of the Behring Sea he An adjournment was lunched, after which Vict that the extract read from the fisheries rep works. He never kept catch in the log book.

To Hon. Mr. Peters, in the fisheries report the Chief was owned by M and Frank was an erro owner, having bought th the Indians at Naas riv her. He ultimately sold Indians.

Captain J. D. Warren under examination by S bert Tupper that the cat er Dolphin in 1886 was produced a diary kept by cruise showing the daily unt 2nd he saw a reve immediately called in the southward. He was in again in 1887, when on Dolphin was seized by revenue cutter Rush.

SUCCESSFUL OP Performed With the Rays-Sight R New York, Dec. 8.— RAYS, provided by Thom lancet operated by Drs. and A. S. Wendall, ha stored the sight of N Schoedinger, of Newark, ago the girl fell on her she was picked up her parently injured and h healed. A few months gained a mist before h a week she was totaly consultation it was decid on the girl. She was laboatory at Orange. were foused against th child's head. Dr. Bailey bone pressing down on brain and a dark shad volution, was a clot of

CATCHES IN THE SEA

Evidence Bearing on the Consequences of Seizures Offered to Day.

The Operations of Various Schooners at the Time of the Interruptions.

Before the Behring Sea Commission yesterday afternoon Charles Spring said he had been engaged in the sealing business from 1884 up till four years ago.

To Mr. Dickinson he said that as late as March, 1886 the Caroleena was engaged in taking goods to the trading posts on Vancouver Island.

Hon. Mr. Peters read from the American case before the Paris tribunal to show that a large catch of female seals could be made in Behring sea when the sealers took place.

Hon. Mr. Dickinson said that could hardly be taken as evidence, as they were using the British seal which shows that most of the seal in Behring sea then were bulls and pups.

Hon. Mr. Peters said that his object in submitting this was to show that a good catch could be made, and though there was a difference as to gender the seal were shown to be there.

Hon. Mr. Dickinson said he did not follow even if the Caroleena could kill an unlimited number of seals.

Mr. Justice King said that the matter would be considered as to whether the evidence submitted before the Paris tribunal would be taken.

An adjournment was then made until this morning.

The Behring Sea Commission resumed its sitting in the provincial legislature building this morning.

William T. Bragg was examined by Mr. E. V. Bodwell as to the probable catch. He said he was mate of the Mary Ellen in 1886.

Mr. Bragg said he was mate of the Mary Ellen in 1886. He produced a book containing a memorandum of the catch. It was on June 28th that they began to hunt in Behring Sea.

He told of the various catches made by the several hunters and the number of seals they hunted during the month.

William Thomas said he was pilot on the Caroleena in February, 1886, when they went to Eucharatlet to get a crew of Indians for the schooner.

They landed supplies for the Indians, the being able to get a crew and took back the supplies on board again and came back to Victoria, where he left her.

William T. Bragg, recalled, said that the total catch of the Mary Ellen in the Behring Sea in 1886 was 2,305 seals.

To Mr. Warren he said that he did not speak the Caroleena, Onward, Favorite or Thornton. The catch of the Mary Ellen was, with the exception of that of the Triumph in 1884 the greatest catch made.

Hon. Mr. Peters put in the evidence of Andrew Lang, who, in consequence of sickness, was unable to attend. He said he was mate of the schooner W. P. Sayward during her cruise in Behring Sea in 1886.

He submitted a diary of the catch, kept by Lang, which placed the total catch at 2,710 seals.

Mr. Warren submitted evidence of Andrew Lang to say that the affidavit made by him as to the number of seals captured when the schooner was seized was not true.

The question of the credibility of this witness was raised by the United States counsel.

Mr. Dickinson read from the American case before the Paris Tribunal to show the difficulty in getting seals that were shot. Two, he said, were lost out of every three shot.

Victor Jacobsen, master mariner, said he was not in Behring Sea in 1886, having then on the Mountain Chief on the coast. In 1887 he went in the Mountain Chief to Behring Sea.

He told of the hearing of the hearing of the seizures. They got something over 700 seals. The first day he hunted in the Behring Sea he took 70 seals.

An adjournment was then made for lunch, after which Victor Jacobsen said that the extract read by Mr. Lansing from the fisheries report was "guess work."

He never kept record of his catch in the log book.

To Hon. Mr. Peters.—The statement in the fisheries report that the Mountain Chief was owned by Messrs. Guttman and Frank was an error. He was the owner, having bought the schooner from the Indians at Naas river, who had built her. He ultimately sold her back to the Indians.

Captain J. D. Warren, recalled, said under examination by Sir Charles Herbert Tupper that the catch of the schooner Dolphin in 1886 was 2025 seals. He produced a diary kept by him during the cruise showing the daily catch. On August 2nd he saw a revenue cutter with three schooners in tow; he then immediately called in the boats and started southward. He was in the Behring sea again in 1887, when on August 12th the Dolphin was seized by the American revenue cutter Rush.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

Performed With the Assistance of X Rays—Sight Restored.

New York, Dec. 8.—Guided by X rays, provided by Thomas A. Edison, a blind operation by Drs. W. C. Bailey and A. S. Wendall, has probably restored the sight of ten-year-old Mary Schneider, of Newark, N. J.

Two years ago the girl fell on her head. When she was picked up her skull was apparently injured and the scalp wound healed. A few months ago she complained of a mist before her eyes, and in a week she was totally blind. After consultation it was decided to try X rays on the girl. She was taken to Edison's laboratory at Orange. The X rays were focused against the side of the child's head. Dr. Bailey could see the bone pressing down on the little girl's brain and a dark shadow between convolutions, was a clot of blood. A plate

was held before the girl's eyes while the rays were still being thrown on the head. She was able to see a shadow. The operation was performed and it was found that the X rays told the truth. There was a bit of bone pressing upon the anterior part of the brain and a blood clot extended down and pressed upon the optic commissure, causing blindness of both eyes. Bit by bit the clot was carefully cut away and the skull trepanned. Two or three large buttons of bone were taken out. "Unless the nerve fibres become atrophied," said Dr. Bailey, "there is no reason why the child's eyesight should not be fully restored."

FRASER RIVER WORKS.

To the Editor: For years past through the medium of your columns and the columns of the Columbian of New Westminster I have called public attention to the disastrous works perpetrated on the Fraser river under the guise of improvements. On the authority of many years' experience I pointed out the inevitable effects of these works. The truth of my charges is now manifest. To such an extent has the great river been tampered with through ignorance or design that the fruitful deltas are sacrificed. The loss to the owners of these lands is immense, but it is nothing when compared with the future ruin of the province unless immediate action under skilled direction is taken to conserve the river.

Malversation of the best things produces the worst effects. British Columbia's false friends argue that it would be far better to buy up the lands at their present value than undertake the conservancy of the river and drying the lands. Fortunately the counsels of these friends (?) are not likely to prevail. British Columbia is rich in her minerals and forests and her fisheries, but the fruitful soil of the Fraser delta, if protected, will be a factor of great wealth when minerals and forests are exhausted.

The immense sums expended in drying the Zuyder Zee may be taken as an example which the powers that be may profit by. The dykes on the Zuyder Zee were built to keep out the sea. Ample provision is made for tidal and storm waves, the height of which is well known. Drying on rivers like the Fraser can only be successfully accomplished at a reasonable outlay where the channel is deep enough to carry the water of the known area of its watershed and rainfall between the banks under normal conditions, the dykes keeping the land free during ordinary freshets. On some parts of the Fraser it has through obstructions, a width out of all proportion to its volume. The bed of the river has consequently risen to nearly the level of its banks, hence the water of a freshet must pass over the land.

I have no hesitation in declaring that the Fraser can be successfully conserved; further that the outlay required will be comparatively small when compared with the benefits to be derived by people and province; also that the returns from land reclaimed from the river will not only pay interest on the outlay but sufficient to keep up all necessary works of conservancy.

I visited New Westminster with the express purpose of explaining my writings on the conservancy of the Fraser to Hon. Mr. Tarte while navigating the river. Finding it impossible to do this without interruption I discussed the question publicly, hence the controversy with Dominick Engineer Coste, a small portion of which I sent in a letter to the Columbian in order that certain facts should be made public throughout the Dominion of Canada. Messrs. Coste and Gamble may be eminent lights in some branches of their profession, but the works executed under their direction on the Fraser are such flagrant outrages on common sense that it leaves no alternative but to believe that whoever is responsible for these works is either absolutely ignorant of the first rudiments of the science of conserving rivers or that the works were designed to destroy the Fraser. No other solution of the question is possible.

During my absence from Victoria British Columbia's pretens of mischief, the Colonist, in order to whitewash and screen the Dominion engineers has been most profuse in praise (abuse) of the writer for daring to criticize the works of eminent (?) engineers. A few years back the editor of this paper was found guilty of libelling the writer. I then found to my cost that that journal was the mouthpiece of administrative rascaldom, intrigue and trickery; also, that personal abuse from that quarter was looked upon as high praise. As a perverter of facts that journal leaves nothing to be desired. Ethical concepts in practice may be cited as its strong point. Its editor should remember the fate of Solomon of Elis and let sleeping dogs alone; but fate is too strong. He and his supporters have donned the robes of Nessus and by the voice of the people will, Tantalus-like, suffer for their misdeeds.

That journal in its anxiety to screen the wrong-doers gave no thought to the many farmers ruined through the river being backed up by Matrass island, and again by the stone dumped into the river to support the Mission bridge structure, yet say nothing about the curi-osity of engineering the wing dam at Miller's Landing.

The writer is a specialist in the science of conserving rivers with their own force, aiding and assisting nature where obstructed, self-made, 'tis true, by years of study and practice, yet not heaven-born. There is one thing which I make no safely say without fear of contradiction—that if the Fraser river is the creation of heaven, the late Dominion government must have sent to Hades for their engineers.

The question is, what is the situation on the Fraser now? A very large sum of money has been thrown away, but this is a mere bagatelle compared to the immensity of injury done through ignorance or design. The mouth of the river is severely affected by the mat-resses sunk on the banks. The river at Mission is dammed up with stone. The river is steadily increasing in width, the navigation is highly dangerous through snags anchored by their roots and adrift drifting about the river, endangering steamers' wheels and bot-toms. The snags, boat Sampson, though in command of an able man, is all but tied up to look after the buoys in the

channel and take off the readings of the tide and wind gauges, which, for all the use they are to the public might be cast into the river with the other money.

In conclusion I reiterate that the works executed on the Fraser are beyond question the greatest outrages ever perpetrated in this line upon a suffering public.

H. J. ROBERTSON, Victoria, 7th December, 1896.

BRIEF LOCALS

Blessings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

The defendants appeal in the Consolidated Railway Company vs. the city from Justice Drake's judgment was commenced this afternoon.

The wedding was celebrated in Senate on Monday evening by Rev. Mr. Banerman of that city, of Mr. A. J. Morris, of Victoria, to Miss Marguerite A. Peck, of Seattle.

Yesterday afternoon Rev. Canon Beaulieu solemnized the wedding in Christ church cathedral of Mr. Wilfred Klynaost, of this city, and Miss Annie L. Blackman, of San Francisco.

Miss Ryder, a young lady well known in Victoria, died recently at Chilliwack. She was seventeen years of age. The deceased was a niece of Rev. Mr. Bryant, of Mount Tomie.

The funeral of Mary, infant daughter of Thomas Moffat, San Juan avenue, took place to-day at 2:30 p.m. There was a large attendance and sympathy is felt for the parents, the father being now on his way home from China. Rev. S. Cleaver officiated.

The fears that John Carmichael and the companion of his hunting trip had been drowned were swept away yesterday when the two men reached home. The delay was caused by an accident which befell Mr. Carmichael while hunting, he splintering his knee cap. Surgical assistance was called in, as his injuries are very serious.

From further particulars received regarding the death of Frederick McLaughlin, third mate of the Costa Rica, it appears that he fell through an open hatch on the collier and when found was unconscious. Drs. Eberts and Davis did everything possible for him, but he was seriously hurt internally and he never regained consciousness. The body will be brought to Victoria on the City of Nanaimo to-morrow.

A. St. Clair Blackett, of Rosland, who has been in the city for several days, will leave shortly for Montreal to place the Tamarack mine on the market. He will first return to Kootenay to examine the property, which is said to be very rich on the surface. A contract has been let to sink a shaft and if it turns out as well as the surface promises the mine should be a good one.

George Lowden was brought before Police Magistrate Macrae in the police court this morning charged with desertion from Her Majesty's navy. Magistrate Macrae ordered him to be handed over to the naval authorities. Two toppers were the other occupants of the dock. William Harper was fined \$5 in default of payment to be imprisoned for 10 days, and Kitty Johnson, who made her first appearance was convicted and discharged.

Another break has been made in the ranks of the pioneers of this province by the death of John Doran, which occurred this morning. He came to this province in 1858 from California, and has resided here ever since. For many years he was proprietor of the New Inn on Esquimalt road. Mr. Doran was 70 years of age. The funeral will take place on Saturday from the family residence, Esquimalt road, and later from St. Joseph's R. C. church, Esquimalt.

Capitalists, whose names have not as yet been disclosed, are negotiating for the purchase of the property of the Alberni Consolidated Company at a figure which shows that they at least have the utmost confidence in Alberni as a gold mining region. This company, which owns several claims on Mineral Hill, has been offered \$250,000 for its property. But the members of the Alberni Consolidated are themselves impressed with the wealth of their mineral claims and are holding out for \$300,000. Both parties are con-

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dent, however, that they can come to terms and that within a very short time the deal will be closed.

John Heal, an old and much respected resident of Lake district, died yesterday at the residence of his son in that district. The deceased, who was 83 years of age, came to British Columbia in 1860, and for many years has resided on the farm where he died. He was a native of Devonshire, England, but came to Canada in 1831. Twenty-five years afterwards he started for California, having taken the gold fever. He did not remain in California very long, landing there in 1858, and coming here in 1860. He leaves a large family. The funeral will take place on Sunday at 11:30 a.m. from his son's residence, Lake district, and at 2 p.m. from the Reformed Episcopal church.

Continued.

FLUID BEEF SET. (MADE OF PURE ALUMINUM.) A Handy and Convenient Outfit for Home or Office. CUR SPECIAL OFFER. 1 Tray, 1 Spirit Lamp, 2 Cups, 2 Spoons, 1 Water Boiler, 2 Salt and Pepper Castles, 1 Bottle Methylated Spirit, 1 1/2 oz. Bottle JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF. (Brand 'tampan'). The whole neatly cased for \$3.50. Express prepaid on receipt of price. Remit by Express or Post Office order, payable to THE JOHNSON FLUID BEEF CO., Montreal.

Reasons why Shorey's Clothing is the Best. Because—Shoreys are the only manufacturers of clothing who guarantee their work and their guarantee is as good as gold. All their materials are Sponged and Shrunk and will not shrink or spot with rain. Their Bicycle Suits are up-to-date models of comfort and are all Right Proofed. They Rigby Waterproof all their Spring and Fall Overcoats and make no extra charge for it. Everybody is asking for Shorey's clothing but sometimes dealers try to persuade people to take inferior goods. Look in the pocket for Shorey's Guarantee Ticket.

Peek-a-Boo... I see you hiding there. No you don't! We come from off the chair and give it to you straight, A 1 and no football play. Do you know our raisins are those beauties Jock Horner took out of his Xmas pie? 3 lbs. for 25 cents. Cleaned Currants, 3 lbs. 25 cents. Mince Meat, 10 cents. Plum Pudding, 40 cents. Saratoga Chips, 35 cents. Rolled Oats booming, 7 lbs. 25 cents. The old favorite, Bennett's Butter, 60 cents. Our Hams and Bacons have a "come again" flavor. Morgan's Eastern Oysters.

Dixie H. Ross & Co. Government St.

THE EYES OF THE WORLD Are Fixed Upon South American Nervine.

Beyond Doubt the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES

A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that Renders Failure Impossible.



In the matter of good health temporary pressures, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be lasting. Those in poor health soon know whether the remedy they are using is simply a passing incident in their experience, tracing them up for the day, or something that is getting at the seat of the disease and is surely and permanently restoring. The eyes of the world are literally fixed on South American Nervine. They are not viewing it as a nine-days' wonder, but critical and experienced men have been studying this medicine for years, with the one result, they have found that its claim of perfect curative qualities cannot be gainsaid. The great discoverer of this medicine was possessed of the knowledge that the seat of all disease is the nerve centres, situated at the base of the brain. In this belief he had the best scientists and medical men of the world occupying exactly the same premises. Indeed the ordinary layman recognized this principle long ago. Everyone knows that life depends on injury affect this part of the human system and death is almost certain. Injure the spinal cord, which is the medium of these nerve centres, and paralysis is sure to follow. Here is the first principle. The trouble with medical treatment generally, and with nearly all medicines, is that they aim simply to treat the organ that may be diseased. South American Nervine passes by the organs, and immediately applies its curative power to the nerve centres, from which the organs of the body receive their supply of nerve fluid. The nerve centres, healed, and of necessity the organ which has shown the outward evidence only of derangement is healed. Indigestion, nervousness, impoverished blood, liver complaint, all owe their origin to a derangement of the nerve centres. Thousands bear testimony that they have been cured of these troubles, even when they have become so desperate as to baffle the skill of the most eminent physicians, because South American Nervine has gone to headquarters and cured there. The eyes of the world have not been disappointed in the inquiry into the success of South American Nervine. It is a pre-emptive marvel, it is true, at its wonderful medical qualities, but they know beyond all question that it does everything that is claimed for it. It stands alone as the one great certain curing remedy of the nineteenth century. Why should anyone suffer distress and disease when this remedy is practically at their hands?

For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEAD

Sick headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing Even if they only cured.

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured.

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable, do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents five for \$1.00, sold every-where, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

KOOTENAY HAS MADE THE MOST STARTLING CURES OF RHEUMATISM EVER RECORDED. WRITE FOR PAMPHLET CONTAINING SWORN STATEMENTS.

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British Columbia.

ROSSLAND.

The Poorman now shows an upward tendency. The Butte shaft is now down 66 feet and the bottom looks well.

Manager Clark has begun the sinking of a new shaft on the Phoenix. The Colona will be a shipping mine within ninety days. Work is being pushed on this property at racing speed.

The directors of the Kootenay-London company have decided to place machinery on the Annie Fraction. An English offer of \$800,000 for the Josis has been refused. It is not improbable that a New York pool will secure this mine for \$700,000, on a basis of \$1 a share.

Lieutenant-Governor Charles Macdonald is organizing two companies, one the Golden Wedge and the other the Spotted Tail group on Lake and the other the Sultana to work the Sultana on Look-out mountain.

It is reported that Hirschel Cohen, of London and Johannesburg, has closed a deal for the purchase of the Cliff mine. So far there is no confirmation of the report.

A deal has been practically closed for the sale of the Southern Cross, Wolverine No. 2 and Iron Hill to the Kootenay Exploration Company which has its headquarters in Toronto. This company includes as its prominent members some of the most influential mining investors in Canada.

Roseland Record.

The petition for the charter of the Roseland Board of Trade has been forwarded to Ottawa; it contained over 50 charter members.

An unbroken chain of mineral claims from the Imperial to the Crown Point have all been surveyed and have been crown granted or application made for the same. This chain is three and three-tenths miles long.

NELSON.

D. D. Irvine has purchased for Victoria parties, the Moonstone and Right Bower from J. R. Bigham, J. M. McPhee, and A. Cummings. The claims are situated at the lower of Kootenay lake, and are said to be fine prospects. N. A. Parent has let a contract to as the lower tunnel, which is being run on the Ajax mine. The Ajax is located on Woodbury creek, a short distance below the Silver Glance. Parent has organized a company which is called the Laurier Gold and Silver Mining Company.

There was a strike amongst the miners working on the Antonio the other day. As the property is looking unusually well and has been shipped several carloads of ore this season with more to follow, Manager Ryan will doubtless arrange the little difficulty at an early date.

Archie Jardine has sold the mineral claim, Voyager, to Herbert Cuthbert, of Victoria, a western manager for the British Canadian Gold Fields Company. This is the first time this company has invested in the Slokan country, although it owns a number of claims in other parts of the country.

The work of enlarging the buildings, putting in new and improved machinery and developing the mine to secure an increasing output goes on steadily at the Silver King group. Preparations are complete for the reception of the electric lighting apparatus which is now on the way and is daily expected to arrive. The new air compressor engine is almost double the size and horse-power of the old one and it is thought that all danger from foul air is thus removed as well as a greater working capacity given to the air drills.

The matter of lighting the mine and works with electricity is an unique feature in this district. This will be the first company to adopt the up-to-date method of lighting and the system will not only enable the men to see better, but will obviate the peril incidental to the use of candles. There are now about 215 men employed in and about the mine. What is known as the lower tunnel, which is being run to intersect the lower drift, is being pushed forward with the utmost speed.

The completion of this tunnel will greatly facilitate the handling of the ore, as it will do away with the necessity of hoisting it up the shaft and bringing it by way of the upper tunnel and tramcars to the ore bins below. Much time and labor will be saved, and it is expected the tunnel will be completed before the end of the old year. At a depth of about 300 feet down the main shaft, a drift is being run to tap a large body of ore located by the diamond drill from above. This is confidently anticipated, will be one of the richest ore deposits discovered. They are within a few feet of the prize now and expect to uncover it in a few days.

Nelson Miner.

It is rumored that the original townsite title to the town of Sandon is being challenged, and an injunction asked for to restrain any further payments on pending contracts on sales. It is reported that the K. & B. railroad will file the action in Victoria at an early date, and the grounds for the application will be that the land in controversy is within that belt of country granted as a subsidy to the railway by the government. During the past year, the townsite has been well settled and a great many transfers have taken place. It is a matter in which nearly every resident is deeply interested.

Mr. A. W. Gattisden, of Crawford creek, one of the owners of the Monte Carlo and the Callina, was in town last Thursday. He says that they will probably sell or stock the claims before next spring. Work on them has been stopped for the winter. On the Monte Carlo a 100 foot tunnel has been run 150 feet and on the Callina, a 25 foot tunnel has been run. The smelter returns of the two mines show 244 ounces in silver, 46 per cent. lead and 6 per cent. copper. Five tons are now at the Kaslo sampling works. The ore is clear gray copper.

SLOKAN LAKE.

The Kootenayan. Wilson creek properties will come in for a great deal of attention next spring. Both dry ore and galena exist there and in good healthy ledges.

A. N. Shaw, a Manitoba capitalist, has purchased the Scorpion, a claim close to the Republic group and near Slokan City, for \$2,000. Some 20 feet of a tunnel has been driven on the ledge, which gives \$10 in gold and 85 ounces in silver. Shaw will make a mine of it. Long, Tucker, Macleod and Thompson, owners of the Lily B. group, on Springer creek, received their first payment on the \$35,000 bond on Tuesday. The ledge has been struck in the second tunnel of the Topaz group, on the eight mile divide, and under bond to Hugh Sutherland, of Winnipeg. The showing is 16 inches wide of galena and native silver.

It is claimed for the Sandon district that the highest assays in the Slokan come from mines around there. The Dalhousie and Arlington, at this end of the country, can show records of over 9,000 ounces.

A raise is being run on the Enterprise group connecting the third and fourth tunnels. The ledge is very pronounced and shows considerable native silver. The Neopawa, on Ten Mile, has ore on the wharf to make a trial shipment to Tacoma. A third tunnel has been completed on the group just below the McGillivray workings, and in twenty feet the ledge was exposed seven feet in width. The chute of ore has been proved nine feet wide in a ledge of fifteen feet.

E. J. Matthews, the local representative of Braden Bros., and manager of the Lucky Jim group reports an important strike in the lower tunnel run in about 375 feet. They are now working on a ten foot body which is very promising.

The heavy engine and new passenger coach for the Kaslo & Slokan railway left St. Paul more than a week ago and are detained somewhere along the line of the Great Northern railway. They will come in by the Nelson & Fort Shepherd and be brought from Five Mile Pit on one of the company's barges. Nothing has been heard of the rotary snow plough since Mr. Bryan left it some time since.

There was an informal meeting of the promoters and shareholders of the London Hill Mining and Development Co. in this city during the present week, at which considerable business was transacted in the way of perfecting preliminary arrangements. T. G. Proctor was elected business manager of the company, and Major Vanvorsterke, superintendent at the mine. It was reported that development work was being satisfactorily prosecuted. Owing to bad air only one shift was working in the tunnel, but this trouble will be remedied by a fan and pipes which have been already forwarded to the mine. In the upper works matters are looking satisfactory.

On the right they are working on four feet of good ore, while on the left hand drift there is a vein of high grade ore

the Skylink, is asking for an extension of time in which to make the final payment.

Tom Walsh brought in some very pretty ore from the Black Hawk, on which he recently sank a thirteen-foot shaft. The ore is galena and quartz showing free gold.

John Christie after sinking thirteen feet on a sort of capping of pyrrhotite, struck a body of bluish-looking quartz about ten feet wide between apparently defined walls, on the Nightingale this week.

Mr. Garland secured an excellent bargain this week in his purchase of the Ajax, a claim not a mile from Greenwood, from J. Hanrahan. There are two small ledges on the property, and from one the surface rock returned an assay of \$25 in gold; the ore is also speckled with native silver.

The Boundary Creek M. & M. Co. have let a contract to sink a twenty-foot shaft on the quartz ledge of the O. B. This ledge is said to be twenty-five feet wide. The company also intend to employ four men on the Big Ledge; assays from this claim give \$35 in gold. Cabins are being erected on the properties and preparations made for the housing of a larger force of men.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and sees Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say, and their husbands say so too!

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SYDNEY MURDERS.

Coroner's Jury Find that Butler Murdered Walter and Preston.

Sydney, N.S.W., Dec. 9.—The inquest into the deaths of Weller and Erston has resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against Butler and a warrant has been issued for his arrest. Walter and Preston mysteriously disappeared with their friends knowing of their whereabouts and their bodies were afterwards discovered by digging. Butler had meantime sailed for San Francisco, having assumed the name of Weller.

SMUGGLER'S BOLD BREAK.

Drags an Officer off a Moving Train and Escapes.

Tacoma, Nov. 9.—An opium smuggler made a daring escape at Center street last evening by dragging an officer off the train from Portland, while it was going from 15 to 25 miles an hour. The coup d'etat occurred just before the train reached Tacoma. The prisoner who was sitting with Constable C. A. Nettleson, of Roy, his captor, said to the latter in a whisper: "Say, couldn't you take off these bracelets till I speak to a lady?" The wish was granted. In another moment the smuggler grabbed the officer by the throat and dragged him out of the door to throw him from the

OTTAWA LETTER.

Ottawa, Dec. 3.—John Huddart, who is the manager of the Canadian-Australia steamship line, was heard from here yesterday, when E. J. Hogan, who represents Middle Tipperary in the Imperial parliament, had a long interview with the premier. Mr. Hogan asked Mr. Laurier to give Mr. Huddart a chance to tender for the fast Atlantic service. It will be remembered that Mr. Huddart was the only one who was allowed to tender when Sir Mackenzie Bowell was minister of trade and commerce, and after he became premier. This was one of the objections to the scheme which was put strongly forward by the representatives to the Colonial Conference which sat in Ottawa some three years ago. Mr. Huddart is putting forth claims through Mr. Hogan that he thinks ought to entitle him to consideration. It is said that he is prepared to put on the route a class of steamers in many respects superior to anything afloat. The big Cunarders won't be in it if Mr. Huddart gets a chance to carry out his plans for a fast Atlantic service between Canada and the Old Country. Not only would the vessels be faster, but they will be nearly than any other class of steamers approximate Mr. Laurier's idea of a swift passenger and freight service combined. When the scheme was first broached by the late government, Mr. Huddart had Mr. Saxton White, the designer and builder of the Campania and Lucania, plan for him a fleet of steamers to eclipse the latter in carrying capacity and maintain a sea-going speed of twenty knots. The design is for a steamship 372 feet long, 63 feet beam, and 42 feet moulded depth, giving a gross dimension of between eleven and twelve thousand tons. Such a steamer would have accommodation for 500 saloon and cabin passengers, and at least 1000 steerage passengers, would carry 2500 tons of coal and yet have a freight capacity of fully 2500 tons, which is probably three times the freight tonnage of the two big Cunarders.

Mr. Laurier promised to consider the representations made him. Chief Engineer Coste, of the public works department, who was with Hon. J. I. Tarte on his trip to the Pacific coast, will have business enough arising out of the same, to keep him engaged for some time. Among the works are the surveys for the St. Andrew's rapids improvements and the dyking of the Fraser river in British Columbia. The former will, he says, be worked out this fall, and the result placed in the hands of the department. Mr. Coste is personally favorably impressed with the scheme, and the minister leans in the same direction, so there is every prospect of its being put through. The proposed saving of the lands periodically flooded along the Fraser river is one of the biggest problems that has arisen in the history of the country. It would take a veritable Chinese wall in some places. It seems practically impossible to save some of the districts from perpetual inundation. The early settlers whom Mr. Coste interviewed all appeared to recognize that fact, for after first taking up ground in the rich, low lying country they moved to the elevations. Then, new people coming in since 1882, found no floods for twelve years, and their land was under water three years. The soil is naturally of the very best from the alluvial deposits made by the flood, and even after the water had receded in July some farmers were able to sow and reap profitable crops. An engineering party will be sent out from the east before long to co-operate with the local departmental engineer in preparing plans, and the general undertaking will depend much on the nature of the progress reports sent east by this party.

The Evening Journal has the following:

The name of ex-Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons is mentioned in connection with the vacancy in the wardenship of the New Westminster penitentiary by the Ottawa Free Press, which no doubt voices the views of some one familiar with Mr. Fitzsimmons, and who inspired the paragraph in Vancouver World.

No one who knew the facts would ever put forward the name of Fitzsimmons, who was removed by Sir John Thompson from the deputy wardenship of the New Westminster penitentiary as a result of an investigation by a royal commission. Justice Drake was commissioner. This was after several departmental enquiries. Sir Herbert Tupper re-instated Fitzsimmons but so strong was public opinion in Canada, and especially in British Columbia, against it that he had to be again let go on leave of absence. This was the position of affairs when Sir Mackenzie Bowell visited British Columbia. A delegation waited on Premier Bowell and asked that Fitzsimmons be again dismissed. The six members of parliament from British Columbia supported this. Sir Mackenzie telegraphed Sir Charles Tupper to carry out the views of the people. The result was that Fitzsimmons was sent to Stony Mountain in Manitoba. The people of Winnipeg, and especially Mr. Joseph Martin, raised a storm against Fitzsimmons coming to their province. In time the storm blew over and the public forgot there was such a man as Fitzsimmons. Those who are desirous of doing him a good turn should say nothing about him.

SLABTOWN.

FRANCE'S NAVY.

Question of Increasing it Further Discussed by Ministers.

Paris, Dec. 9.—The budget committee of the chamber of deputies to-day heard the premier, M. Melin, as well as M. Cucherat, minister of finance, and Admiral Bernard, minister of marine, on the subject of M. Lockroy's amendment, demanding a credit of 200,000,000 francs for the navy. The minister of marine declared that the condition of the navy was not so unfavorable as was generally believed. The government has been studying a program for increasing the strength of the fleet and it would soon be decided to ask parliament for money to carry it out.



AH! BUT WILL HE? JOHN BULL—Such a truly loyal friend of mine as you are will, of course, seize this opportunity of saying a word in favor of British trade.

Ten Mile has numerous other good properties waiting to be taken up. P. Schonberg and C. Martin have ceased work on the High Ore, Twelve Mile, after driving 87 feet of a tunnel. They will go at it again in the spring.

The Two Friends have made two shipments which gave returns of \$3,284 and \$3,301 respectively, and a third is now ready. The group is on Springer creek. The \$40,000 bond on the Skylink and Ranger, on Dayton creek, made by A. Dick, a Nova Scotia capitalist, has been signed, sealed and delivered. The ledge is a strong one and gives an average value of \$100 in gold and silver. Five per cent. must be paid down before work begins.

John Potter is driving a long tunnel on the Dolly, Varden, on the north fork of Carpenter creek. In a fraction adjoining this property ore has been found that assayed as high as \$300 in gold, and many ounces in the white metal.

The Howard Fraction has made another shipment of ore. The property is still owned and operated by the original locators, and shipments are only made as money is needed to develop the mine. The Chapman sent four tons along with the car from the Howard Fraction as a trial shipment.

(The Kootenayan.) Mr. Dickson, electrical engineer for Mr. George Alexander, has begun active work on the lighting of the city.

BOUNDARY CREEK. Boundary Creek Times. Mr. McIntosh is negotiating a sale of the Winnipeg. Mr. Renner, who holds the bond on

assaying from 150 to 300 ounces. VANCOUVER. J. C. Macleod, Messrs. Robt. Ward & Co's representative in Vancouver, has been appointed vice-consul for Sweden and Norway.

Mr. J. G. Goides, long and favorably known in this city, and who has been a resident here since the completion of the C.P.R. from Port Moody to Vancouver, died at St. Paul's hospital yesterday. Deceased, who was only about 38 years of age, was a native of Brussels, Ont., where his family still resides.

A large cargo of flour from the Ogilvie mills was shipped per steamer Vanzimoo to Australia. The total quantity is in the neighborhood of 600 tons, the largest quantity shipped by the Canadian-Australian line.

A committee of six was appointed to confer with the canners in regard to the proposed banquet to Messrs. Davies and Blair, and the secretary was instructed to wire Hon. Mr. Davies asking when he and Hon. Mr. Blair would be here. The co-operation of the citizens in making the banquet a success was asked, and the address to be presented to the visitors was adopted.

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PRUNES RUINED. Over 100,000 Trees in Thurston County, Wash., Nipped by the Frost.

Olympia, Dec. 9.—Horticulturists report that all the Italian prune trees in Thurston county were killed during the late cold weather. Estimates place the number at 100,000. The condition is made apparent by the bark turning black where the sap was frozen. Other varieties of prunes and plums are more or less injured. All the trees in this section made an excellent growth, which continued till late in the season, and the cold snap coming early caught the sap with disastrous results.

SALOONKEEPIERS AGRIEVED.

Because Governor Budd Wants to Pass a Bill to Impose a State Tax.

San Francisco, Dec. 9.—Liquor dealers are up in arms over the announcement that Governor Budd has on hand a plan to secure the enactment by the next legislature of a law establishing a state liquor license. The liquor men say that they now pay federal taxes and also local county and municipal licenses, and they intend to fight the proposed state license, the proceeds of which it is proposed shall go toward the maintenance of the public asylums.

train. But Nettleson clung to the man and they fell together, the former striking the ground first.

By the time assistance had arrived the desperate law-breaker had taken the constable's watch, money and revolver, and was gone. The officer was taken care of by friends.

The whilom captive was arrested at Roy yesterday afternoon and was being brought to the county jail to remain until he could be tried. He was well dressed and a large diamond flashed from his shirt front. He had 80 pounds of opium in his possession in a grip, which is in the custody of the customs officers. He submitted to the arrest at Roy quietly.

A NEW COMET.

Discovered by C. D. Perrine of Lick Observatory on Tuesday Evening.

Lick Observatory, Cal., Dec. 9.—A new comet was discovered at 11:30 o'clock last night in the constellation of Pisces by C. D. Perrine. Its position is right ascension, 9 hours and 54 minutes; declination 6 degrees, 20 minutes north. It is about as bright as a star of the eighth magnitude and can be seen with a telescope of moderate power. It has a sharp stellar nucleus of 104 to 113th magnitude, and is about five minutes of arc in diameter. There are indications of a short flat-shaped tail. It is moving rapidly east and making slowly south.

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BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Alderman Macmillan Resented the Mayor's Imputation of Disgraceful Conduct.

Resolutions Passed in Favor of Admiralty House and Mill Testing Plant.

Immediately after the minutes were taken at last evening's meeting of the Council, at which all the members with the exception of Ald. Farridge were present, Ald. Macmillan rose to a question of privilege and presented certain accusations made against him at the Wilnot investigation. In doing so, Ald. Macmillan pointed out that at the investigation Mayor Beaven charged him with conduct that was disgraceful, and the gentleman who represented Mr. Wilnot said it will become him (Ald. Macmillan) to say one word in the matter, that there was a remedy to prevent his doing so, and it might be applied. It appeared as if this language was made use of by the mayor and gentlemen referred to for the purpose of intimidating him and thus prevent him from doing his duty as a representative of the people. Ald. Macmillan then pointed out that after the Point Ellice Bridge accident the city council ordered that Rock Bay and James Bay bridges be closed for ordinary traffic pending an examination by the city engineer. The city engineer examined the bridges, had certain repairs made and then reported to the council that the James Bay bridge was safe for vehicular and ordinary tram car traffic. The city council accepted this report at the time, but the tramway company refused to accept Mr. Wilnot's report, as their engineer, who had examined the bridge, had reported differently. By the merest accident it was then found that there were rotten timbers in the bridge, so rotten as to be apparent on examination to the most unskilled. The bridge at any time was liable to be crowded, and people standing on a bridge supported by such timbers had a very good chance of being the victims of a second bridge accident, but Mr. Wilnot had reported the bridge safe and the council had accepted this report. All these matters were within the knowledge of the mayor, and his duty was clearly defined by statute. Mayor Beaven—You must confine yourself to the question of privilege. Ald. Macmillan—I am doing so. Mayor Beaven—You were beginning to wander from it. Ald. Macmillan—You said my conduct was disgraceful. I say my conduct was in the public interest and I want to show that. Ald. Macmillan then quoted the following section from the Municipal Act to show, as he stated that the mayor's duties were clearly defined. "The mayor or reeve shall have unrestricted authority and power to inspect and order the conduct of all officers and employees of the corporation, and to direct the method of management of the corporation business and affairs and to suspend the officers and employees of the corporation and, as far as may be in his power, to prevent all negligence, carelessness and violations of duty on the part of the officers and employees to be prosecuted and punished. The mayor, said Ald. Macmillan, had availed himself of the power contained in this clause, in suspending Mr. Jorgensen, but when it was a question of neglect through which the lives of citizens were endangered, Mayor Beaven acted the partizan and attempted to screen the official. Mayor Beaven—I must ask you to sit down, Ald. Macmillan, unless you keep in order. Ald. Macmillan—I say you acted the partizan in endeavoring to screen the city engineer, and for the purpose of drawing public attention away from your own neglect of duty, you heap abuse on my head. I would like to know whose conduct, yours or mine, can be properly described as disgraceful. But I do not intend to be turned aside by any threats or innuendoes while I sit at this council board. Mrs. Scalfie, corresponding secretary of the Women's Council, wrote with reference to the necessity for proper accommodation for the insane before being sent to the asylum. The communication was, after some discussion, referred to the city health officer to inquire into and report on the matter. Charles Hayward, president of the B. C. Protestant Orphan's Home, wrote asking for civic assistance for that institution. The sum asked was \$250. The communication was referred to the finance committee to report on. A. O. Roy asked that the building by-law be altered so that buildings outside the fire limits could be moved by paying \$10 for the use of the streets. This was referred to the street committee. Mrs. Lucy Crull asked for a better water service, and also that the sand pits in Spring Ridge be fenced in. The proper committees will attend to these matters. A report from the finance committee recommending the payment of \$1,541.02 for current expenses was adopted. The mayor then recommended the pass-

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. BAKER'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.

Conclusion of the Examination at Yokohama. A Duel at Tongking. The Northern Pacific steamer Macduff, which arrived from the Orient last evening brought late advices. Just before she sailed the examination of Mrs. Carey, the wealthy Englishwoman, charged with poisoning her husband, was concluded. She was committed for trial. A duel with pistols at thirty-five paces was fought, says the China Mail, by a couple of hot-headed Frenchmen at Tongking a fortnight ago. One of our French contemporaries says that "everything passed off correctly." Unlike most French duels this one resulted in a dangerous injury to one of the duellists. M. Bemery fired first and missed his adversary; M. Wiens then fired and the ball from his pistol hit M. Bemery in the right side, traversing the body and lodging finally in the left hip. At the desire of the wounded man, General de Badens telegraphed to Hanoi for the necessary dispensation to enable him to marry in extreme, a "congé" with whom he has lived for some time and to legitimize his child. The quarrel between the men arose out of a series of articles contributed to L'Éclair de Tonkin by M. Bemery on colonial expansion.

THE REASON WHY

Hon. Mr. Justice Drake's Judgment in Regard to the Small Debts Act.

Provincial Government Has the Power to Appoint Judges for such Courts.

Hon Justice Drake, one of the judges presiding in the full court, when the small debts court act was held to be intra vires has handed in a written judgment. It is as follows: "By the terms of the union the Dominion government contracted with this province to defray the salaries and allowances of the judges of the Superior and County or district courts. Under the B. N. A. Act the province may exclusively make laws for the administration of justice, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of the civil and criminal courts. This included the power to abolish existing courts, with or without an enlarged or restricted jurisdiction. "At the time of confederation the only courts existing in this province were the Supreme, County and Civil Commission's Courts; sections 92 of the B. N. A. Act the appointment of judges to the Superior, County and District Courts is vested in the Governor-General, and the obligation to pay the salaries and allowances of such judges is imposed on the parliament of Canada. "But neither the terms of union nor the principal act imposed an obligation on the Dominion to pay the salaries of any other judges than those mentioned, or as I understand the scope of the act, of any other judges except such as would fairly represent the courts mentioned with regard to the extent of their jurisdiction, because the province could not by abolishing the existing courts and establishing others under a different nomenclature, or by extending, escape from the supreme power vested in the Governor-General of appointing judges. The obvious desirability of making the higher judiciary independent of provincial politics is evident in regard to inferior courts with merely a local and restricted jurisdiction, the same reasons do not have equal weight, for the legislature must be presumed to act for and in the interests of the province, and would probably as I understand the intention of justice by well considered limitations. "The B. N. A. Act by sec. 101, gives power to establish courts for the administration of Canadian law. This would only be exercised in extreme cases such as are not likely to arise. "The question is one of limited jurisdiction up to \$100 in cases of contract, and although the machinery for carrying on the court is similar to the procedure in force in the County Court it does not thereby make it a County or District Court. "The chief argument addressed to us by Mr. Cassidy was that the appointment of all the judges was an exercise of the Royal prerogative and the Royal prerogative could not be taken away without express words. That may undoubtedly be true, but the Lieutenant-governors of the provinces exercise their functions as representing the crown to the extent necessary for giving effect to the laws which every province is entitled to enact. It is not necessary to legislate upon. This principle was clearly recognized by the privy council in the liquidation of the Maritime Bank of Canada and the receiver general of New Brunswick (C. A. 1892, 41). The power of the Lieutenant-governors of the peace and stipendiary magistrates is within the provincial prerogative. In the case of Jagon vs. Bailey (2 Cartwright, 509) a very similar case to the present, the majority of the court held that the establishment of a court with a limited but not exclusive jurisdiction was intra vires. "The dissentient opinions appear to be based on the ground that it was an interference with the prerogative of the crown. At the time this case was considered the case of the Liquidators of the Maritime Bank, before referred to, had not been decided. "In holding this particular act intra vires, I do not intend to lay down any rule which would prevent the establishment of courts over which the Dominion government have the power of appointing and paying the judges, and those other smaller and inferior courts which the provincial legislatures may establish. No rule can be drawn, and I do not intend to depend on the particular circumstances and will be dealt with when the necessity do so arises.

KILLED AT NANAIMO. Murdoch McLaughlin Sustains Fatal Injuries on the Costa Rica.

MRS CAREW COMMITTED. Conclusion of the Examination at Yokohama. A Duel at Tongking.

LYNCH LAW. Murderers Taken from a Jail and Lynched by a Mob.

Lexington, Mo., Dec. 8.—At one o'clock on Monday morning a mob of Ray county farmers broke into the county jail here, secured Jesse Winner and James Nelson, held here for the murder of Mrs. Winner on the 2nd inst., and lynched them. Details of the affair are meagre. The mob broke into the jail with little difficulty and speedily accomplished their object of getting out punishment to the alleged brutes.

Lon Lackey, who has also been in jail here under a charge of complicity in the murder, was taken to Richmond Saturday, which fact alone saved his life, as he would certainly have been lynched with the others. The probabilities are that vengeance will be meted out to him later possibly before morning.

Several attempts were made to lynch Winner and Lackey while they were in jail at Richmond, which led to their removal here for safe keeping. Nelson has been in jail here only since Saturday, having been arrested on the strength of a confession made by Miss Kattron, who made a sworn statement that she, Winner, Lackey and Nelson committed the murder. The crime for which Winner and Nelson were lynched was the brutal butchery of Mrs. Winner, wife of the lynched man, and of Clara Winner aged three years and Pearl Winner, aged 18 months.

The Winners lived northwest of Richmond. On October 26 Winner left home for a day or two and the next day Mrs. Winner and the two children were found with their throats cut. Mrs. Winner's head also been split open with an axe. Her body lay just outside the house and was frightfully mutilated by hogs before it was discovered.

Catarah in the Head Is a dangerous disease. It may lead directly to consumption. Catarah is caused by impure blood, and the true way to cure it is by purifying the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarah because it removes the cause of it by purifying the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarah because it removes the cause of it by purifying the blood.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists.

MACHINERY COMBINE. All the Companies in the United States go into a Big Trust.

Cincinnati, Dec. 8.—At a secret meeting here last night all the woodworking machinery manufacturers in the United States were consolidated, but no terms can be learned. About \$20,000,000 is involved. The gentlemen who conducted the association are Nelson J. Waterbury and Henry Nelson, of New York; Thomas P. Egan, of the Fay & Egan Company of this city, and G. B. Allenburg and Henry B. Morhead, representing a number of other large woodworking machinery concerns in other parts of this country. It is understood all of the leading manufacturers in this line have consented to go into the consolidation, and that the deal, while many details are not yet arranged, is a go.

AS SEEN FROM THE HILLS. To one who spends most of his time in a big city it is pleasant to get out into the country occasionally for the sake of the sense of enlargement and expansion it gives. In the summer of 1892, being down in Lincolnshire, I chanced to visit a place called Normandy-on-the-Wolds, situated in the highest part of that county. The landscape lay like a map beneath me. Lincoln Cathedral, over twenty miles distant, was distinctly visible; the German Ocean marked the boundary of the wolds, and various towns and other objects of interest seemed almost within call. Such a view simplifies things; you apprehend their relations one to another better than you can from reading an armful of guide books. "I may write a letter written from that place, and prove it. I'll show you why I am glad it came from Normandy-on-the-Wolds, and nowhere else. "In the early part of 1890," says the writer, "I fell into a low, weak state of health. Before this I had always been a healthy man, but at this time I was taken with a constant feeling of sickness and of dizziness in the head. The blood appeared to rush to my head whenever I rose to my feet quickly, or made any sudden movement. "My appetite, which used to be strong and keen, now began to give way, until by-and-by I had no relish for anything. What I did eat gave much pain at the chest and around the sides, and a feeling of tingling or smarting between the shoulder blades. I used to turn hot, and then cold and thought that some kind of fever was coming upon me. Sometimes cold, clammy sweats would break out all over me, making me feel so prostrated and exhausted that I seemed on the point of fainting away. "I took pills and other medicines, but they had no effect beyond giving a slight relief for perhaps a day or two, when I would be as bad as ever. I seemed to require something more than mere purgative medicines as they made me weaker and more nervous. But I knew not where to look for a cure, and so I suffered from the malady month after month, until I concluded there was no help for me. "One day a small book was sent to me by a friend, and it was about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and how it cured different complaints after even the cleverest doctors had failed. Among them was a case almost exactly like mine, written word for word by the very woman who was cured, giving all the symptoms, dates and all other details, and signed with her name and where she lived. "Convinced by this plain testimony, I got a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup from Mr. William Beistow, the grocer and postmaster at Claxby. After using it two or three days I found great relief. I felt the return of my appetite, and my food agreed with me; and after a few weeks' further use of the Syrup I was well and strong as ever. Two years ago my daughter suffered much in the same way as I had, and the same medicine cured her completely. I desire merely to add that the reading of the little book showed me that both my ailment and my daughter's was indigestion or dyspepsia, and nothing else, and I now recommend Mother Seigel's Syrup to all I meet. (Signed) Ellen Barker, The Dales, Normandy-on-the-Wold, near Market Rasen, Lincs, May 10th, 1895. "Now the reading of that little book was to Mrs. Barker like looking out over the country from a hilltop. It showed her the way, just as she says. From having been puzzled and confused by the numerous so-called diseases she saw that most of them were nothing more than indigestion or dyspepsia, and the one prevailing disease—dyspepsia. The one remedy for that disease soon set her right and left her with a valuable bit of knowledge. Hills may be hard to plow, but they are good to see from.

THE AINOKO'S CASE

Hon. Justice Drake's Judgment Ordering the Condemnation of the Schooner.

Held Guilty of Violating the Provisions of the Behring Sea Award Act.

Following is the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Drake in the case of the seized sealing schooner Ainoko: "This is an application to condemn the above vessel for breach of the provisions of the Behring Sea regulations in force in Cap. 2 of the Imperial Act, 1894. "The provision which it is alleged has been violated is the first article which forbids the citizens of the United States (and Great Britain, respectively) killing or pursuing at any time and in any manner fur seals within a zone of sixty miles around the Pribiloff Islands in Behring Sea. "The vessel in question was seized by the United States vessel the Perry on the 3rd of August, 1896, about 7:40 land time in latitude 55 degrees 37 minutes north, longitude 170 degrees 30 west, a point fourteen miles within the zone. "Capt. Heater, the master of the schooner, states that he got no observation after the 1st of August. On the 2nd of August he was boarded by the United States cruiser Rush and then positions were exchanged and he found his vessel nearly identical with that of the Rush that he was satisfied with the accuracy of his observation. On the 3rd he went south S.E., and then tacked to the westward, the wind increasing. On the 4th there was a strong gale from the south with thick fog and high seas wind S. by E. The boats were off at 5 a.m. and returned at 6 p.m. with 108 seals. At the time the Ainoko was first sighted by the Perry she was coming southerly by westerly about six miles off. This would bring her out of the zone apparently at the nearest point—the wind was very light according to the log, and according to Captain Heater he had directed his boats to seal south and west, as she intended to follow in that direction. According to the position given by the United States navigating officer he must have been some considerable way within the prohibited limits at the time the boats were put over and they gradually sealed southwards. A fresh killed seal was on the deck when the vessel was seized. I therefore find as a fact that the Ainoko was sealing and killing seals during this day within the prohibited zone. Captain Heater's defence is that he was unwittingly carried by a northerly current and a southerly gale into the zone, and according to his reckoning he was seventeen miles outside. He had calculated his course by dead reckoning, allowing two points for leeway. "It is remarkable that the Perry was able and did get observations on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of August, but Captain Heater said the fog prevented him. Captain Heater stated that he was not aware of a northerly current setting up towards the islands, but it appears to be generally known to sealers that there was such a current. He had been sealing around the islands before on the north side and had met northerly currents then, but he says he had not sealed south of the islands. "His remuneration was \$50 a month as master and fifty cents a skin. This inducement to make as large a catch as possible may possibly have had something to do with his inability to take observations. "A good deal of stress was laid on an error in the chronometer both of the Ainoko and the Perry. This error in one way caused the mistake in the reckoning of the position of the schooner, because no observations were taken after the 1st of August; the chronometer is not used in estimating dead reckoning. "The error in the case of the Perry's chronometer made a difference of five miles, but still left the Ainoko fourteen miles within the prohibited ground, and instead of the seizure taking place in longitude 170 degrees, 25 minutes, it took place in longitude 170 degrees, 30 minutes west, a difference of thirty-one miles between the schooner's actual position and the position she thought she was in. "It is the duty of the master to be quite certain of his position before he at-

tempts to seal. It is no excuse to say that the state of the weather was such that he could not ascertain his position. If the excuses of indifference and inability to obtain an observation were enforced, they are passed for the purpose of preventing all sealing within the defined limits, and vessels offending will not be relieved from the penalties imposed by the act by any such excuses. I therefore declare the Ainoko and her crew liable for the penalties imposed by the act of the 1st of August, 1894, and in case of appeal the amount of \$400 and costs within thirty days she can be discharged.

A SCHEME THAT FAILED. Sporting Men Tried to Purchase Reports of the Recent Election.

Cleveland, Dec. 8.—The story of an audacious and gigantic scheme of a syndicate of London speculators to control the European cable offices to control all the telegraphic cables of the world, is a story of ro-day on authority of a pronounced character. The plan was to secure the issuance of a report from all the European cable offices to the effect that the stock market was falling, and that the stock market was rapidly tumbling down. It is alleged that the syndicate thought they could buy everything their available means could obtain and realize fabulous profits after the public had received the correct news and a reaction set in.

The information it is stated, came from John C. Covert, a veteran Cleveland newspaper man, formerly editor of the Leader. The story came to him from a Cleveland physician who heard it from men acquainted with the promoters of the scheme, and having direct knowledge of the enterprise. According to his statement some twenty London stock jobbers and speculators were interested in the scheme, which might have come near success had the undertaking been ably backed. A fund of \$500,000 had been subscribed toward carrying the conspiracy into effect when the enterprise was abandoned.

—Ed. Fearon, M.P.P., of Maple Creek, Assn., and George Ritchie, barrister of Toronto, who have been at the Oriental for several days, are interested in what is known as the W. Thos. Newman gold saving machine. This machine is the invention of Mr. Newman, of Kamloops. Its purpose is to extract gold from the refuse of the gold mines. It is said that it will pay to mine a ton of refuse that would otherwise be mined to advantage. Messrs. Fearon and Ritchie and a number of Victorians will take one of these machines to Goldstream tomorrow for the purpose of testing its usefulness in extracting gold from the ore of that locality.

Owing to strong opposition the United Canadianians in Brazil at San Paulo had send back to Cannes in indigent circumstances being defrayed by the Government.

Hon. Mr. Borden has ordered a free dispute between Queen's Own, and the militia department to issue Le-Enfer corps.

The tariff committee's sittings in Montreal, and will press Christmas.

VENEZUELA. To the Settlement of the Treaty.

New York, Dec. 8. Journal from Caracas. The cabinet held yesterday. It was to the consideration of the cabinet members, and Lord Salisbury of the Guar.

At the close of the session the treaty was met in regular session, but it not improbably specially called to of rejection representing the cabinet members, that the agreement press and public to the treaty. The no provision is made resuscitation of Venetian.

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Twice

Mr. Charlton Negotiating with the Government.

Report That Sir Will Visit Pave.

Laurier, Green, degast to

Ottawa, Dec. 8. Charlton, who was for home last night, but there is no news regarding the visit with the United States. It will be the common endeavor to negotiate with the President. It is not likely that negotiations will take the next session.

Mr. Charlton's meeting with the President at Canton was a success. He has a general confidence in the possibility of the treaty that would be a great boon to the nation. Mr. C. Major McKinley, Republican, who has a general confidence in the possibility of the treaty that would be a great boon to the nation.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U.S. Gov't Report. Royal Baking Powder. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

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CASTORIA. For Infants and Children. The Genuine Signature of Dr. J. C. Williams.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Justice of the Province of Ontario for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a stake marked 'A' on the shore line of the east coast of Prince of Wales Island, in the Province of British Columbia.

Land Registry Act. In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate of Certificate of Title to the South-west Quarter of Section 12 (twelve), Mayne Island, in the Province of British Columbia.

J. PIERCY & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. FULL LINES OF... BLANKETS, FLANNELS, UNDERWEAR, UMBRELLAS and WINTER CLOTHING.

baby growth. The baby's mission is growth. To that little bundle of love, half trick, half dream, every added ounce of flesh means added happiness and comfort! Fat is the signal of perfect health, comfort, good nature, baby beauty.

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