International Copyright Once Again Occupying Government Will Attention.

More Northwest Mounted Police and Dogs for the Yukon District.

Ottawa, Dec. 23.-Another step has been taken in connection with the ques-3tion of international copyright. The official was given out here concerning subject of copyright belongs to the de- the matter, but at the same time the partment of agriculture. The minister newspaper correspondents guessed at of agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher, has to the press that they had all the appearance of being official. However, the sealskins, raw, dressed, dyed or othersome time, and has submitted a memo- Canadian government has nothing seri- wise manufactured, will be permitted enrandum to the minister of justice, Hon. ous to complain of as to the reply of try into the United States except the David Mills, in which he makes the im- Hon. Mr. Foster, whose letter, while re- invoice certificate is signed by the United portant suggestion that in his opinion spoken of by every one as being written americans ought to be granted copyright.

The follow-line amended offer of Canada is spoken of by every one as being written in a spirit which need not in any way after the skins were taken as the follow-line members of the N.W.M.P. left to-customs, who, under the advice of the hards are the spoken of by every one as being written in a spirit which need not in any way after the skins were taken as the spoken of by every one as being written in a spirit which need not in any way after the skins were taken as the spoken of by every one as being written as signed by the United States consulate of the place of exportant suggestion that in his opinion spoken of by every one as being written in a spirit which need not in any way after the spoken of the N.W.M.P. left to-customs, who, under the advice of the Doral Harris Consult has twice returned the place of the N.W.M.P. left to-customs, who, under the advice of the Doral Harris Consult has twice returned the line and the spoken of the N.W.M.P. left to-customs, who, under the advice of the Doral Harris Consult has twice returned the line and the li direct on their own application from the fect further negotiations being proceeded from seals killed within the waters menas is the case at present, compelled to further is likely to be done in the mat- detail the locality of such taking, whether go by way of Great Britain. Some time ter for the present is extremely doubt or land or at sea; also the person from the said skins were purchased in ago it was suggested by the department of agriculture here that if the United States would drop the manufacturing clause in their copyright act, Canada would do the same, and then Americans would obtain copyright directly from Canada, But the suggestion was an extraordinary one, as was stated in this correspondence at the time, because it will be remembered the United States stood out firmly for its principles in this regard against the whole world at the Berne convention, and new to drop its manufacturing clause for the m

These points have recently been press-ed upon the minister of agriculture, and he has now made the proposition to the minister of justice, which, if carried out, will meet with the approval of all parties concerned. This is what the Americans have been asking for all the time, that is to rescand the decision which Sir Joha Thompson, as minister of justice, Sir John Thompson decided that the proclamation of the president of the United States did not constitute an international treaty, and that while Canadians were entitled to chtain copyright in the United States, Americans were debarred from getting copyright here under the domestic laws of 1875. This point was taken on a mere technicality. but has ever since prevented any applicants from getting copyright in Canada from the United States. Those who are most familar with the working of the Canadian act looked upon the decision as absurd, although it has always his seat to assume the command of a been acted on since 1891. Now the proposition has been made to rescind this decision. Hundreds of applications from the United States are being refused here, but the applicants are always told that they can obtain what they want through the colonial office.

Mr. Mills will no doubt be heard from very soon. As one of those who helped to frame and put in force the act of 1875, he is thoroughly conversant with the whole subject. He can scarcely be expected to have any sympathy with the offer which was made through his predecessor to the United States to drop Canadian act of 1875 has a similar

There are at present 90 Mounted Poicemen in the Yukon. The sub-commit tee of the cabinet appointed to look into police from 90 to 250. About 100 men will be stationed at Dawson, and the remainder at Selkirk, Tagish, Dalton Trail, Stickeen route, and the Hootalinqua route. The first detachment will be the remainder will follow as soon as arrangements can be made for their departure. It has also been decided to send more supples into the Yukon as lice before the rush begins. Fifty dogs peering in the press, and have therefore taken all the precautions that they can governor of the Northwest Territor

during the winter. John A. Barron, Q.C., of Lindsay, who represented North Ontario in the house of Commons in 1891, but who was afterwards defeated in a bye-elction, has been appointed judge of the county court of Perth. Mr. Barron became prominent in the house through being the first man who brought before parliament the famous McGreevy-Langevin charges. Mr. Tarte, who worked up these charges, was not then a member of parliament, and he got Mr. Barron, who, by the way, is an Orangeman, to bring the matter up for him. Mr. Barron did so. Mr. Barron also brought upon himself the enmity of Hon. John Haggart, for the way in which he attacked him and his administration of the Backache Plasters the best in the market. railway department, and it is now some | Price 25 cents.

what strange that Mr. Barron should be appointed a judge to the very district in which Mr. Haggart lives. That Mr. Barron will make an excellent judge his old political enemies will be the first to admit.

The Canadian government did not expect that the correspondence which passed between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. J. W. Foster in regard to the Behring sea negotiations, would have been made public at the present time by the Act Not to Apply to Skins Which Washington authorities. It seems that it was represened at Washington that the reply of the Canadian premier to Mr. Foster was given out here, and that, therefore, it was only fair that the answer to Mr. Foster should also be made public. This was not correct. Nothing

strongly with the contention of the United Staes that pelagic sealing should be stopped for a time to prevent the great decimation of the seals. It is also pretty well understod that the mother country has been pressing this view upon the Canadian administration. SLABTOWN.

THE BODY FOUND.

The Cruel Fate Which Befel General Havelock Allan in India.

Calcutta, Dec. 30.-Colonel Sawyer, commanding the British forces at Fort States consented to do so, Canada would not be satisfied to drop the manufacturing clause in its act, showing that the department had considered this very intricate subject without being fully contricate subject without being fully contricated subject w Ali-Musjid, telegraphs: "On learning ed. search, however, resulted in the finding of the horse stripped and shot, with Sir Henry missing. It is feared that he is dead or a prisoner of the Sakkakhels.
The search is being continued."
Calcutta, Dec. 31.—The mutilated body

Sir Henry Havelock Allan is com-mander of the Royal Irish Regiment and tion during the campaign that have been brought against the regiment. He was born in Bengal in 1830. His father was the celebrated Sir Henry Havelock, the hero of Cawnpore and Lucknow during the Indian mutiny. He is the first baronet, though the baronetey had been conferred on his father, who died before receiving it. He served in the Persian expedition in 1856-7, and was with his father in the campaign against the rebels in Onde. In 1880 he assumed by royal license the additional surname of Allan. From 1874 to 1881 he sat as member of parliament for Sunderland, but resigned brigade at Aldershot. In 1895 he was elected member for Durham (Southeastern division). He married Lady Alice Moreton, daughter of the Earl of Ducei.

THE CRISIS IN THE EAST.

France Preparing to Cope With the Situation-The McLeary Brown Incident.

colonial office, starts on a secret mission their manufacturing clause, since the to China on Sunday, in connection with the crisis in the far east. The despatch adds that a special military mission will also start for China soon.

Pekin, Dec. 31 .- Advices received from Seoul, the capital of Corea, say that a the Yukon have decided to increase the or agreement according to which McLeavy Brown, the British customs agent, and M. Alexieff, Russian agent, to make room for whom Mr. Brown was removed, will work the Corean customs together. The British warships which are present sent from Regina early in January, and at Chemulpo are there in order to give moral support to Mr. Brown.

THE NEWS CONFIRMED.

San Francisco, Dec. 30.-The Chronicle speedily as possible. They will be ship-ped over the passes by the Mounted Po-ago announcing the sale of the Alaska Commercial Company's property to a London syndicate are confirmed. The Britishwill be sent in a few days. Then there American, the purchaser, was financed by the London and Globe Finance corporation ment in the Yukon. The government is and has the Marquis of Dufferin, formerly fully alive to the reports of fears of governor-general of Canada, as chairman, starvation which are occasionally ap-starvation in the press and have therefore ony, and C. H. Mackintosh, Hentenanttaken all the precautions that they can directors. The English company will carso that no one will die for want of food ry on the business of the Alaska Commercial Company, and will also engage in banking and mining.

I write this to let you know what I would not do: I would not do without Chamberlain's Pain Balm in my house if it cost \$5 per bottle. It does all you recommend it to do and more. -J. R. Wallace, Wallaceville, Ga. Chamber lain's Pain Balm is the best household liniment in the word, and invaluable for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and bruises. Be ready for emergencies by buying a bottle at Langley & Henderson Bros. wholesale agents, Victoria and

SEAL REGULATIONS

Text of the Bill Recently Signed by McKinley Regarding Importation of Sealskins.

Were on the Ocean on Wednesday, Dec. 29th.

Washington, Dec. 31.-The regulations issued under the act of congress prohibiting the taking of sealskins by American citizens, except on Pribyloff Islands, and on January 7. prohibiting the importation into the coun-

authorities at Ottawa, instead of being, with at any time. But that anything tioned in the said act, and specifying in their raw or dressed state, the date of such purchase and the lot and number, tor Belcher, The consuls shall require satisfactory evidence of the truth of such facts by outh or otherwise, before giving such cer-

> It is further provided that no fur sealskins, raw, dressed or otherwise manufactured, will be admitted entry as part of passengers' personal effects, unless accompanied by an invoice certified by the United States consul. All fur sealskins, whether raw, dressed, dyed or otherwise manufactured, invoices of which are not accompanied by certificate above prescribed, are directed to be seized by the collector of customs and destroy-

y article manufactured in in part from fur sealskins, to be in into the United States are re name of the manufacturer and the place where manufactured, and shall be accompanied by a statement in writing, under oath of the manufacturer, that the skins used in the said articles were taken The search is being continued."

Calcutta, Dec. 31.—The mutilated body of General Henry Havelock Allan, it is announced from Fort Ali Musiid, has been found and is being conveyed to Pesbeen found and is being continued."

Drescribed waters mentioned, specifying the locality in detail; and also the person from shown the skins were purchased in their raw and dressed state, the date of the said purchase and the lot and number of the said purchase and t from seals not killed at sea within the prescribed waters mentioned, specifying

It is also provided that when applicamander of the Royal Irish Regiment and left England recently to investigate and is made to the consul for a certification of the invoice of t exporter shall be submitted to the treasury agent, designated for the purpose of the investigation.

All articles manufactured from sealskins and imported into the United States shall have the linings so arranged that such skins, whether imported as merchandise or part of passengers' effects, are required to be sent to the public stores for careful examination and inspection prevent an evasion of the law.

All garments of this character taken from this country may be re-entered on the presentation of a certificate of ownership from the collector of customs of the port of departure, which certificate shall have been obtained by the owner of the garment by offering the same to the ollector for inspection before leaving this country.

In speaking of the scope of these regulations, Assistant Secretary Howell said that neither the law nor the regulations would be made to apply either to skins or garments made of skins which were shipped to the United States and were actually on the ocean on Wednes-London, Dec. 31.—A special despatch day morning. December 29th, the time from Paris says that M. Roume, head of the act was signed by the president. Evithe Asiatic department in the French dence of the time of shipping will be required.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

York, England, Dec. 30.-A largely at tended meeting of the members of the Employers' Federation to-day unanimously passed a resolution endorsing the action of its representatives at the recent conference with the delegates of the striking en-gineers, reiterating the opinion that it is impossible to shorten the hours of labor and maintaining that the proposed arrangement of the works in no way interferes with the proper functions of trades unionism, and acknowledging the receipt of the engineers' vote. The employers' committee will write to the engineers' 'the truce is therefore ended."

NICARAGUA CANAL. New York, Dec. 30 .- A party of fourteen prospecting engineers who are accompanying a number of capitalists interested in ing a number of capitalists interested in the construction of the Nicaragnan canal sailed on the steamer Finance, of the Pan-ama line, to-day. Upon their arrival at Nicaragna, they will investigate as to the feasibility of undertaking the completion of the canal and will submit a report.

REMOVES PAIN QUICKLY. For pain in the back, sides or chest a little "Quickcure" spread on a piece of linen or cotton, and applied to the sore spot will remove the pain and inflamma-

tion at once. 50c and \$1 size "Quickcure" pots hold three and nine times trial size. Only a little is required.

Catarrh of Ten Years' Standing Cured by Dr. Chase.

I suffered from catarrh for ten years and was treated by some of the best physicians in Canada. I was recommended by Mr. C. Thompson, druggist, Illsonburg, to try Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and can state positively it cured my catarrh and Catarrhal Sore Throat.

Yours respectfully. D. Phillips, J.P. Eden, Ont CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Winnipeg, Dec. 30 .- C. B. Beauchene, of La Patrie, Montreal, indignantly de-nies the report that he is here for the purpose of inspecting the public schools of Manitoba. He says he is merely soliciting subscriptions for La Patrie, and has no connection with the editorial de- Believed That the Russians will Eva-

At Regina yesterday Sir Charles Tup per was presented with an address by the Liberal Conservative association of that town, to which he replied at length. He claimed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier Statistics Regarding Great Britain's had not redeemed one of his pledges, and expressed confidence that upon the next appeal to the country the Conservative party would be returned to power. Sir Charles will be banquetted at Carberry

Winnipeg clearing house returns for the week ending to-day are: Clearings, squadron was definitely instructed to as-\$1,816,264; balances \$337,637. Reports wired east that the Winnipeg

A Regina dispatch says: The followporal Harris, Constables Allen, Spence, Damour, Fegd, Drury, Seymour, Oak-den, Ross and Brown and Dog Driver Macbeth. More men will be picked up

Montreal, Dec. 30.—The Canadian Pacific's next dividend is now the question before Montreal's Wall street, and while all believe the half-yearly dividend to be cent., some bets are offered that it will

The C.P.R. has issued a new tariff of freight rates to the Northwest and Kootenay making the reductions required government when the contract for the building of the Crow's Nest Pass railway was given to the company. On agricultural implements, building ma- Minneapolis, Minn.: rial, etc., the reduction is ten per cent. and on fruits of all kinds thirty-three

and a third per cent. The trouble at St. Vincent de Paul meal to a refractory prisoner, when he opened the cell door he was struck by

Sir Oliver Mowat presided. Mr. Grant tended to reinforce the Japan fleet, which goes to Shagway to replace Rev. R. M. is said to be very short in engineering talent and deficient in gunnery. Grant is a doctor and pharmacist.

ceived many inquiries as to Klondike matters, and have decided to isue a vol- the Russian pretensions in Corea are to ume, which will shortly be ready for be overcome and Russian aggrandizement publication, by William Ogilvie, the De in Asia permanently checked. minion surveyor, and arrangements have tion service, just returned from the west, already been made with Hunter, Ross & Co., of Toronto, for its publication.

Huntsville, Ont., Dec. 30.-The jury in the inquest on the body of James Rankin, who was shot by his nephew on December 21, brought in a verdict last night that the deceased came to his death from a gunshot wound by W. A. Frankum, with intent, being influenced by his mother, Margaret Stevens, sister of the deceased.

Peterboro, Dec. 30.-John Burnham. Q.C., ex-M.P., was drowned in the Otonabee river last night, He fell through the ice, but under what circumstances nobody so far appears to know. The body has not yet been recovered.

CANADIAN TRADE. Toronto, Dec. 30 .- R. G. Dun & Co.'s

weekly statement of trade in Canada

The turnover has been unusually large the past three months. Confidence has been fully restored and merchants are happy. Prices have been going upwards and the profits were satisfactory. Woolen goods have ruled firm and the manufacturers are busy. A further advance has taken place in outside markets for sugars, and the local market is likely to advance any day. Railway traffic is good, with receipts larger than last year.

Remittances are good, owing to the

of an eighh in sugars, also an advance the matter was largely influenced by

THE WAR CLOUD IN THE ORIENT

cuate Port Arthur at the End of the Winter.

Naval Reserves-France and Hainan.

London, Dec. 30.-The Daily Graphic "asserts on authority" that the British semble of Chemulpo to support a strong troop of eavalry had been dishanded British expostulation with Corea on the dismissal of Mr. McLevy Brown, the British superintendent of the Corean notice of dismissal served on him.

With regard to Port Arthur, the Daily Graphic asserts that there is every rea- terday, says: at Calgary and McLeod. There will be son to believe the Russian's will adhere 30 all told. The party is under Inspect to their pledge to evacuate at the end of the winter, and there is, therefore, no (the port of Scoul). It is reported that ground for complaint on the part of there are two Japanese cruisers in the England. Neither does the government regard the occupation of Kaio Chau as declared in February will reach 2 per calling for action, because British inter- fleets are in close touch." ests are not threatened. According to the Daily Graphic, both the foreign of- Tokio says Marquis Ito is forming a fices and the admiralty are agreed upon cabinet. A dispatch to the same paper this point.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 30.-The following 'startling" information is given in a special dispatch to a morning paper from

the British government is preparing to as morally certain that Hainan was ocactively resist Russian influence in Corea; cupied about a fortnight ago when Port also that the co-operation of the Japan penitentiary still continues. Last night fleet with that of Great Britain is a well while one of the guards was serving a settled fac. Information has been received from an inside source that the Ottawa government thirty days ago noa brick, receiving a deep cut, and he is tified the Canadian Pacific officials to be now in the prison hospital. Between 30 in readiness for the immediate transporand 50 convicts, the worst in the re- tation from Montreal to Vancouver and volt, are now locked up in the punish- Esquimalt of 3,500 men, the contingent consisting of Engineers, gunners and Toronto, Dec. 30,-At James street deck officers. According to information church this afternoon, Rev. A. Grant, at hand the road has prepared for haulwho leaves shortly to become a Presby- ing 10,000 men, five trains being held terian missionary to Klondike, was ten- in readiness for the service. The officers ed a farewell. Lieutenant-Governor included in the first contingent are in-

The dispatch adds that a secret agree-The Canadian government has re- ment has been reached between Great Britain and Japan by the terms of which

on his way to Egypt via New York, says that in his opinion the force above re-ferred to is intended to increase the efficiency of the fortifications at Esquimalt and relieve the crews of the North Pacific squadron.

The Empresses.

Montreal, Dec. 30. - Vice-President Shaughnessy, of the C.P.R., denies the correctness of the press dispatch from Shanghai to the effect that the British admiralty has requisitioned three Empress steamships belonging to the C.P.R. for service, in view of the war cloud in the Orient. He says it is no secret that the steamers, in accordance with the conditions governing the imperial subsidy, are available at a moment's notice for the service of the British government; but he does not anticipate that this contingency will arise. The armament of the steamers is now stored at Hongkong and Esquimalt.

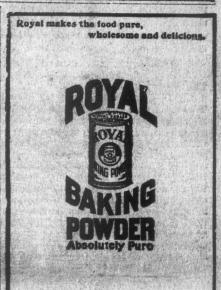
The Naval Reserves. London, Dec. 30 .- According to recen

estimates the reserve force of the British navy numbers about 28,000 men. Of this number it is calculated that at least 10,000 men would be required in case of war to complete the manning of the warships of Great Britain, which are understood to require a complement of 110,000 men, whereas only 100,000 are said to be actually in service. The naval reserve problem has long been discussed by the

ully.

A. HOWEY.

Eden, Ont.



land to forestall Russia in coming to China's relief.

Japan Making Ready,

London, Dec. 30 .- A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Shanghai, dated yes-

"A British fleet of eight ships and four torpedo boats has arrived off Chemuloc Yang-tse Kiang river. Japan is working night and day preparing for war. It is believed that the British and Japanese

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from from Nagasaki, dated Thursday, says that Marquis Ito is maintaining a peace-

ful attitude. London, Dec. 31. -The Daily Mail has received a message from Hongkong and Touquin denying the French occupation Advices from Ottawa indicate that of the island of Hainan but it regards it Arthur was occupied by the Russians. The coincidence forces the suspicion that France and Russia were acting in con-

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Singapore, dated yesterday (Thursday), says: "The news that the French had occupied the island of Hainan was French Cochin China, on Tuesday, by the French mail boat, Ernest Sin Before the latter left Saigon on the 25th. a French cruiser arrived with either to the French governor of Saigon. The Ernest Simon was delayed for an hour at Saigon in order to take the governor's the flag on the island of Hainan to the French government.

The cause of the delay was only known to a few on the boat, but inadvertently the secret was imparted to a French officer here (Singapore), who, not being bound to secrecy, let the matter out. It is believed that the French hold the telegraph office at Hoikow and prevent communication to Hongkong. The cable between Haipong (Tonquin) and Saigon is broken and under repairs and therefore it was impossible for Admiral Bedillirio to telegraph the news of the seizure

Admiral Bedellirio, with the warships Bayard and Descartes, left Hongkong on December 11. He called at Haiphong on December 13 and attended the meet ing of the defence committee at Haiphong about that date, when the seizure of the island of Hainan was decided t.pon.

SHERMAN TO RETIRE.

Ambassador Hay Likely to Succeed the

Washington, D.C., Dec. 31.-It is probable that Secretary Sherman will retire early in the New Year, in which event he will be succeeded by Ambassador Hay, whose experience fits him for this position.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

Several Scotch Shipyards Post Lock-Out

Glasgow, Dec. 31-The Fairfield shipvards which has hitherto held aloof from te Employers' Federation, as posted lock-out no-tices, to become effective January 15. Many other Scotch yards - will follow suit to

Remittances are good, owing to the fact that farmers have had an unusually profitable season. In consequence of lower prices the past few days in Britain and the United States, wheat in Ontario is weaker.

Money continues unchanged; call loans are still quoted at four per cent, and prime commercial paper is discounted at six per cent. The feature in speculation are still quoted at four per cent, and prime commercial paper is discounted at six per cent. The feature in speculation are still quoted at feature in speculation are still quoted at feature in speculation at six per cent. The feature in speculation and the Empresses of India, China and Japan and others, up the Profite.

New York, Dec. 30.—Regarding the authorities, and the Empresses of India, China and Japan and others, up the Profite.

New York, Dec. 30.—Regarding the authorities are weaker.

There is a man in Detroits to matter that the number of the naval reserve Great Britain has a large reserve merchant are still quoted at four per cent, and prime commercial paper is discounted at six per cent. The feature in speculation and the Empresses of India, China and Japan and others, up the Profite.

New York, Dec. 30.—Regarding the thing of the save reading of the save of the still proported by the retailers last are weaker.

Then has been a continuation of the stream of the work of the save reading of the save of the s

ENQUIRIES FROM AFAR.

Victorians will perhaps realise more clearly the deep interest that is felt in their city by dwellers in far-off places when they read the following communication which reached our hands last evening. Comment upon the letter is hardly called for, but we only wish that the hope of the writer could be realised without delay; because advertisements of that sort sent out along with the exhaustive descriptions which have been appearing in the Victoria and Vancouver papers would be a magnificent advertisement for the city. We commend the suggestion to our merchants in all sincerity. The letter is as follows:

Huntsville, Ala., Dec. 22, 1897. Alabama, U. S. A.

The Times, Victoria, B. C.: Enclosed find subscription to Weekly Times. I take it only for the Alaskan-Klondike news, and for the advertising matter in it, to find out the price of pecially. Hope your merchants are enterprising enough to advertise item for item, article for article, the price of things needed. If they are not, they ought to be; and I shall be disappointed in your paper. I am one of the many thousands who are headed for the Pacific Coast and Alaska, and want to know where to go to buy outfits the cheapest and the best and where to sail from. H. H. EDGERTON, Jr.,

Box 194, Huntsville, Alabama, U. S. A.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT

dwell in territory not in the United Hawley, of Connecticut, may lead a fac-States? All the burlesques ever written | tion, but never a nation; and the faction upon the aberrations of American gov- they lead will be found to be composed ernments pale into complete insignifi- of men of no standing in the eyes of cance before this actual example of genuine Americans. When the time what an American government can comes for definite action Ballaine and really do in the way of sheer lunacy his kidney will be told by the genuine when it tries. Had this scheme been Americans to hold their peace or take conceived and formulated in one of the the consequences-and they will hold insane asylums at Washington, D.C., their peace. there would not be so much to wonder at, but under the circumstances we cannot see how it could have originated in sane brains. Unless, as we have hinted, there is a motive behind all this. Is it the intention of the American government to force this relief expedition into Klondike for the purpose of planting a stake that shall never be pulled up? Just as torial article in the Colonist this morn- been led to believe we are going to get Russia acquires territory she covets ing under the heading. The Sealing under plausible pretexts of temporary occupation, but where forevermore Russian garrisons remain. We do not say that the United States has this end in view; although, considering the lengths to which her government is now going, what may we not infer? Is any madness too great for this phenomenon among modern governments? The whole thing is enough to take away the breath of any rational being who reads about it. It is also a downright insult to Canada: a gross and unwarrantable insult, which only a government devoid of diplomatic knowledge and utterly reckless of consequences could dream of perpetrating. That maniac expedition should be stopped lat the frontier, the military escort disarmed and the alleged relief supplies charged duty to the full limit of the tariff. That might serve to teach the American government that its insolence is not appreciated north of the line. We refuse to believe that there can be any collusion between the Canadian and American governments in a matter that reflects infinite discredit on the originators and is in the nature of a joke being car-

If the editor of the Colonist, whose apology is cordially accepted, cannot see by external as well as internal evidence. that the editor of the Times is much more capable of advising and instructing him than he is of performing that office to the editor of the Times, we can only say that his blindness is to be pitied and that it is not shared by this community. Tact and discretion are the two qualities the editor of the Colonist lacks utterly. We apologise to him for this personal reference; but he started it.

ried too far.

SWASHBUCKLING SENTIMENTS

Adjutant-General John E. Ballaine, of the State of Washington, must be a very teirible person. His utterances would lead one to believe that he subsists chiefly upon a diet of dynamite and bread made out of bones of Englishmen, washed down with copious draughts of their blood drunk out of one of their great men's skulls. Nobody now accepts the charming grotesques in "Martin Chuzzlewit" as true pictures of American life, even at the time they were written. Yet we could well believe that Adjutant-General John E. Ballaine has just stepped out of that volume of excellent fooling and greets the world to-day (in the last lustrum of the nineteenth century of Christianity) with a dripping bowie gleaming in each fist, a loaded six-shoot-

William T. Stead, in the course of a long letter to the London Daily Chronicle. Mr. Stead has been charged with and found guilty of perpetrating a book en- posite opinions does the Colonist wish Terminal City Senator: titled: "Satan's Invisible World," in the public to accept? "Badly cornered," which he, according to the adjutant-gen-indeed; the Colonist would do well to everything American." The redoubtable Professor Loisette before it talks western warrior then traverses the argu- about the Times being "between ment of the elastic-imaginationed Wil- the 'devil and the deep sea." liam T. that New York is a typical Am- We are quite aware of the fact that erican city in every sense, and exclaims it will be very hard if the sealers -no, howls- that: "the real American are to lose money because of a misun-West hates New York as much as it derstanding between the two governhates London. Every genuine American ments: but if the Dominion government to fight her." Now, it would be a very pleased to see it done. No one can doubt cheap, obvious and ginger-bread kind of that the Dominion government is keenly retort to say that "genuine Americans," alive to the situation, or that it will asif they be at all like Adjutant-General John E. Ballaine (a copious cognomen i' lutely fair play. We have said so be- tigation." faith; not unlike the first line if a "Don Juan" stanza) will not be glad when blinks the fact. One argument that may generous foot into it so hopelessly bethings in Victoria-Klondike outfits es- the time comes for America to fight Great Britain. We prefer to ask-What is a genuine American? rather than to suggest that Adjutant-General John E. Ballaine would go down into the coal cellar and stay there when the fight began. Our idea of the genuine American is peopled with splendid men and women; they pass before our mental vision with faces illuminated with the high light of intellectual culture, of broad cosmopolitan sympathies; and in their mien the nobility and dignity of the men and the women who are truly free-that is, free from narrow prejudices, interna-We can scarcely credit the latest destional and personal jealousies, envies and patches from Washington, D.C., relative hates. Let us name a few of those genuto the American government relief ex- ine Americans who are not as Adjutantpedition to Klondike. As we have al-General John E. Ballaine or his like, and ready stated, our opinion of this expediwho wished to see the bonds of union tion is that it is one of the most extra- between America and Britain knit more ordinary vagaries any modern govern- closely-Abraham Lincoln, James Garment was ever guilty of. By this time field, Charles Sumner, Daniel Webster, the American authorities must have been Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell apprised of the facts that the ramors of Holmes, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, starvation at Dawson were false; utter- Nathaniel Hawthorn, Bryant, Whittier, Iv without foundation; and that no relief Willis-the complete list would include as at all necessary. If they have been almost every man who has risen to emiapprised of these facts, what can be nence in America. Their influence will their motive in persisting in this mad- be the dominant influence lever in Amman's freak of forcing relief upon people erica; frothy, irresponsible demagogues who neither need it or desire it, and who alike this fellow Ballaine and General

THE SEALING AWARD

"Answer not a fool according to his folly lest he turn again and rend thee," Award." The Colonist wants a fight; it is not, to be sure, a very puissant antagonist. Its back-township method of attack and defence-crude as raw peworthy of our plumbago (we use a pen-However, we find the Colonist has changed its tactics this morning by the is not quite so deadly dull when it does that, although its fatal left hand bewrayeth it quite as frequently, and there "smaller fry" of the provincial press. We are "badly cornered" quoth the slangy Colonist. We are "between the devil and the deep sea," says our grandmother's gazette. It matters little which of these figures of speech stands for the Colonist; we know a word with one letter less than "devil" that would fit it better. The Colonist tries to lead us into a discussion on the sealing question, but it will require some more evening-class lessons in the language and etiquette of diplomacy before it can make us mistake its chaff for

"We again ask it (the Times) why it does not join the Colonist in demanding that the Dominion government make up to the sealers what the commission ought to have awarded to them, but did not," says the Colonist this morning. Yesterday morning the Colonist, dealing with the same subject, said: "We do not suppose that anything it (the Times) can say will have any effect one way or the other." are you giving us and the public? What is the matter with your memory? Is it short or lacking altogether? We suspect the latter, for hear what the Colonist says on Friday, Dec. 24th, and contrast those utterances with its talk today: "The award of the sealing commisto the sealers, but the best way to do in such matters is to accept the inevitable and close the matter at once." with the Colonist in demanding that the sealers," etc., etc? Oh, Colonist! Again, on the 24th inst., the Colonist says: "There is no use in complaining: done what they thought was right in the

cofesse some stackers, be

gratulated upon the result of the en- letter to the premier, which we have pers." The Colonist makes a practice and were drifted towards the north, quiry." Now, the question here is; which of these two diametrically fore, but the Colonist, conveniently honor bound to see that these claims are of his own mouth. discharged to the last penny? We rather think the Dominion government is morally responsible; whether so in law is neither for the Colonist or the Times to

THAT JEWEL, CONSISTENCY.

It is a pleasure and a privilege to quote from the columns of our illustrious contemporary, the Vancouver Wor-r-rld: for that great family magazine and guide to the nation contains more mirth-inspiring literature to the square foot than any other printed journal or book that we know of. Last Tuesday, the 28th inst., the Wor-r-rld published an editorial article headed: "Public supplies by tender." It dealt with the "bickering amongst our business men in connection with the furnishing of supplies to the Mounted Police and government officials going to the Yukon section of the Northwest Territories." And the Wor-r-rld savs thereanent:

this branch of the public service is to call for tenders for such supplies as may be required for either one or more years.

Note the "always" in the foregoing excerpt and then read this extract from a letter written by Senator J. C. Maclagan to Hon. J. H. Turner, premier of British Columbia, on April 24th, 1896, in regard to the famous tax sale advertising contract, which has wen the worthy Vancouver Senator undying celebrity: "Then there is the further fact, is the way a precocious wrchin once that according to all political, customs paraphrased the Solomonic proverb. We and practice, we are entitled to receive had it recalled to cur memory by the edi- your order for this work, and having it, I have made preparations according-Our readers having perused that very interesting extract, which throws light upon the doings of a certain species of politicians, they will be ready for a further confession of faith from Senator troleum-makes us sigh for a foeman | Maclagan. He continues his moral lec-

ture thus: as the standing of the parties tendering simple process of losing its temper. It and the depositing by them of such security as may be deemed essential, not only would there be an immense saving to the country, but much of the hard feeling which is being engendered would is really more to laugh at than when it be overcome. If such a policy as we We shall endeavor to survive the "freshposes as wiseacre in general to the have thus outlined is carried out, not only will the suspicion that favoritism prevails in certain quarters-at the expense, of course, of the taxpayers-be upon the same level and afforded an opportunity to make an offer for furnishing their country with such goods as its officials and employes may require." That has an excellent flavor of high-

flying philosophy about it, but there must

have been a radical change in the philosophic Senator Maclagan's views since the day (Tuesday, Feb. 16th, 1897) when Dr. Walkem, in the provincial legislature said he would take the statement of the World (abusing him) to prove that the World had robbed the treasury of a larger sum than it was justly entitled to. The doctor then showed that the World had charged a sum of \$2,667 for publishing the tax sale advertisement one month in the World semi-weekly. "The half of that amount," said the doctor, "should, if the editor of the World is an honest, upright man, be returned to the treasury as conscience money." It was not returned, though; thereforebut spare us details. Dr. Walkem fur-Where are you at, contemporary? What ther proved that the World and the government between them had mulcted the unfortunate delinquent taxpayers in the sum of \$2,810; the World had grossly overcharged; for the whole cost to the World of printing the tax sale advertisement was only \$500 at the outside. Hon, Mr. Turner said he did not quite sioners will be a serious disappointment understand the doctor's points; "None so blind as those who don't want to see." But the premier, with an extraordinary stroke of gaucherie, said a lit-How does that read alongside of: "Join | the later that :"He knew of other gentlemen besides the World who tried to get Dominion government make up to the away with the treasury, but had not succeeded." That is pretty emphatic condemnation of the World from its own master-in this instance its paymaster. for undoubtedly the commissioners have Mr. Semlin in the same debate said: "The World should endeavor to stick premises * * * and we cannot very to the truth. He supposed the governwell raise any objection to the decision ment was compelled to pay something er on each thigh and all manner of war- reached * * * therefore, while re- for the services of its organs, and this wrath and hatred issuing from his mouth. peating our regret that interest was not was a case of giving the World an The gallant adjutant-general has just allowed, and our inability to under- equivalent for the zeal it displayed in relieved his warlike feelings by scalping stand without further light why it was the government's interests." Mr. Semlin (with his pen) that funny man, Editor | not, we think the country is to be con- was exactly right, as Senator Maclagan's

ders or the public general satisfaction. eral, "displays the densest ignorance of take some memory lessons from It should not follow that because Tom Jones or Bill Robinson has been a political partizan that he should be favored beyond his fellows who are not so fortunate as to possess the ear of their representative who is in accord with the policy of the administration of the day. Government patronage is all very well so long as it is meted out fairly all round; but when it is prostituted and given to the favored few because they nourishes an undying hatred of England, can see its way to securing the sealers are known to be cheek by jowel (sic) and will be glad when the times comes against this loss, we shall be only too with some prominent personage and officials, the system is wrong and should not be allowed to prevail longer. With the system now in vogue there is much room for boodling and work which will sert the claims of its citizens to abso- not withstand the search-light of inves-

We never saw the Wor-r-rld put its weigh with the Dominion government is fore. Senator Maclagan should rememthe cause of the sealers; having suc- deal in cold type should, like liars, have ceeded in forcing the United States to long memories. Had he recollected that the Deminion government not charged the laughing-stock of the province, or with the further responsibility and in have been so disastrously convicted out

> We clip the following from our morning contemporary:

"This is how it is done in Japan: 'The editor of the Tohoku Shimbun, publishyen fine, and the publisher to one month's aprisonment and five yen fine on Friday last at the local court, on a charge of ibelling government officials.' oublications in Victoria, which might be supposed to be interested in the above, will discover in it another reason for hostility to the Japanese."

As an example of how the Mongolian rgan of a Mongolian administration relies upon Mongolian authorities this is worthy of a wider publication than it its reproduction.

A day or two ago the Colonist mislaid its map of the province and "prophesied without knowing," contrary to the sage advice of the late Abraham Lincoln, in such case made and provid-"Our belief has always been that the ed. The Colonist sarkastikally essayed proper course to be adopted in regard to | to correct the Spokane Spokesman-Review regarding the overland route from Spokane to Dawson; and the laughable thing is that the correction is all wrong and the Review all right. If the pilgrim went by the Penticton instead of the Princeton route, as the Colonist correction says he should, he would land in Baffin's Bay or in the front yard of the as to the value of the spraying, and if North Pole. Going by the Review route he would get to Klondike in time, say a gathered a mass of information upon the year or two, but he certainly would land subject of spraying that is contained in there some time if his provisions and patience held out, while the Colonist voyageur would be off the earth and half way to Jupiter.

Our sincere and heartfelt thanks go out whose tender solicitude for "the somewhat fresh (sic) person who is responsible for the vagaries of our contemporary's editorial matter," has drawn scalding tears of gratitude from that "somewhat fresh person's" eyes, and "With proper precautions taken, such completely disarmed any hostility he may ever have felt towards dear old Mrs. Partington Colonist. Thank you, a thousand times, granny, for pointing out the awful peril of free criticism (you ought to know, as you were never guilty of it) ness" (American alien slang?) you talk so glibly about, but would call your notice to a fact that may have escaped exploded; but everybody will be placed you. On the 25th inst., you say, in reply to certain coarse personalities about yourself which appeared in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer: "We would like to say that only 'scrub' papers make a practice of referring to the editors of other pa-



Bright faced, happy, rollicking, playful babies, thousands of them all over the broad land, have in their bodies the seeds of serious diseases, and while they laugh and play are facing death. The mother, in the majority of cases, is unconsciously re-sponsible for this sad state of affairs. Where the mother, during the anxious period, suffers from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism, it is useless to expect a sound and healthy baby. Every woman may be strong in a womanly way, and have robust, happy children.

A wonderful medicine for women is Dr.

Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the discovery of an eminent and skillful specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. It is a medicine that acts directly and only on those delicate and importan organs that bear the burdens of maternity It makes them strong, healthy and elastic. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, stops debilitating drains and soothes pain. t gives rest and tone to the tired nerves. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. It does away with the discomforts of the expectant period and makes baby's coming easy and comparatively painless. Honest druggists comparatively painless. Honest druggists will not offer an inferior substitute for the sake of a little extra profit.

"I suffered for years from displacement, debil ating drains, inflammation and weak back, vrites Mrs. Bessie McPherson, of 38 So. Main St Providence, R. I. "I traveled with my husband and first noticed my weaknesses coming on when the jolt of the cars became unbearable. I stop-ped traveling but the trouble steadily grew worse, I suffered so that I became despondent and wish-ed for death. I took only a few bottles of Dr.

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quoted, conclusively proves. But listen of referring to the editor of this paper; again to the mellifluous voice of the ergo, the Colonist must be, as it so ele- hold was gaining upon us, it being the of the ergo, the Colonist must be, as it so elegantly puts 11, a "scrub paper." We do of the boat had spread in an unaccount "No other course will give either tra- not say that it is; we would not use able manner. We commenced throw such language as "scrub paper," "a lot ou deck load overboard. We found the more interesting," "fresh person," etc., the forward hog chain had parted. The etc., but the Colonist says it itself.

DOES IT PAY TO SPRAY.

Ontario Orchard Experiments Warrant

Toronto, Dec. 22.-Agriculture was the first subject of legislative action at this session. The bill introduced the other day by Hon, John Dryden, minister of agriculture, authorizing the department of which he is head to deal promptly in fighting the San Jose scale the terrible insect pest now threatening the destruction not only of the fruit industry of the province, but of all wood growth as well, was the first measure to be laid before the House. It will be well indeed for the country

if as great success attends this spirited attempt to check one of the most this: Having undertaken to champion ber that double-sinufflers in politics who come under the knowledge of science as is ttending the spraying experiments conducted by the Ontario Department of Agriculture during the two past seasons. A acknowledge all the sealers' claims, is pithy aphorism he would not now be publication of interest is the special bulleto the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, whence it has just issued with the title, "Does it pay to spray?" To find out the answer to this question the degave practical instruction in spraying in twenty-nine orchards in various parts of the province that were suitable for the work and convenient for the surrounding community of farmers and fruited in Niigata, was sentenced to six growers to visit while the spraying was menths' rigorous imprisonment and ten being done. Mr. Wm. Orr. of Fruitland, Ont., a successful fruit grower of wide experience, was appointed as superintendent of the work. Each orchard was provided with a cheap spraying outfit. Three men who knew how to spray were sent to visit these orchards, ten for each man, and do the spraying at certain fixed dates, notice of which was sent through the mail to all persons interested, and by means of the local press proper anouncement was made, so the prince is alive and there is no reason that any who cared could come and see for themselves. Besides the actual work of spraying, these men were able to give information about the different solutions and would obtain in its original form, hence their applications. A bulletin full of accurate data and carefully illustrated was widely distributed by the department.

The sprayers went round to 29 orchards seven times, and the statements contained in this bulletin prove that spraying not only pays, but pays well, and is a highly successful agency in fighting the files, grubs, worms and fungus growths that

As illustrations of this, where spraying was done from 75 to 90 per cent. of the fruit was clean, while from trees in the same orchards, not sprayed, only 10 to 15 per cent. of the fruit was fit to pack. Spys and other red fruit from unsprayed tr would bring but \$2 per barrel. In order to learn what is thought of

these experiments in spraying, so as to decide upon continuing them next summer, a letter was sent to the owners of the sprayed orchards asking for their opinions possible to make definite statements as to the actual results per tree. This letter has

For fear that the farm with a small orchard, or, in fact, any owner of apple trees, even of only half a dozen, may think this spraying business does not concern him-an error of incalculable injury to the industry, for fruit growers, great, and small, are linked together in the sucone man's experience is given:-Mr. George Adams of Smithville, Ont. writes: "I have eleven Spy trees. Eight of them were sprayed, and the result was

24 barrels of the finest fruit I ever picked from them. I sold them at \$2.50 per barrel, and four barrels of culls at \$1 per barrel, \$64 in all. These culls were not spotted, but were under-sized and wermy. The three Spy trees not sprayed gave three barrels of badly spotted fruit, which sold for \$2 per barrel, and about ten bushels of culls, which I sold for \$1.25 for the lot. That is to say, the sprayed trees brought \$8 each, and the unsprayed less than \$3-a difference of more than \$5 per tree. The cost of the whole outfit for spraying would be more than made up by the increased profit from a couple of trees. Apart from the time of doing the work, the spraying material costs less than five cents a tree.

DAVID OPPENHEIMER DEAD.

Ex-Mayor of Vancouver Expires Suddenly at the Terminal City.

For some weeks past it has been known by the friends of Mr. David Oppenheimer that he was dangerously ill and that his recovery was doubtful, but the news of his death yesterday afternoon was a shock to them and the citizens generally, as it was not thought that the end would come so suddenly. Mr. Oppenheimer had been suffering from heart trouble, with complications, for sometime past ,and for the last few weeks had been confined to his bed. Yesterday he took a turn for the worse and, though everything was done that medical skill could suggest, it was seen that the end was not far off. The family was accordingly summoned to the bedside and at about 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon he passed peacefully away having been conscious nearly up to the Those present when he breathed his last were his brother, Mr. Isaac Oppenheimer, Mrs. Isaac Oppenheimer, and the Misses Oppenheimer, Mrs. Lena Oppenheimer, his sister-in-law, Mrs. Wolfe his niece, Mr. W. D. Burdis, his private ecretary, and Nurse Alice.

SAVED FROM ANGRY SEA. Men of the Bark Oakland and Launch

Keystone Rescued. Astoria, Or., Jan. 1 .- Captain Whitney and crew of ten men of the bark Oak land, which went ashore on Cape Flat tery last Wednesday, were picked up by the schooner Laura May and were land ed here safely this afternoon. The Laura May spoke the Oakland, which was fly signals of distress, December 26. The bark was leaking badly and Captain Whitney and his crew of ten men took to the boats and boarded the Laura May. The schooner sailed into the Columbia river December 30 and anchored near lieved all of the pain, and one-half of Sand island. A gale sprung up and she the second bottle effected a complet was compelled to put to sea again.

Speaking of recent rough experiences, Captain Whitney said: "We sailed from good for sprains, swellings and lameness lumber for California, Shortly after leave sale at Langley & Henderson Bros., drug in: the Collimbia river we struck a gale store Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Directly we were in another heavy gale Vancouver.

the 24th I found that the may have caused the leak. The ing of the 26th the main deck blen from the pressure of the water ben as if a charge of dynamite had been fi ed under it. The ship's nose was ready under water. After that we to

to the boats. "Early that morning we sighted to schooner Laura May. When picked ve had but the rags we stood in. The vas no insurance on the vessel, but t

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cargo was insured."

London, Jan. 2.—The usual quiet of New Year's day was disturbed yesterday by the report that Prince Bismare was dead. This rumor, so emphatically made by the Evening News and shouted throughout London by newsboys. created a deep sensation in the minds of the general public and great excitement in newspaper circles until a denial was received by the Reuter Telegram Company.

Most Londoners, however, went to bed last night in the belief that Prince Bismarck was dead, as the dispatch to the Reuter company from Hamburg was only published in this morning's newspapers. Inquiries made in London bere out the denial.

The actual source of the report is not known, but the rumor was generally credited in view of the fact that the exchancellor has been in bad health for the past fortnight, and worse than be fore, though it was not Thought that his life was in positive danger.

Inquiries by telegraph and telephone elecited the reassuring statement that to believe that his condition is any worse to-day than it has been of late. A dispatch from Hamburg says the ru mor of Bismarck's death originated i Berlin and was received in Hamburg with skepticism, which inquiry at

Freidrichsruhe proved to be justified. There is no doubt, however, that Prince Bismarck's health has been rudely shaken in the last few days, owing to his insomnia, which is due to want of open air exercise and the agony which he suffered from the gout. Dr. Schwenninger has ordered the prince to abstain from all mental ex-

CHEW ANYTHING NOW.

A Nelson Man Whose Jaw Would Be a Surprise to Any Prize Fighter. Drs. La Bau and Forin performed an

operation on Wednesday afternoon, the like of which has probably never been before attempted. In plain terms ! it amounted to the bolting of a new jaw upon a min in the place of a jaw which had been shot off two years before. Two years ago this month Thomas Cayzer, of Ainsworth, through the accidental discharge of a gun, had his jaw all but completely shot off. first physican that he went to nature and extent of the injury. with this consoling thought Cayzer came to Nelson on the evening of the accident. He consulted Dr. La Ban who trimmed up the wound and fastened it together with hare-lip needle Cayzer was left in this shape until the dead parts of the remaining piece of jaw bone should come away from the live bone, and the last piece of dead bone did not come away until this summer. This left him in fairly good condition, save that there was no form to the lower patr of the face, and that be ing unable to wear falset eeth he could not chew any food. His stomach also commenced to give out. Dr. La Bau then sugested to him that

he have a plate made to take the place of the lost jaw, after which false teeth could be fitted into his mouth. It was explained to him that the operation would be an experiment in that it had never been tried before, but Cayzer cheerfully agreed to accept all risk. A jaw composed of an alloy of gold and silver was fashioned by W. M. Sprott. a local jeweler, for the purpose of se curing an outline of the face, and all was in readiness when Cayzer presented himself for the operation on Wednesday. The patient was put under chloroform und the lower part of the face was opened up. The artificial jaw was then bolted to the angle of the jaw bone on one side of the face and to the very smal piece of bone on the other side. The patient came through the operation well, and the result of i will be watched with interest by the medical profession. Drs. La Bau and Forin were assisted in the operation by Dr. Hartin, of Kaslo, who was visiting Dr. La Bau, and Dr. W. J. Quinlan, of this city.

FACTS IN A NUTSHELL.

Snake's liver is said to taste very like good ptarmigan. The first paper mill ever built in England was erected at Dartford in 1588. There are nearly five thousand miles of navigable waters in the United King-

Between the ticks of a watch a ray of light could move eight times around the

The Dead sea, at its northern end, is only thirteen feet deep, but at the southern end it is 1,300 feet.

In spite of the closest espionage, the diamond mining companies of South Africa lose, it is said, £200,000 a year

I had the rheumatism so badly that I could not get my hand to my head. tried the doctor's medicine without the least benefit. At last I thought of Chamberlain's Pain Balm; the first bottle reeure.-W. J. HOLLAND, Holland, Chamberlain's Pain Balmuis equally December 22, with a cargo of las well as burns, cuts and bruises, For

Recent Development Engage the Att British

Little Official Inform Regarding Eng ations in

London, Jan. 1.played in manufactur far east is remarkab the statements can guess work. The Br foreign officers are a and the Gezman stre communications in the shows they do not kn are standing on. Fr dark, while the mikad Japanese diet in o should not be expres circumstances it is n curate information is ress on Saturday la

The known facts the statements cable ain is carefully water biding her time, and fail to act promptly the proper moment. It was pointed ou that in well informe in the newspapers in was at least prema members of the gov dently sincere in di alarm. This view of tically reiterated by on Friday, which asse even reason to belie would adhere to their Port Arthur at the e that therefore there

for complaint on the The Daily Graphic that the British gove gard the occupation Germans as calling British interests w Both the foreign offic according to the Da on this point. Evidently apart fr the Chinese loan,

is more interesting the present momen of Port Arthur and pally because the M sees in the attempt t Brown, the British Korean customs, a to overturn Sir Robe director of the Chi time customs, which nipped in the bud. The cabinet's existe if it permitted Russis ese foreign office into ish head of the Chin It is not known y ish government wil rangements arrived cable dispatch from Macleavy Brown sian agent in Korean customs tog The British min somewhat distrustfu Great Britain, whi Chemulpo, the port give moral support remain there for the At present there commercial circles the efforts of Russia loan on the onerou the Pekin corresp who said the Chi

fused to place the revenues), under f curity for the loan r kong and Shangha that unless the without this condi forthwith he made t teed four per cent taels, to be issued a ity for this loan w which would remai ministration and Ch give Russia the n roads and lines nor open a port as term railway and would should succeed Sir rector of the Chin

The interest is strenuous endeavor China to prevent R the loan and the seems go with that the British recede from its pre antee China financ offered concessions that Great Britain torial aggrandizen commercial.

A diplomat, talk desire of Germany standing with Great eastern question exp might be due to C tion with her allie Italian army has be feats in Erytherea the constitutional g has made the effiin case of war-in "In the meanwh tinued, "Russia ar and Emperor Wil cure new friends. the probability of tween Great Britan William is determ on their side. H port already hypo thereby proclaimi and friendship wi is by no means cl ests are seriously sent moment and afford to await th the normal conditie

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upon a min in the place of a jaw which

had been shot off two years before.

Two years ago this month Thomas Cayzer, of Ainsworth, through the accidental discharge of a gun, had his jaw all but completely shot off. The first physican that he went to proature and extent of the injury, with this consoling thought Cayzen came to Nelson on the evening of accident. He consulted Dr. La Ban who trimmed up the wound and fasten ed it together with hare-lip needles Cayzer was left in this shape until the dead parts of the remaining piece of jaw bone should come away from the live bone, and the last piece of dead bone did not come away until this summer. This left him in fairly good condition, save that there was no form t the lower patr of the face, and that be ing unable to wear falset eeth he could not chew any food. His stomach also

commenced to give out. Dr. La Ban then sugested to him that he have a plate made to take the place of the lost jaw, after which false teeth could be fitted into his mouth. It was explained to him that the operation would be an experiment in that it had never been tried before, but Cayzen cheerfully agreed to accept all risk. A jaw composed of an alloy of gold and silver was fashioned by W. M. Sprott. a local jeweler, for the purpose of se curing an outline of the face, and all was in readiness when Cayzer presented himself for the operation on Wednes day. The patient was put under chloroform und the lower part of the face was opened up. The artificial jaw was then bolted to the angle of the jaw bone on one side of the face and to the very smal piece of bone on the other side. The patient came through the operation well, and the result of will be watched with interest by medical profession. Drs. La Bau Forin were assisted in the operation by Dr. Hartin, of Kaslo, who was visiting Dr. La Bau, and Dr. W. J. Quinlan, of

FACTS IN A NUTSHELL

Snake's liver is said to taste very like good ptarmigan.

The first paper mill ever built in England was erected at Dartford in 1588. There are nearly five thousand miles of navigable waters in the United King-

Between the ticks of a watch a ray of light could move eight times around the

The Dead sea, at its northern end, is only thirteen feet deep, but at the south ern end it is 1,300 feet.

In spite of the closest espionage, the diamond mining companies of South Africa lose, it is said, £200,000 a year by theft.

I had the rheumatism so badly-that

ould not get my hand to my head.

tried the doctor's medicine without the least benefit. At last I thought of Chamberlain's Pain Balm: the first bottle re lieved all of the pain, and one-half of the second bottle effected a complete cure.-W. J. HOLLAND, Holland, Va. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is equally good for sprains, swellings and lameness of as well as burns, cuts and bruises. For av- sale at Langley & Henderson Bros. drug store, Wholesale Agents, Victoria and ale Vancouver.

THE CHINA

Recent Developments in the Far East continued depreciation in land. Engage the Attention of the British Public.

Little Official Information Obtainable Regarding England's Operations in China.

London, Jan. 1.—The ingenuity dis- purchases and is due to his gift of £25, played in manufacturing news from the far east is remarkable. Five-sixths of the statements can be safely labelled guess work. The British and Russian foreign officers are as dumb as oysters and the Gezman stream of conflicting communications in the semi-official press shows they do not know what foot they are standing on. France is apparently dark, while the mikado has dissolved the Japanese diet in order that opinious should not be expressed. Under these circumstances it is not strange that accurate information is difficult to secure. The known facts wholly corroborate the statements cabled to the Associated Press on Saturday last that Great Britain is carefully watching the situation, biding her time, and will certainly not fail to act promptly and vigorously at

the proper moment. It was pointed out in that dispatch that in well informed circles the scare in the newspapers in regard to the east was at least premature and that the members of the government were evidently sincere in disclaiming the least alarm. This view of the case was practically reiterated by the Daily Graphic on Friday, which asserted that there was even reason to believe the Russians would adhere to their pledge to evacuate Port Arthur at the end of the winter and that therefore there were no grounds

for complaint on the part of Great Bri-The Daily Graphic further pointed out that the British government did not regard the occupation of KiaoChau by the Germans as calling for action, because British interests were not threatened. Both the foreign office and the admiralty according to the Daily Graphic agreed

on this point. Evidently apart from the question of the Chinese loan, the Korean question more interesting for Great Britain at | where they will be joined by the the present moment than the questions of Port Arthur and Kiao Chau, principally because the Marquis of Salisbury sees in the attempt to oust J. MacLeavy Brown, the British superintendent of Korean customs, a more serious scheme to overturn Sir Robert Hart, the British director of the Chinese imperial maritime customs, which has apparently been nipped in the bud.

The cabinet's existence would be short if it permitted Russia to course the Chinese foreign office into dismissing the British head of the Chinese customs.

It is not known yet whether the British government will approve of the arrangements arrived at, according to a cable dispatch from Pekin, by which Mr. Macleavy Brown and M. Tlexeiff, the Russian agent in Korea, will work the orean customs together.

The British minister appears to somewhat distrustful so the warships of Great Britain, which are at present at Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, in order to give moral support to Mr. Brown, will remain there for the present.

At present there is keen interest in commercial circles over the outcome of the efforts of Russia to secure a Chinese loan on the onerous terms admitted by the Pekin correspondent of the Times, who said the Chinese government refused to place the likin (the government revenues), under foreign control as security for the loan proposed by the Hongkong and Shanghai bank and asserted that unless the loan was procurable latter point and Fort Selkirk. It is the without this condition, a demand will forthwith be made for a Russian guaranteed four per cent. loan of 100,000,000 taels, to be issued at 93 net. The security for this loan would be the land tax, which world remain under Chinese administration and China in return would give Russia the monopoly of the railroads and lines north of the great wall. open a port as terminus for the Siberian railway and would agree that a Russian should succeed Sir Robert Hart as director of the Chinese imperial maritime

The interest is lacreased by the equally strenuous endeavors of the British in China to prevent Russia from obtaining the loan and the rich concessions which seems go with it. It is improbable that the British government will not recede from its previous refusal to guarantee China financial support although offered concessions apparently showing that Great Britain's policy is not terriorial aggrandizement, but distinctly

A diplomat, talking over the alleged desire of Germany to arrive at an understanding with Great Britain on the far eastern question explains that the change night be due to Germany's dissatisfac ion with her allies. Her faith in the Italian army has been shaken by the defeats in Erytherea and the collapse of he constitutional government of Austria as made the efficiency of that empire

n case of war in doubt. "In the meanwhile," the diplomat continued. "Russia and France are allied. and Emperor William is anxious to secure new friends. Therefore, foreseeing the probability of an understanding beween Great Britain and Jaran, Emperor William is determined to array himself on their side. Hence his seizure of a port already hypothecated to Russia. hereby proclaiming rivalry with Russia and friendship with Great Britain. It by no means clear that British interests are seriously threatened at the present moment and she can probably well afford to await the spring when, unless the normal conditions are resumed. Great Britain will undoubtedly take the steps

ecessary to protect her interests and reestablish the balance of power." The Spectator publishes an interesting article on Japan's policy in which the writer regards the Marquis Ito's freturn power and Japan's offer to assist the ficers at Pekin in drilling the Chinese army and her proposal to consent to a ostponement of the payment of the war ndemnity as possibly foreshadowing a

China-Japan alliance. The financial barometer does not show

any trepidation, consols even improving. There is not the slightest sign of the selling which always marks real im-VIEWS OF THE provement in the political horizon and DAWSON MINERS here are signs of reaction in the long-

The improvement is attributed partly

provision merchant, whose knightage

establishes the fact that knightages are

000 to the Princess of Wales' jubiled

fund for the outcast poor of London.

eve sent Mr. Lipton a magnificent dia-

dral were the centre of attraction. About

mondes, etc., mostly in a drunken con-

dition. There was a scene of the wildest

reaped a rich harvest from the crushes.

The police were unable to cope with the

Arrangements Completed for the Send-

ing of the American Relief Ex-

Been Provided by Canada-Story

from Washington.

Washington, Oec. 30 .- The arrange-

half of Canada, and the war depart

ment, contemplates that the Yukon min-

and the two forces will then proceed

to the points where the relief is to be

Skagway, however, is still open. The

Canadian officials concede much latitude

to the American authorities in the ac-

tual distribution, recognizing the fact

that the expedition is fitted out on this

of its work will be done on the Canadian

side of the border, no duties will be

Sifton left for Ottawa this afternoon

Mr. Sifton says that the only practi-

cable route to Dawson City is by the

lake route, commencing at Skagway or

86 policeman in the territory, and ex-

supplies now stored at Skagway for

adian authorities have a post at Lake

which point 20 men are stationed. There

and two posts intervening between the

intention of the Canadian government

to have a detachment of 250 men in the

detachment will be ready to leave Skag-

way on the 15 proximo, but the minister

has kindly consented to hold them so

that they may accompany the expedition

of the war department, which will leave

The Canadian government has kindly

consented to grant an escort to the Am-

erican expedition provided that a co-op-

eration cannot be consummated. The

duty on all supplies sent under military

control will be waived by the Canadian

The minister was over the pass in Oc-

tober last. He stated that the Can-

adian government would be very glad

to grant the United States expedition

the use of their posts on the route and

grant all other facilities to the move-

ment of the expedition over their ter-

A STEAMSHIP'S PERIL.

An Ocean Liner Nearly Founders in

Terrific Hurricane in Mid-Ocean.

Queenstown, Jan. 3. - The British

Dunkirk December 22, for Boston, has

put back to this port. The commander

reports that on December 29th, when

about 600 miles west of Fastnet, the

Azamor encountered a terrific hurricane

which placed her in great peril. The

steamer's decks were swept by seas, life-

hatches broken and water entered the

A WELCOME REMITTANCE.

Young Englishman in Portland Succeeds

Portland, Ore., Jan. 3.-Clarence Dan-

who has been leading a rand-to-mouth

existence in Portland since August, has

received a cablegram announcing the

death of his uncle, Sir Richard Danvers,

of Danvers Court, Lincolnshire, Eng-

land, and informing him that he had suc-

been abandoned by the owners, and Col-

sell her, together with all appurtenances,

at public auction within a few days,

ceeded to the estate and title.

to a Big Fortune.

holds, caused the cargo to suffer.

ooats smashed, steering gear disabled,

Skagway on or before February 1.

government.

charged on the stores carried by the ex-

side, and although a considerable part

pedition to the Yukon.

ROARING FARCE

FIRST ACT IN A

mond scarf pin.

to the rise in the price of wheat and Text of the Resolutions Passed Propartly to the cheapness of money. Capitalists are glad even of the beggarly intesting Against Enforcement of terest yielded by land investments. Mining Regulations. The New Year bonor list is decidedly partisan. It attracts little interest from

the public outside of the knighting of Mr. Thomas J. Lipton, the millionaire Conditions Prevalent in the Great Yukon Gold Fields-Practical Suggestions Offered.

Dawson City, Northwest Territory, The Princess of Wales on Christmas November 25, via Seattle, December 28.-The miners here have commissioned three The annual wild scene of debauchery men to go immediately to Ottawa and present a petition to the Canadian auwelcomed the New Year in London. As thorities reciting the reasons why the usual, the precincts of St. Paul's cathenew mining laws are unjustly severe. The petition as finally adopted is the re-25,000 people assembled there. Those sult of several conferences of committees were west end dudes, demiomposed of the most intelligent citizens and aliens of the Klondike, and the three delegates named in it are the persons orgie and licentiousness and the thieves lected by a committee of ten.

The delegation is representative of the three classes of the population—French-Canadian, English-Canadian and alien. Mr. Landerville represents the French-Canadian element, Dr. Willis the English-Canadian element, and the third de-legate the aliens. Mr. Landerville is a nember of one of the first families of Canada, a gentleman of liberal education and an expert miner; Dr. Willis is a surgeon in the Northwest Mounted Police, and is heavily interested in the mines hereabouts. Dr. Willis will resign his commission in order to the better attend to the work of representing the

The three delegates expect to start for the capital within the next ten days. Mounted Police Escort Said to Have | They are now engaged in gathering testimony for submission to the Dominion au-

The petition is as follows: Dawson City, N.W.T., November 25, 1897.

To His Excellency, the Governor-Genment effected between Mr. Sifton, on beeral-in-Council: Whereas the government has so mended the mining regulations governers' relief expedition shall be executed ing the placers of the Yukon district of jointly by the United States and a body the Northwest Territories that a heavy of the Mounted Police of Canada, which royalty is imposed, based on the gross constitutes the miltary force in the Yu-Toutput of the gold fields, and that "creek" kon. The United States force will pro- and "river" claims are limited in length cecd with the relief stores to Skagway, to 100 feet each, rather than 500 feet as hitherto, and that every alternate Mounted Police, about forty in number, claim is reserved from location;

Now, therefore, we the undersigned miners of the Yukon district, do respect distributed. 'The determination as to fully petition as follows: Believing that the government has been misinformed as to the Yukon placers and

having profound faith in the justice of the representatives of the crown and the people, we represent as true these pro positions:

First-Grossly exaggerated reports have been published through the newspapers of this Dominion and the United States concerning the wealth of the Klondike and other Indian divisions of the Mr. Sifton also had a conference with Yukon district. Men of this district who Secretary Gage. It was the mutual feelhave gone hence to the centres of populaing that an improvement of the system tion in this country and the United States could be made, and negotiations are in progress which are hoped to effect changes advantageous to both sides. Mr. outly misleading. The impression has been given, apparently, that enormously rich claims are the rule, and that gold may be mined with profit, even now, White Pass ,or, as commonly called, the almost anywhere in the region about the village of Dawson. That impression is

Lynn Canal. He said that Canada has not justified. Second-Of the 3,000 claims thus far remarkably rich. The others are either transportation over the pass. The Can- moderately rich, ruling conditions considered, or practically unknown quanti-Bernett and another at Lake Tagish, at ties-most of them the latter. The indications are favorable for fair profits from is another post at White Horse rapids a considerable percentage of these others no certainty that a substantial number of the claims would be profitable if heavily taxed. Indeed, it is probable that many of them would not be worth country within the next 30 days. This working at all.

Third-The wage rates are high and supplies are costly. Ordinary unskilled abor commands \$1 to \$1.50 an hour; flour costs \$12 to \$25 a hundred weight; pacon costs 50 cents to \$1.50 a pound: fresh beef costs 80 cents to \$1.50 a pound; good grade blankets cost \$25 in that we may have overlooked some appear and other supplies are proportion points as to which exact information intely expensive. It is difficulty, and at should be given, and in that we are so isolated from Ottawa that we cannot as and along the Yukon famine conditions a body speedily communicate with your threaten every winter, and shortage is excellency, we send as the bearers of the rule. These conditions are, of course, this petition and as our spokesmen and temporary; but so great are the difficulties with which men are beset who cope Messrs, Maxim Landreville,, Edward J with this desolate region that it is un reasonable to expect any substantial modifications as to wages or supplies in the claim holders have gone far towards nany of the mines in this district, even in the valleys of the Bonanza and its at present, and many that have been vell prospected are not rich enough to justify the claim holders to employ miners to assist in working them. In many eamer Azamor, Capt. Petersen, from

dium of confiscation. Reasons For Delay in the Mining. Fourth-Mining is seriously hindered and its costliness materially increased by severe climatic conditions. From very near the earth's surface to the greatest depth yet reached, everything is frozen throughout the year, the temperature from early October to June ranging between the freezing point and seventy degrees below zero. During this cold season drift mining is carried on, and it is necessary to thaw the frozen ground by means of banked fires before the pick and shovel can be used; and before vers Davenport, a young Englishman sluicing can be done in the spring the gravel mined in the winter must be thawed by the sun's heat. From June to October, when open pits may be worked, the sun must be given time to thaw exposed gravel, and frequently fires must be brought to bear to unfetter ice-bound

cases, accordingly, a royalty-of 10 to 20

per cent. of the output would be a me-

Fifth-There are no roads in this dis-The wrecked lumber schooner Vesta, lost some time ago near Carmanah, has trict, nor are there, so far as we know, any steps in progress to establish means of transport. Never were men more ector Milne, as receiver of wrecks, will handicapped in moving to and from mines than are we of the Yukon. During the cold secson we are obliged to pay 10 to anchors, hawsers, chains, rigging, etc., 15 cents a pound for transporting sup-

the warm season, 30 cents. For longer distances the charge is even greater, pro-

Sixth-This is a land of tremendous solitude and marvellous wilderness. It appears to be a land of immense promse for the prospector, but the appearance may be deceptive. There is practically nothing known of it beyond a radius of fifty miles from Dawson, and not much beyond a radius of twenty miles. It is outside the range of language to picture the trials that encompass the explorer who goes forth with pick, shovel and gold pan to search for gold. Only strong men are equal to the task, and only men of great courage and perseverance can press far. If the government place a heavy hand on the prospec tors, already almost frenzied with toil and privation, prospecting in this district will be abandoned by the majority, and prospectors will turn towards other gold fields. This is not a threat: it is a condition. Disheartened by the regulations complained of many who are here are already planning to leave Canadian territory.

Objections to Creek and River Claims. Seventh-To limit "creek" and "river" claims to 100 feet in length is to discourage prospecting, and to reserve every alternate claim from location must have investment of capital for development of the mineral resources of the district,

and this because:

"(A) The pay streak is so narrow on some claims in which we have familiarity, so deeply buried under frozen peat in nearly all, and so broken in most, that the average hundred-foot claim would not justify the expenditure of energy and money required to gain and work it under the conditions peculiar to this latitude and these times of costly food, high wage rates and absence of machinery, even were the government to desist as to heavy royalty.

"(B) The fall of the water wherewith sluicing must be done is so slight that it is not adequate for the proper working of a claim 500 feet in length, and it is not uncommon for a claim holder to be obliged to obtain from his neighbor concessions as to water rights. Consindering the cemented state of the pay dirt it is a contradiction of elementary principles of mining to limit claims to

100 feet. "(C) Should the government fail to co operate with the claim holder the latter, having only 100 feet, and that between government claims, would be an affliction in that miner-like provision could not be made for the most profitable working of the central claim. For example, dams could not be made effective withat trespassing on the government claims by the backing of water, nor could sufficient lengths of sluice boxes be laid. Miners, moreover, could not co-operate for the joint working of consecutive

claims, as at present.
"(D) Should the government, on the other hand, sell at auction the claims bounding the claim located it might well that, a miner whose prospecting had given market value to these adjoining claims would be crowded by capital; for, whereas, with every claim open to entry at nominal charge the successful prospector hasoan equal chance of avoiding the dangers than hang about favoritism to c. pital of r human affairs are so con-structed that despite the will of the gov-eroment, capital must have an advantage over the average prospector in any on petition for the purchase or leases where the government designs to make the sales yield substantial revenue."

Fair Laws Will Spur Them Onward. Now, finally, we came into this wilderess, led on by fair laws and promising streams, valleys and mountains of thes pects to have 50 more at Skagway on or recorded in this district not more than far-reaching territories, and we have before January 4. They have 20 tons of two score have been demonstrated to be made for ourselves the huts we dwell in, the trails we traverse, and the rude implements wherewith we toil. Shall the government reach out unkindly and vary n essence the laws that cheered us hither; take from us an unreasonable portion of that for which we have sufferif no royalty be imposed. But there is ed. and impose on the men who are toiling as prospectors in a land of eternal ice, conditions ungenerous and perhaps prohibitive?

We have endeavored to the best of our ability to set before your excellency the conditions surrounding us and to disnel the false impression that appears to prevail in Canada as to the universal ichness of this district-an impression founded on the success of a few without regard to the failure of the many. But points as to which exact information should be given, and in that we are so representatives, three of our members

Livernash and A. E. Willis. Wherefore, your petitioners humbly gray that until the difficulties, which unavoidable at present, have been leaving the proved stream valleys a mass | modified, no artificial burdens be added to of worthless tailings. In consequence of the heavy load we Yukon miners are the costliness of labor and supplies not bearing, and that your excellency sent into this district a commission of into report fully on the quiry tributaries, vield much beyond expenses of the Yukon gold fields and that pending such report, your excellency restore the regulations displaced by those of which we have ventured to complain; and that the three bearers of this petition be given an oportunity of making bemselves serviceable to your excellency n the giving of information possessed by them with reference to the placers of this district. Your petitioners, as in duty bound, will

ever pray. TENNYSON AND WORDSWORTH

Boston Transcript: A story of Tennyson and Wordsworth in the new Tenny son biography is contributed by Anthony de Vere. Tennyson complained to De Vere, after a walk with Wordsworth, that the old poet showed uninterest when Tennyson was trying to stimulate some "latent ardors," told Wordsworth of a tropical island where the trees when they first come into bloom, are a vivid scarlet, every one of them, one flush all over the island, the color of blood. "I could not influence his imagination in the least," concluded Tennyson A correspondent of the academy suggests that perhaps Wordsworth thought there "no need to glow twice" over the color effect, as forty years before he had written in his own beautiful, poem 'Ruth," this stanza:

"He told of the magnolla spread High as a cloud, high over head! The cypress and her spire; Of flowers that with one scarlet gleam a hundred leagues, and seem.
To set the hills on dre."

HUNG CHANG INTERVIEWED

China's Grand Old Man Throws Some Light on the Grab-game in the Orient.

He Warmly Denounces Germany for Her Action in Seizing Kiao Chau Bay.

New York, Jan. 3.-The Herald this morning publishes the following cable dispatch:

Pekin, Jan. 1 .- According to instructions received from the Herald, I requested an interview with Li Hung Chang, informing him that the New columns for any statement China desired to make to the Western world in respect to the actual crisis in the East. The great statesman replied that China a similar effect and also discourage the was anxious that Western people should understand thoroughly matters as they were. His Excellency's views are given herewith in the following interview, which has approved:

"The forcible occupation of Kiao Chau by Germany is in direct violation of the existing treaties and international law.

"The pretext made for this act of war was the murder of two missionaries by robbers in the interior of the phrovince of Shan Tung. The Chinese government offered immediate and full redress for this outrage, the punishment of the criminals, dismissal of local officials and large compensation for all

"Anxious to avoid hostile acts, Chinese troops were withdrawn from Kiao Chau when the Germans landed, and in spite of the strong public feeling prevailing throughout the country for the defence of Chinese territory against aggression, my government has not sent reinforcements to Kiao Chau.

"Outlaws exist in China, as in all ountries. Neither treaties, law nor religion can possibly entirely suppress crime anywhere in the world. Though we condemn and purish criminals, there are places in every country where lawlessness abounds, and to such places in Shan Tung the German missionaries determined to go knowing the inhabitants themselves were often victims of these bandits.

"Unfortunately, China has not yet re covered from the effects of the late war, and our country requires a period of peace to carry out the work of reform lately begun.

"Of late years, from instruction and observation, the Chinese have come to regard the countries in the Western world as models, and even greater in justice than in arms.

"Is it just to repress while we are tinue? Should China be distressed by having spies invade and territory invad-send fifty Mounted Policemen along wi ed because of occurrences which west ern countries would deal with by law and not war-an unexpected incident deplored by my government and follow-

ed by full redress? "Our desire is to preserve our territory intact and steadily improve it as Wbyte, of British Columbia, and Irvine, a field open to all countries equally for the development of commerce.

Hongkong, Jan. 3.—The British warship Powerful has arrived here. The Powerful is a first class cruiser of over 14,000 tons displacement and 25,000 indicated horse power.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 3.—The Novosti publishes an article strongly urging a Russo-Japanese alliance as the best means of guaranteeing mutual interests and the maintenance of the political equilibrium. It is understood that this view is favored in Russian official circles. Manchester, Eng., Jan. 3.-The Man-

chester Guradian to-day says: "The government has categorically stated that Great Britain will refuse to recognize any special rights granted any Chinese port to any particular power. Any port open to one power must be open to all or open to none. Russia have been granted the right to winter ships at Port Arthur; Great Britain will enforce her rights to the same privilege and her ships will winter there, whether China concedes or not.'

Continuing the Manchester Guardian

"If Germany obtains a naval station at Kaio Chau Great Britain insists upon having a lease of ground for a naval station at the same port and she will support every other power making the same claim. The contention of the gov ernment is that the most favored nation clause in the British and all other treaties with China forbids any special concossion of the nature anticipated by Germany at Kaio Chau and prevents nations from acquiring special benefits in which the other no do share.'

"The government has also declare I that the same principle applies to such transactions as railway and mine monopolies Taking the stand on the treaties, Great Britain refuses to acknowledge such concessions, and will insist on similar rail way and mine rights and use force to secure or defend them when it may be necessary.

Toronto, Jan. 3.-The following is a pecial cable to the Evening Telegram, dated London, January 3rd: "Though it is officially denied that the aval reserve is being quietly called out, iquiries are being made respecting the tention of Canada to establish immediately recruiting stations.'

SONYER WAS THE ASSAILANT.

The Indian Arrested Some Days Ago Has Confessed to Having Cut Jones' Throat.

The solution has come at last to the ystery in connection with the assault Hall's Crossing. "The assailant has been of her lecture on "A White Life for found, and while behind the bars at Dun- Two," which was delivered in the Concans be confessed. His story, as told gregational church. Physicians were December 16th he went to Jones' store she recovered sufficiently to be removed to purchase some crackers. He bought to the home of her cousin, Willard Rob ten cents' worth and tendered 50 cents inson.

in payment. Jones gave him only 25 cents back, and a dispute began over this. During the argument Sonyer, the Indian, says Jones rushed at him with an axe. He took it away from the storekeeper, and after knocking him down with it, began to saw his victim's throat, making several cuts, which, however, were not dangerous ones. He then dragged Jones by the heels into the kitchen and leaving him there went through the till, taking all the money there, about \$100. The latter part of the statement is borne out by the fact that Sonver. who was married on Christmas Day. purchased clothes for himself and bride to that value

It was to this fact that he partially owes his arrest, for the officers who were working on this case, Constable Maitland-Dougall and Officers Palmer and Murray had been watching Sonyer for some time, having heard that he had been in the neighborhood at the time. When his extravagance, together with the fact that prior to that time he was in poverty, was taken into consideration. he was arrested. Other evidence was afterwards found connecting him with York Herald offered the publicity of its the assault, and when confronted with it,

he promptly confessed. The celerity with which Officers Maitland-Dougall, Murray and Palmer have traced the crime to the perpetrator is commendable. When they began their work they had not the slightest clue to the assailant; all they could learn was that the wounded storekeeper had crawled to the house of a neighbor and said he had been knocked down by some on from behind, his throat cut and the till robbed. He had not seen the man, nor could be give the police the slightest ssistance.

Sonver the self-confessed assailant is young Indian, belonging to the Quamichan reservation.

A FREE PASS TO CANADIAN GOODS

No Longer Necessary to Pay Customs Officers to Accompany Outfits Through Alaska.

Hon. Clifford Sifton Makes Satisfactory Arrangements With the U. S. Government.

Ottawa, Jan. 3.-Hon. Mr. Sifton has returned from Washington. The minister of the interior is well pleased with the reception he got from members of the United States government and is also satisfied with the result of his visit. A! satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at in regard to goods entering the Yukon at Dyea and Skagway. Bonding privileges have been conceded to Canada. Goods entering at Dyea and Skagway will be sent over the passes on certificates. Duties will be paid on American struggling to emerge from the restraints goods on reaching Canadian territory.
of our ancient civilization, while improvement and progress steadily con- officers to accompany Canadian goods.

Hon. Mr. Sifton has also arranged to the United States relief expedition whenever it it ready. It is expected the expedition will leave early in February. Wardens of the penitentiaries of the

Dominion are meeting here to-day.

of Manitoba, are among them. The Rose Publishing Company, Tororto, is printing a book on the Klondike which is being revised by Wm. Ogilvie. The department of the interior is going to receive tenethousand copies free of charge from the company and

the balance will be sold to the public at 50 cents a copy. In the present condition of the printing bureau it would be impossible to get the book out here. It will be published in three or four different larguages. The appointments of Mr. P.AE. Irving.

of Victoria,, as a judge of the supreme court, and Messrs. J. A. Barron, of Linde say, Ont., and D. B. McTavish, of Ottawa, as county court judges are gazet-Superintendent Constantine, at Dawson, writes the department here under

date of November 10th as follows: "There are provisions on hand to last to June 1st on short rations. Hard times will commence on April 1st. There are now 3,500 people at Dawson."

Lieptenant-Governor Mackintosh, of the Northwest Territories, has been granted leave of absence and Judge Richardson has been appointed administrator until such time as the new Lieutenant-Governor is appointed.

NEARING THE GALLOWS.

The Monster of the Belfry Has but Few Days to Live.

San Francisco, Jan. 3 .- Theodore Durrant's attorney again seeks to obtain aid in the federal courts, and asks Judge Morrow for a writ of habeas corpus. While the legal contest is being conducted another appeal to Governor Budd will be perfected in the hope that he will be induced to grant Durrant a reprieve until all the legal points at issue be fully

determined." etb In case all efforts to save Durrant fail. which is expected, his father will be at the foot of the gallows to hear his son's last words and witness his death. Mrs. Durrant will be with her son until half an hour before the end.

FRANCES WILLARD ILL.

Has a Fainting Fit at the Close of a Lecture.

Janesville, Wis., Jan. 3.-Frances E. Willard, president of the National W. Thomas Jones, the storekeeper at C. T. U., fainted last night at the close Chinook to Mr. Murray, is that on summoned, but it was sometime before

THE LOST LEGION. (By Rudyard Kipling.) There's a legend that never was listed,
That carries no colors or crest,
But, split in a thousand detachments,
Is breaking the road for 'he rest.
Our fathers, they left us their blessing—
They taught us, and groomed us, and
crammed;
But we've shaken the Clubs and the Messes
The go and find out and be damned
(Dear boys!)
To go and get shot and be damned.

So some of us chivy the slaver,
And some of cherish the black,
And come of us hunt on the Oil Coast,
And some on—the Wallaby track:
And some of us drift to Sarawak,
And some of drift up The Fly,
And some share our tucker with tigers,
And some with the gentle Masai,
(Dear boys!),
Take tea with the giddy Masai.

We've painted The Islands vermillion, We've pearled on half shares in the Bay, We've shouted on seven-ounce nuggets, We've starved on a Seedeeboy's pay; We've laughed at the world as we found it—
is women and cities and men—
From Sayyid Burgash in a tantrum
To the smoke-reddened eyes of loben,
(Dear boy's!),
We've a little account with Loben.

The ends o' the Earth were our portion, The ends o' the Earth were our portion,
The ocean at large was our share,
There was never a skirmish to windward
But the Leaderless Leader was there:
Yes, somehow and somewhere and always
We were first when the trouble began,
From a lottery-row in Manlia,
To an I.D.B. race on the Pan
(Dear boys!),
With the Mounted Police on the Pan.

We preach in advance of the Army, We skirmish ahead of the Church, With never a gunboat to help us When we're scuppered and left in the But we know as the cartridges finish,
And we're filed on our last little shelves,
That the Legion that never was 'listed
Will send us as good as ourselves

(Cood growth)

Five hundred as good as ourselves. Then a health (we must drink it in whispers),
To our wholly unauthorized horde—
To the line of our dusty foreloopers,
The Gentlemen Rovers abroad—
Yes, a health to ourselves ere we scatter,
For the steamer won't wait for the train,
And the Legion that never was 'listed
Goes back into quarters again!

"Regards! Goes back under canvas again. Hurrah! The swag and the billy again.
Here's how! The trail and the pack horse againgsalute

********* The Romance of a Mine.

•••••••••••

The trek and the lager again.

Silver Islet, Ontario, is a mere speck on the chart of Lake Superior. As it rose from the water when its richness was first discovered, it was not unlike the crewn of a human skull in outline, nor so very much larger. It was forty feet board, seventy feet long and rose at its crest four feet above the calm sea. Exposed to the fury of Lake Superior's wildest storms for a sweep of 200 miles, it was kept clean of everything but solid rock, with every wave driving over it, and for months in the year it scarcely saw a day when the surges did not beat around its rocky base and wash its crest. It had no vegetation save what might spring up in a few weeks of the summer

Yet on this island was for fifteen years

famous mines. Hundreds of men were employed there winter and summer. One been made to cover two acres, and inyear's production of fine silver reached a million dollars. Finally, as the result of mergel by the waves, it was covered of the skipper of a coal ship, the mine | machinery. and works were closed down. The great een put into a mine in America, are gale; the immense mill, with its famous direction but the north. equipment of vanners and batteries, is stretched for a mile along the main shore the entire works were washed away. history, is dead, though it is only 25 years since the mine was at its prime. breakwater, to lift out the millions of tons of water in the old workings, and

the mine was eclipsed.

Silver Islet is an unnamed dot forming a one-nine-thousandth part of a location granted by the crown to the Montreal Mining Company about the year 1869. When surveying the 12,000 acres comprised in the grant the employees of the all around the shafts, making a solid company had occasion to plant stakes on the little wave-swept rock. They noticed a mineral vein in which occurred galena. This vein ran clear across the islet and was twenty feet wide, and in it could be seen galena almost pure, in little cubes, distributed thickly over the surface. Metallic silver, the pure shot was sufficient to dislodge all the vein matter carrying silver that showed on calm days in boats some distance out on shore. Men could work in the shall before. The works were much damlow water but half an hour at a time aged. Rocks weighing many tons each on account of its coldness, it being like were hurled about the slet as if they a bath in liquid ice, but by prying with were completely demolished, but the 1,400 pounds of ore that sold in the work was resumed. might be opened and timber plank cribs raised high enough above the water to

the way, the cautious Britisher showed himself a very different man from his son of to-day, who scours the world for mines. Finally a syndicate, as we would Americans, and the mine bought for him. The term "chalking" up \$225,000, of which only \$50,000 was ever accounts is said, by the way, to called from the buyers, the mine itself paying the rest of the purchase price as well as dividends and development. Among the buyers were E. B. Word, of Detroit, and it was Silver Islet money that bought for his daughter a husband and a title of the Princess of Chimay, and it was the remnant of Silver Islet money that not long ago carried the princess with her Hungarian fiddling lover from the gay world of European capitals. Charles A. Trowbridge, Peleg Hall, Wm. H. Zabriskie and G. S. Coe, of New York, were also among the fortunate men, and A. H. Sibley and Wm. B. Frue, from Detroit and Houghton, were the remaining leaders of the enterprise. It was Mr. Frue who gave his name to an invention for saving stamp mill slimes that he introduced for the first time in the great mill at Silver Islet, and which is now found in almost every stamp mill in the world under the name of the "Frue vanner." It is an invention that has added millions to the world's stock of gold, and without it

most of the mines now at work would never be able to continue in operation. In September, 1870, Capt. Frue began work on a great crib and bulkhead to keep off the water, and in 90 days it was finished and mining began. Two or three days later came a storm that washed away part of the structure, and in March came another that swept out to sea half of it and filled the mine with vater and ice. Ten thousand tons of rock were washed away, timbers a foot cube were broken like pipestems, and the

At this time the richness of the mine was attracting general attention, and but for the fortuitous circumstance of a change in the government the islet and ali it contained would have become the absolute property of a claim jumper, who had secured an act of council giving him certain islands contained in the limits of the grant, including the mine, and who was about to take possession when the new government came in and reversed the ruling of its prede-

heavy fastenings torn away.

No reports were made by the directors of the mine for two years, but in the fall of 1872 they showed that they had received from the mine \$950,000 and had paid \$270,000 in dividends, while the construction of works to keep out the water had cost them nearly \$200,000. They added that the mine without ques-tion was the most remarkable silver mine in the world. In the two years they had transformed a wilderness nito a thriving and industrious settlement of several thousand souls; they had built a church, school houses, stores, a custom house, a post office and substantial dwellings for over 500 miners; they made it the best harbor of refuge for over 400 miles; had a system of lighthouses and range lights, extensive wharves protected by massive breakwaters and a sectonial dry dock for repairing vessels, the only one west of one of the world's greatest and most Detroit, 500 miles away. The islet, not a seventh of an acre in extent, had stead of a danger of being daily submischance and the drunken carouse by heavy buildings filled with costly

Now up to that time, and quite possiengines, the largest that at that time had bly not since, had any operations so costly and extensvie ever been carried idle and rusting; the shafts, drifts and on for the purpose of winning ore, and slopes filled with water; the workshops, never have the forces of nature been so ouildings and the tremendous breakwater | tremendous and hard to overcome as on that once seemed able to defy the most this speck out in the free sweep of Lake terrible storm that might drive against | Superior, open for from 200 to 250 miles it, are fast going to pieces with every for every wind that blew from any

In the winter of 1871 and '72, storms in ruins, and the village that once swept the inlet time after time. Nearly has for its sole occupant a lonely care- More than 15.00 tons of rock and in one taker, whose nearest neighbor is at Port storm 600,000 feet of timber were bro-Arthur, 25 miles away, on the Canadian ken and driven off. The shallow workshore. The story of this great property | ings were filled with water, the islet and is not only interesting, but it points a all the ruins left on it were covered with moral to the miner's ambitions to quick- ice and the supply of timber for fuel ly earn dividends. Dry and musty docu- and crib work was almost gone. What ments have been searched to fint it. outlook could have been more forbid-Sibley, Frue, Trowbridge, Ward and ding? But the struggle was continued every other man connected with its early with more zeal than before. Rewards offered for the discovery of a pinery brought to light a forest within reason-The papers in the New York office of able distance on the mainland, thirty company are scattered or destroyed. miles away, and the works were quickly But now it is proposed to renew operations there, to rebuild the mammoth gation the next spring, disaster again gation the nevt spring, disaster again works, to bar out the sea by another overtook the mine, and it seemed as if the sea would regain all its lost ground and overwhelm the entire undertaking to search for the rich veins of silver that in complete ruin. Then cribbed and at Langley & Henderson Bros., wholewere beginning to show themselves when rock-filled breakwaters, bound with iron, sale agents, Victoria and Vancouver. were laid on the most exposed side, to the width at bottom of 75 feet, and though they were built up 20 feet above the water the seas would occasionally sweep clean over them. Stone and hydraulic cement were sunk as a casing and water tight wall many feet thick.

Despite the interruption of storms and delays from lack of supplies, the mine in the next year sent out over \$1,000,000 in silver. Soon its pay streaks began to fail, or, more probably the rich portion of the vein had been lost, for the product of the next two agent in disease. In order to personally article, was also to be seen. A single years was less than \$1,100,000. Then came a great inflow of water that the pumps at hand could not care for, and above the water, but the ore was traced a storm that made a breach in the centre of the massive main breakwater, and the nuggets of pure silver were seen | 75 feet thick and 20 feet above water to be more plentiful and larger than level, that tore out the labor of the years crowbars they dug out in a week or two water did not get into the shafts, and

eastern markets at a dollar a pound and | The cost of mining was but a tithe of excited the deepest curiosity among min- the expense of maintaining existence ing men. Eearly the next year men in the islet. Enormous breakwaters working in water from two to four feet and a cofferdam were needed to perdeep, and only on the calmest days, took | mit mining at all. The houses on the out in a few weeks \$7,000 of the same islet were not only behind walls of rock, rich ore. It became evident that a mine but they were lifted on great piers were built to protect the workmen and protect them in a measure should the a shaft begun. At a depth of a few outer works give way. Supplies and feet water drowned out the miners, explosives were carried in vast puanti-Winter came on and with long forks and ties, stored in a dozen different localities pickaxes the men raised from under the to prevent loss of all at one time. The ice nine tons of ore that sold for almost | company supervised the family life of

a dollar a pound. This ore was taken by its employes in so far as to distribute ! ten men working fourteen days. But to every householder in the fall supplies it was estimated that \$50,000 would be to last till spring. It furnished every required to protect the works from boarding house keeper with food at storms, and the company decided to sell wholesale prices, and did not permit out. English capital was ought, but any to charge over a certain price for nobody could be found in London who board. It found that it must regulate would take hold of the mine, for, it was the sale of liquor, and it erected what stated, they did not care to "embark in is probably the most unique bar-room distant mining enterprises." In this, by standing with their queer blackboard intact. On the wall of this bar is a wide blackboard marked of intact. blackboard marked off into 400 little numbered squares, and on each of these now call a company, was formed among a man's drinks were chalked up against drink accounts is said, by the way, to have originated at this mine, and in this way. Each man was allowed three drinks a day, and if extra well disposed an additional drink might be had. Like other supplies, the liquor was sold at its cost to the company.

The mine was sunk a quarter of s mile and drill operations continued still deeper, but the mineral seemed to grow more barren, and in 1883 there was a heavy deficit. Early in 1884, because of the non-arrival of a cargo of coal for the pumps, the mine was closed for the winter. An intemperate captain had the cargo and let his boat lie by. A few months before(the drills had penetrated muck rock of the old-time richness, and it looked as if the mine was about to resume its place as the richest on earth. The shut-down was called was found, that the mine must be abandaned. Since then Silver Islet has been little above the middle of the class." desolate. To-day there are hopes of a

In all the thousands of square miles deed, the search has been but in spots and generally without great knowledge of the situation. But it would be an instance without parallel in the mining history of the world if Silver Islet were | We quote again: to remain the only property to show great fortune in the wide region of country to which it belongs. Some day III health was the first obstacle he had there will be other mines as rich in the same formation.

A BANKER'S EXPERIENCE.

"I tried a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for a troublesome affection of the throat," writes Manager Thomas Dewon, of the Standard Bank, now of 14 Melbourne ave., Toronto. "It proved effective. I regard the remedy as simple, cheap and exceedingly good. It has hitherto been my habit to consult a physican in troubles of this nature. Hereafter, however, I intend to be my own family doctor."

SAVED BY A BOLD STROKE.

"It makes me tremble when I think of that he has one of the best wives now on guide. He did not do the easy thing in the footstool. No other man was ever so establishing himself successfully as a blessed, and yet it was just a scratch that minister; and when the time came to she did not become the light of some other man's household.

"I was one of half a dozen competitors in the field. The rivalry was fierce, though decorous, for this fair maid would have countenanced no unseemly scramb- his post and modify his views. The issue ble for her hand. I was handcapped by the fact that I was a grave and reverend senior at college and could only show the devoted quality of my affection at stolen tial or even desirable; naturally his peointervals. "The break came in this way: ple thought otherwise. He made no at-It was before the giving of slippers at her own pretty fingers she had worked a pair that were as handsome in design as they were expensive in material. Of did, and brought to an end his conneccourse, the first evening of my holiday vacation was spent with her, and she presented me with the gorgeous footgear. After duly admiring them and thanking her I put them on a convenient sofa and its best was coarse and discordant after proceeded to the more serious business

of the occasion. "To my everlasting shame and confusion I went away and left the slippers. She was always slow to wrath, but such an indifference to suggestive kindness was enough to stir the ire of any women, and she mentally marked me off the list sending the slippers to a crabbed old

"How did I get out of it? I had n sooner reached home than memory struck me like a blow. In the morning a reward of \$50 for those slippers appeared in three papers. After that I had the pole against all rivals. But it was a clos

There is no medicine in the world equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the cure of throat and lung diseases. This is a fact that has been proven in numberless cases. Here is a sample of thousands of letters received: "I have tried Chamberlain's Cough Remedy while suffering from a severe throat trouble, and found immediate and effective relief. I can unhesitatingly recommend it."-Edgar W. Whittemore, Editor Grand Rivers (Ky.) Herald. For sale

JOURNAL OF MEDICAL HYPNO-TISM.

The Hypnotic Magazine changes its name in its January number to The Journal of Medical Hypnotism. The feature of this number consists of the reports of the different schools of Suggestive Therapeutics. There are now several of these schools established in America in charge of physicians and conducted for the purpose of determining the value of the mind as a curative superintend the opening of one of these establishments in each of the cities lected, Sydney Flower, the editor of The Journal of Medical Hypnotism, will carry out the plan of printing the journal each month at the city visited, the office of publication to remain in Chicago.

OF INTEREST TO MEN.

The attention of the reader is called The attention of the reader is called to an attractive little book lately published by that eminent Expert Physician, G. H. Bobertz, M.D. 252 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. This book is one of genuine interest to every man and its plain and honest advice will certainly be of the greatest value to any one desirous of securing perfect health and vigor. A request for a free and sealed copy will be complied with; if addressed as above and the Victoria, B.C., Times mentioned.

He-You always remind me of thing very disagreeable.

He-Yes, you remind me of all the time have to spend where I can't see you. And the clouds lifted .- Philadelphia EMERSON'S EARLY CAREER.

Amusing Glimpses Into the Life of the Famous Poet-Philosopher.

The eighth paper in De Wolfe Howe's series of sketches of "American Bookmen" (The Bookman, December) treats

rue power lay,
Ralph Waldo was not cradled in the lap of luxury. He was one (the fourth) of eight children, and the father, Rev. William Emerson, died when Ralph was but eight years old, leaving his widow in very straitened circumstances. The help of the church and of kirsmen made the education of the children possible, but there were privations to be endured. We quote as follows: "There were times when Ralph, as he

was then called, and his brother Edward had to share the use of one overcoat, and jeering schoolfellows would ask, 'Whose turn is it to-day?' The boys helped in the household duties, such as driving the cow from the house where they once lived, near the present site of the Boston Athenaeum, to a pasture beyoud the common, and took far less time for play than for the improvement of their minds. During his course he took prizes for dissertations and declammation, and wrote the class poem after temporary, but the following spring it seven youths had declined the honor; but

After graduation. Emerson became a school teacher, his youthfulness causing at times considerable merriment among of mineralized area in the Aminikie his girl pupils, some of them older than formation, lying along the north shore himself. One of his scholars has told of of Lake Superior, there has never been his reproof to a youthful offender which consisted simply of the words "Oh sad" gravely spoken. A week before he came of age (1824), he wrote in his journal "I deliberately dedicate my time, my talents, and my hopes to the church.

"The ministerial period of Emerson's

life was full of struggle and perplexity.

to overcome. The weakness of his eyes interrupted his studies at once, and the weakness of his lungs made it necessary for him to spend nearly the whole winter and spring of 1827 in the south. Then there were inward questionings about the rightfulness of his place even within the flexible boundaries of Unitarianism. Whatever the younger men of his day may be writing to aunts who have their confidence, Emerson at twenty-three was not using the language of his contemporaries when he wrote to Mary Moody Emerson: 'Tis a queer life, and the only humor proper to it seems quiet astonishment.' One of the maxims of his life, early inculcated by this strenuous aunt, was. 'Always do what you are afraid to do.' Both in the earlier and in the later days of his ministry this rule t," laughed the merchant who is sure must have been in some measure his choose between the pleasant incumbency of the Second Church in Boston and an adherence to his personal opinion in a matter of worship, it would have been the course of least resistance to retain between him and his parishioners was vital; he had ceased to think the regular administration of the communion essen but when it was clear that no commo ground was tenable, he set forth in a sermon his reasons for thinking as he tion with the parish. There was the best of good feeling on each side. In many ways he had shown eminent fitness for the ministry. When a good choir sang. Emerson's voice.' His sermons delighted

> The sincerity of his more personal relations and the inherent charm of the man made him abundantly beloved. In his strictly ministerial functions it appears that he was not always successful. The story is told that once when he was called to the death/bed of a Revolutionary soldier, and showed some difficulty in

even those who failed to understand

Free Trial To Any Honest Man

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

In all the world to-day-in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICALCO. of Buffalo, N. Y. This is due to the fact that the company co ome inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science



so much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer:

They will send their costly and magically effective appliance and a whole month's course of restorative remedies, positively on trial without expense to any honest and reliable man!

Not a dollar need be advanced—not a penny paid—till results are known to and acknowledged by the action.

paid—till results are known to and acknowledged by the patient.

The Erie Medical Company's appliance and remedies have been talked about and written about all over the world, till every man has heard of them.

They restore or create strength, vigor, healthy tissue and new life.

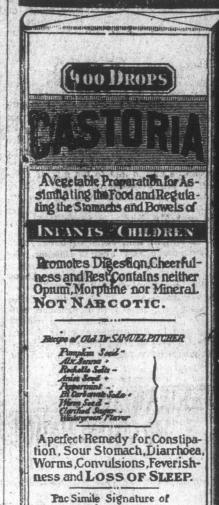
They quickly stop drains on the system that sap the energy. They quickly stop drains on the system that sap the energy.

They cure nervousness, despondency and all the effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork, etc.
They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Failure is impossible and age is no barrier.
This "Tria: without Expense" offer is limited by the company to a short time, and application must be made at once.

No C. O. D. scheme, no bogus philanthropy nor deception, no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing.

deception, to exposure a coast a testina profes-tion by a company of high financial and profes-sional standing. Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, BUFFALO, N.Y., and refer to seeing the account



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

A Picture of the Past.



The old year is fast passing away. We the picture of the past, see the mistakes of a year and make new resolutions to be broken. Don't break that resolution to buy for cash. You will have no remorse. For New Year's cheer we offer

CRUISKIN LAWN, in pig jugs. CREYBEARDS, in pig jugs. IRISH WHISKY, in Imperial quarts. CLARET, French. CLARET, California. PORT, Old English.

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administering the usual consolations, the her sex. But there had been nothing by world could not be that of a regular

He became a lecturer, and of the discomforts endured in his new career he speaks as follows in his journal:

"It was, in short-this dragging a de corous old gentleman out of home and out of position, to this juvenile careertantamount to this: 'I'll bet you fifty dollars a day for three weeks that you will not leave your library, and wade, and freeze, and ride, and run, and suffer all manner of indignities, and stand up for an hour each night reading in a hall: and I answer. 'I'll bet I will.' I do it and win the nine hundred dollars." Of his oratory Charles Eliot Norton wrote as follows:

"It began nowhere, and ended every where, and yet, as always with that divine man, it left you feeling that something beautiful had passed that waysomething more beautiful than anything else, like the rising and setting of stars. He boggled, he lost his place,

he had to put on his glasses; but it was as if a creature from some fairer world had lost his way in our fogs, and it was our fault, not his."

MIRRORS AND WOMEN.

In London Truth Mrs. Emily Crawford puts forward a theory which soems so plausible and logical that it is astenishing that no one should have thought of formulating it before. Mrs. Crawford notes that, according to the evidences furnished in old paintings, grace of bearing and of dress in women was particularly lacking in the period before large mirrors were generally used. By a careful comparison of dates she finds that a marked improvement in this particular immediately followed the introduction of the mirror. From this she infers that it is the large mirror which has been the magic agency in beautifying womankind and causing her to be graceful and well dressed.

Since a woman is responsible for the theory, it may not be ungallant to wonder what the women of the nineteenth century would probably look like had it not been for the mirror. The mirror did not supply a deficiency in taste, of course. No one will dare insinuate that taste wasn't inborn in the very first of

veteran summoned all his strength to which to try standards of taste; the woexclaim: 'Young man, if you don't | man was at the mercy of her dressmakknow your business, you had better go | er or dependent upon the criticisms of home.' But it was the inward voice and her friends. It is easy to figure out not rebuffs like this that brought him to that had not the large mirror changed the wise decision that his work in the all this, allowing a woman to see herself full length, to note the effect of poise and gesture and to correct blemishes, the nineteenth century maiden would have been far different. The stylish effect of the natty shirt waist, the intentional coquetry of the bonnet, the length and "hang" of the bicycle skirt, would have been out of the question. Woman would have been a victim of her tailor's ingenuity.

It may not be carrying the point too far to argue that inasmuch as manners and morals are so intimately related, the mirror must have been responsible for much of the development of the race. The mirror added to the arts of woman, and those arts have been used with unquestioned success to provoke marriage, incite conspiracies, beguile kings and break up thrones. Women's dress and manners being less refined, the manners of men would be rough in even greater degree. The whole civilization would be resting on a lower plane. And all for lack of some small squares of glass backed with tinfoil! This may be straining a point, but it follows logically from

Mrs. Crawford's interesting discovery. Yet there is something the matter with this mirror theory, for large mirrors abounded in the days of hoopskirts and bustles.

A Tennessee lady, Mrs. J. W. Towle, of Philadelphia, Tenn., has been using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for her baby, who is subject to croup, and says of it: "I find it just as good as you, claim it to be. "Since I've had your Cough Remedy, baby has been threatened with croup ever so many times, but I would give him a dose of the remedy and it prevented his having 'it every Hundreds of mothers say the same. Sold by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

THE LIB

Captain Clive Pl Gives Evid Provin

Mr. Martin, Cou Makes a Poy to the

Case Continued L to Illness of M

At the afternoon court yesterday C Wolley, provincial was recalled by Mr the prosecution, at which occupied to resulted in the ev Coltart being verifi ters of real import.

Mr. Cassidy con the witness to wha evidence last week art having been a ince, Limited Li statement that Mi managed both conrun as one thing, had said could only Mr. Wolley becau and asked the with his original statem management of be

Coltart.
Witness-I want words: I believed I tically manager o newspaper compan company, during t as editor of the Pr Q.-Mr. Coltart s conversation with to be adopted in edit do you say to that mistaken; I know h

Q.-Particularly. attacks on individua at the written ev Coltart.) "He is ri rectly suggest to m attacks on individu Q.-Why do you s fact is that Mr. Col conversations in rethe paper and lette ous individuals we over, but it would to say that he sug individuals.

Continuing his ev said it might be t did not write articl but he (witness) one paragraph wh Coltart did write. that he had seen I editorial matter, bu witness, while he through Mr. Coltan back to witness rev accordance with th ters previously exp by Mr. Coltart. Coltart had used vent the publicatio by witness upon th Cassidy asked the written in the art Mr. Wolley asked ! was necessary for he had said, and th the reference was Witness said that written it went into and he (witness) lea art that in the opi and certainly in his centrary to the poli

understood it was t Coltart who object accordingly it did i substitution of the "British" for "Eng Mr. Wolley said th words did not appea he knew he had wr cles, the former two places. He went department and thing, he was about Martin objected

Mr. Cassidy-Well

you heard did you fo Mr. : Coltart? Mr. Martin agai f hearsay evidence the case might be Mr. Cassidy clair sion arrived at by much a fact as the street, and h question, saying th witness's mind co he had been told wa his digestion. Cons sued and counsel pleasanties, but ult deposed that as a res n the printing depar that Mr. Coltart ha structions that the be substituted for E latter appeared in h for the Province. ing quarrelled with I not aware that they ing terms and until did not know that h ed Mr. Coltart with It was true that he Mr. Coltart for the

ready referred to, wh first page of the Pr Mr. Martin procee the witness. Q .- You do not w that the two compar Coltart as one cond as I could judge fr seemed to control

Q.-You said

cnow that Mr. Col aged both concerns, as one thing." Do tatement that the hing? A.-Yes. Q.-What is your tatement? A.-I h cent an order f ople and then give sert in the paper a iving the work. Q.—What instance and what did he say

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e Past.

The old year is fast passing away. We soon will turn over a new leaf; look upon the picture of the past, see the mistakes of a year and make new resolutions to be broken. Don't break that resolution to buy for cash. You will have no remorse, For New Year's cheer we offer

CRUISKIN LAWN, in pig jugs. CREYBEARDS, in pig jugs. IRISH WHISKY, in Imperial quarts. CLARET, French. CLARET, California PORT, Old English. SHERRY, Drv.

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ier, ***

Adapted for Klondike

ctoria, Agents. her sex. But there had been nothing by which to try standards of taste; the woman was at the mercy of her dressmak-

er or dependent upon the criticisms of her friends. It is easy to figure out that had not the large mirror changed all this, allowing a woman to see herself full length, to note the effect of poise and gesture and to correct blemishes, the nineteenth century maiden would have been far different. The stylish effect of the natty shirt waist, the intentional coquetry of the bonnet, the length and "hang" of the bicycle skirt, would have been out of the question. Woman would have been a victim of her tailor's ingenuity.

It may not be carrying the point too far to argue that inasmuch as manners and morals are so intimately related, the mirror must have been responsible for much of the development of the race. The mirror added to the arts of woman, and those arts have been used with unquestioned success to provoke marriage, incite conspiracies, beguile kings and break up thrones. Women's dress and manners being less refired, the manners of men would be rough in even greater degree. The whole civilization would be resting on a lower plane. And all for lack of some small squares of glass backed with tinfoil! This may be straining a point, but it follows logically from Mrs. Crawford's interesting discovery. Yet there is something the matter

with this mirror theory, for large mirrors abounded in the days of hoopskirts and bustles. A Tennessee lady, Mrs. J. W. Towle,

of Philadelphia, Tenn., has been using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for her baby, who is subject to croup, and says of it: "I find it just as good as you, claim it to be. "Since I've had your Cough Remedy, baby has been threatened with croup ever so many times, but I would give him a dose of the remedy and it prevented his having it every Hundreds of mothers say the same. Sold by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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THE LIBEL SUITS.

Captain Clive Phillips-Wolley Again Gives Evidence in the Province Case.

Mr. Martin, Counsel for the Defence, Makes a Powerful Address to the Court.

Case Continued Until To-Day Owing to Illness of Mr. Cassidy, Prosecuting Attorney.

At the afternoon session of the police court yesterday Captain Clive Phillips-Wolley, provincial sanitary inspector, was recalled by Mr. Cassidy, counsel for the prosecution, and his examination, which occupied two hours and a half, resulted in the evidence given by Mr. Coltart being verified upon all the matters of real importance involved.

Mr. Cassidy commenced by referring the witness to what he had said in his tically managed both concerns and they evidence last week in regard to Mr. Colt- were run as one thing? A.-I did not art having been a director of the Proy-ince, Limited Liability, his further but that Mr. Coltart practically managed statement that Mr. Coltart practically both concerns, and they were practically managed both concerns and they were run as one thing. "Practically" governs managed both concerns and the run as one thing run as one thing, which Mr. Coltart both statements. had said could only have been stated by Mr. Wolley because of maliciousness, and asked the witness if he adhered to management of both concerns by Mr.

Witness-I want to put it in my own words: I believed Mr. Coltart to be practically manager of both concerns, the newspaper company and the publishing empany, during the time that I acted s editor of the Province.

Q.-Mr. Coltart says he never had any onversation with you as to the course nistaken; I know he did.

Q.-Particularly, he says in regard to ttacks on individuals? (Witness looked the written evidence given by Mr. Coltart.) "He is right; he never did directly suggest to me that I should make attacks on individuals."

fact is that Mr. Coltart and I had many cle. The paragraph was as follows: conversations in regard to the policy of the paper and letters in regard to variindividuals

Continuing his evidence Mr. Wolley did not write articles for the Province, Coltart did write. He could not say week." that he had seen Mr. Coltart revise any accordance with the views on such matters previously expressed orally to him vent the publication of an article written by witness upon the subject of the probsuccessor to Mr. Dewdney. Mr. Cassidy asked the witness what he had written in the article referred to, but Mr. Wolley asked his honor whether it was necessary for him to specify what had said, and the court decided that the reference was sufficiently explicit. Witness said that after the article was written it went into Mr. Coltart's hands, and he (witness) learned from Mr. Coltart that in the opinion of the directors, and certainly in his own, the article was contrary to the policy of the paper. He understood it was the directors and Mr. substitution of the words "Britain" and Mr. Wolley said that the two latter knew he had written them in his articles, the former two being used in their places. He went down to the printing epartment and was there told somehing, he was about to repeat, when Mr. Martin objected to it as hearsay evi-

Mr. Cassidy-Well, as a result of what you heard did you form any opinion about Coltart?

Mr. Martin again objected, saying that Mr. Cassidy claimed that any concluon arrived at by the witness was as nuch a fact as that he walked down the street, and his honor allowed the uestion, saying that the state of the itness's mind consequent upon, what had been told was as much a fact as s digestion. Considerable argument enued and counsel exchanged several pleasanties, but ultimately the witness posed that as a result of what he heard the printing department he concluded that Mr. Coltart had given general instructions that the word British should substituted for English wherever the tter appeared in his (witness') writings or the Province. Witness denied havng quarrelled with Mr. Coltart. He was ot aware that they were not on speakng terms and until Mr. Coltart told him d not know that he (witness) had pass-Mr. Coltart without speaking to him. was true that he had found fault with fr. Coltart for the Dewdney article aleady referred to, which appeared on the

rst page of the Province of June 26th, Mr. Martin proceeded to cross-examine

e witness. Q.-You do not wish us to believe now t the two companies were run by Mr. ltart as one concern? A .- Yes, as far I could judge from what I saw, he emed to control both of them in one terest.

Q.-You said "while I was editor I w that Mr. Coltart practically manred both concerns, and they were run one thing." Do your adhere to the tement that they were run as one ng? A.-Yes.

.-What is your justification for that tement? A.-I have seen Mr. Coltart ent an order for work from some e and then give men instructions to in the paper a "puff" for the people ing the work. Q.-What instances do you refer to?

some of the salmon or cheese if I did so, former and his present absence. but I never got any.

greivance? (Laughter.)

His Honor-Mr. Wolley did not get later in the month. the fruits of his iniquity.

Mr. Martin then proceeded to address.

Mr. Martin—Was it not this: Did not the court for the defence, as follows: Mr. Coltart tell you that these two par-ties had been in while you had been out

minute books of either of these companies? A .- No, I do not. Q .- Or of their books of account? A .-

Q .- Or of their banking arrangements?

and tenant? A .- No.

Q .- Or of their financial arrangements? Q .- Or of the contracts between them?

A.-No. Q.-Now, in the face of this, why did you say that you knew Mr. Coltart prac-

Witness and Mr. Martin differed in their opinion as to whether this was so, and Mr. Wolley said he was quite his original statement as to the joint willing to leave the matter to any judge of English to decide, but finally witness's answer was taken to mean that in his opinion both companies were practically run by Mr. Coltart as one thing.

Mr. Wolley was then asked in regard to the "Dewdney" article, to the insertion of which he said he had objected, be cause it contained an attack on one who was a personal friend of his, unless an item was also inserted to the effect that be adopted in editing the paper. What he (witness) had severed his connection lo you say to that? A .- I think he is with the paper. "I, therefore," said Mr. Wolley, "wrote a letter to the Colonist on the matter."

Witness was then asked to examine a paragraph which he had written, and admitted that the "quarrel" between him and Mr. Coltart was caused by the nonappearance of that paragraph, as well Q.-Why do you say directly? A.-The as by the insertion of the Dewdney arti-

"We regret to state that Mr. Scaife, the editor of this journal, has only come ous individuals were very often talked back from California to go to the hospiover, but it would not be right for me tal and that Mr. Phillips Wolley, his say that he suggested my attacking locum tenens, has retired from his chair on the ground that now the celebration is over he has very little in common said it might be true that Mr. Coltart | with the political sympathies of this paper. He has served one term, but but he (witness) remembered distinctly does not go quietly in harness. We shall one paragraph which he thought Mr. have a better man in his place next

Witness said he had been for some ditorial matter, but articles written by time previous to his occupancy of the vitness, while he was editor, had gone editorial chair of the Province, during through Mr. Coltart's hands and came that time, and since then until the preback to witness revised or suppressed in sent time, the Provincial Sanitary In spector for the province of British Colby Mr. Coltart. He believed that Mr. authors. Mr. Marchine of the Province section 298 is the only one on which he after Mr. Scaife's return, except the newspaper during the time Mr. Wolley was acting-editor and asked him to count how many times the words England or English appeared in those issues, and witness found that on page 344 of the issue of June 19th they appeared four times, on page 345 twice, page 347 twice, page 348 once, pages 349 and 350 seven times, and on page 351 seven times. Witness then said what he meant was that the words English and England were frequently altered, but in the issue of June 19th, which was the Jubilee number, he had taken good care to see they were not changed. He also objected to being referred to as a witness Coltart who objected to the article and for the prosecution, stating that he had ecordingly it did not appear. As to the no interest either way, drawing from Mr. Martin the remark that he could not 'British" for "England" and "English," be friendly to both sides. Witness continued in reference to the English-British words did not appear several times when controversy that in the issue of June 19 in which England was used so frequently, his poem on the U. E. Loyalists and the Jubilee Ode were taken from Longman's Magazine and could not be changed.

Mr. Martin-"Then I suppose it was for the same reason that they occur in the issue of June 12th?" Witness looked at pages 318, 322, and 325 and then said that many times he found when a proof of an article was sent to him for revision the change had been made and he altered he case might be prolonged indefinitely. beared in the paper it was only because he had revised, the proofs and insisted

upon that expression being retained. Mr. Wolley would not deny that when he left the editorial chair he offered to send Mr. Coltart a letter for consideration by the directors containing his suggestions as to the manner in which the paper should be edited, although he could not swear that he did so. To the best of his recollection Mr. Coltart had never declined to discuss the editorial policy of the paper with him, but on the contrary had expressed his mind freely on many occasions. Asked whether he did not recollect that when he approached Mr. Coltart in regard to an honorarium for his Jubilee Ode Mr. Coltart told him it was not in his power to do anything, and that it would have to be referred to the board, witness said he remembered it, but thought it was to Bostock to whom he was told it must be referred. Several other questions tending to prove that Mr. Coltart consistently declined to interfere in the editorial work of the paper, amongst them being a reference to the publication of Mr. Wolley's poems during his editorship, and the suppression of some articles from the Vancouver correspondent were answered by the witness to the effect that the responsibility was placed entirely upon himself during his connection with the paper. Witness said he had no remembrance of the alleged quarrel between himself and Mr. Coltart, but admitted that as he went to see Mr. Coltart to complain about the Dewdney article he had "an awful temper;" it was possible he had used very strong language on that occasion; strong enough to justify Mr. Coltart in believing that

against him. This concluded Mr. Wolley's examination, and Mr. Martin intimated that unless his honor had conceived the impresd what did he say? A.—One instance sion that Mr. Scaife had severed his con-

he (witness) entertained bitter feelings

was that of the maps which were ordered nection with the newspaper for good, he prietor of a newspaper which contained from the publishing company, and of had no intention of calling any other wit- a personal libel was treated as a crimiwhich Mr. Coltart asked me to make a nesses. His honor said he had formed | nal, though he had not himself commitfavorable mention, and another was a no such opinion, his questions bearing | ted the criminal act, nor procured or porcelain pot thing for holding salmon or upon this point having been intended to cheese; and I was told I should have make clear the dates of Mr. Scaife's in its commission, nor knew that it was

At Mr. Coltart's request his evidence Mr. Martin-1 suppose that is your in regard to the date of the commencement of Mr. Scaife's present absence was Witness-Yes, that is my grievance, changed from October 6th, as Mr. Col-

Mr. Martin then proceeded to address

"May it please your worship, my client is here to answer the charge that on the and wished him to submit the articles to 11th December instant he did publish a of a third person.' your notice? A,—Yes, in regard to the libel in a newspaper called The Province. porcelain pot they had been and I was This action is noteworthy by the reason Q.—Do you know anything about the this kind has occurred in Western Canthat it is seven years since an action of ada, and I believe I am right in saying that it is almost twice that period since an action of this kind has been tried west of Toronto. The reason for this is plain. Everyone knows that it is possibly the most difficult thing in legal Q .- Or of their relations as landlord proof to bring home the publication of a libel to the defendant; and another thing is the fact that alleged libels such as these on public men are almost invariably left to the civil courts. only time in Eastern Canada in which the criminal court has been invoked is that one with which most of us are familiar, I mean that of Mr. Tarte, when the charge was the most serious one possible-libelling with an attempt to obtain money. Because, therefore, of the suspicion at least always very narrowly. case, where my client is charged with ance." the only crime under our criminal code would have been open to us, and if I re-

> restrict himself in a similar manner. When you accuse a man of publishing a libel you charge him with an offence, and I submit that when that man is brought here it is your duty to take up the code and say under what section that charge is made. I assume that if by any oversight those who compiled this code (and amongst them was so eminent a man as Sir John Thompson) have left out any offence it is not your worship's duty to find it. If a man is brought here your first question should be under what section it is that that man has offended against the laws of the realm. There is no section under which this defendant can be said to have offended except in part 23 of the code, and they are stated in sections 285 and

Counsel then proceeded to read the section referred to and continuing, said: "I directed a large portion of my remarks to section 297 thinking that my learned friend must prove that the deit home, but he admitted that Mr. Col- exactly the case, there is no evidence to umbia. Mr. Martin then drew witness's tart was not a proprietor, and therefore could justify himself. The prosecution have shown that the offence of selling the paper was not committed by Mr. Coltart, but by another party, the offence charged is not the selling of the paper but the publication of it. We have next to enquire how publication is proved, for if we do not prove that defendant published the libel the charge falls to the ground. How can they prove it? I cannot give you a better definition than by referring to Odgers on that point, and at pages 170 and 171, of the edition of 1896, we find

it as follows: But the publication of a libel is a more composite act. First, the defendant must compose and write the libel; next, he must hand what he has written read and understand its contents; or, it may be that, after composing and writing it, the defendant reads it aloud to some third person, who listens to the words and understands them. In this case the same act may be both the utterings of a slander and the publication of a libel. And even when the defendant is not himself the author, writer or printer of a libel, or in any way connected with or responsible for its being composed or written or printed, still he may be liable as its publisher. But to make him so liable three things must concur. First, the defendant must receive the libel and read for it himself, or in some other way become aware that it is, or probably may be, a libel; next he must deliver it to some third person, and then that third person must read it or learn and understand its contents. For in this case, if the defendant can prove that he was wholly ignorant of the contents of the document, and had no reason to suppose that it was likely to contain libellous matter, he will escape liability, because he has not consciously published a libel. And again, if the person to whom he delivers it never reads it or hears it read, the reputation of the plaintiff, is in no way injured by any act of this defendant.'

"Of those three requisites, has any single one been proved here? I refer you also to Archbold at page 889, and submit that if there is no express evidence that he printed and published it. but it can be proved that it was in the handwriting of the defendant, then there might be evidence to go to a jury, but no such thing is alleged here. Now, it is for us to enquire in what way defendant is concerned. He can only be concerned in one or two ways, either as a principal or an agent: either as a master or as a servant. We have seen that even in the case of a proprietor it is impossible to obtain a conviction unless it can be brought home to the proprietor

Quoting from the case of the Queen vs. Holbrook (4 Q.B.D., page 49) counsel continued: "This is what Mr. Justice Lush says:

himself."

"This, then, was the state of the law before the act was passed. The pro-

incited another to commit it, nor aided about to be committed. I think it cannot be doubted from the tenor of the act itself, apart from its historical origin, that the intention of the legislature tart now knew it must have been much the rigor of the common law in this parwas amongst other things to mitigate ticular, and to place the proprietor of a 1-ewspaper in the same position as any other employer whose servant had in the course of his employment commit ted an offence against and to the injury

> "And in the same case Chief Justice Gockburn, at pages 58 and 59 says: "The state of the law which this enactment (6 and 7 Victoria, c. 96.) was intended to reward, was in my opinion inconsistent with the first and common principles of justice, and one which was discreditable to the legislature of this country* * * * In direct contravention, I cannot but think, of the fundathere must be a mens rea, an intention to violate the law."

> Counsel referred his worship to Stone's Justices' Manual, page 548, and quoted as follows from Fraser's on the Law of Libel and Slander at page 204:

"The proprietor of a newspaper is not criminally liable for a libel which has been inserted in it without his knowledge or consent merely because he has given rarity of these cases it devolves upon us the editor a general authority to publish to be careful; for actions of this kind are what he thinks proper therein. So, too, looked upon, I was going to say, always the directors of a printing company are with suspicion, but, if not always with not criminally liable for a libel contained in a paper printed by the servants of Especially is this the case, and it is right the company, unless they knew of, or that it should be so, when a peculiar section of the code is invoked, as in this gave express instructions for its appear-

"What is the position of this defendagainst which he is not permitted to ant? Practically that of secretary to justify his action. If it had been alleged this company, at a remuneration of \$30 that the libels were false this course per month. It is evident, therefore, that he must have some other means of livefrain from enquiring why the charge of lihood, and he has, as we have seen, in falsity was not included I shall expect | the management of the large business of my learned friend on the other side to the publishing company here and in Vancouver, but his position in connection with this newspaper company is plainly that of secretary, and to find what the duties of a secretary are I know no better authority than Jordan in his handbook on joint stock company at page 131." Counsel read the definition of the duties of a secretary, and, continuing, said: "He has acted as secretary and as secretary only with one exception. He admits freely that when Mr. Scaife, his superior officer, was ill he did all he could the best interests of his employees to assist in the discharge of the duties which Mr. Scaife was unable to perform because of his illness. His own evience is that when Mr. Wolley took charge of the editorial chair at Mr. Scaife's request he (Mr. Coltart) did certain things; in fact, tried to show Mr. Wolley 'the ropes.' And is there any reason why he should not do all he could to further the interests of his employers by helping the editor? Even if he did act as an amanuensis to Mr. Scaife, and even if he did a whole lot more than that fendant is a proprietor. I thought then I say that was to his credit. Let us as-

show what was done by Mr. Coltart can rely, and under that one I submit statement of Mr. Coltart himself that that the only man shown to be guilty he returned to and attended strictly to of any such offence is this clerk Wheeler, his own secretarial duties. Granting as Wolley said was correct, and I do not wish to dwell upon this portion of the case, although we have seen that in regard to the running of the two companies as one concern and the substitution of the word British for English, Mr. Wolley was open to correction, still what has occurred since the 26th June, when Mr. Scaife returned, can only be shown by Mr. Coltart's evidence. One other thing I might mention en passent, and that is: Mr. Wolley was before and during his connection with the paper, and is now, an employee of the government My learned friend has intimated that my clients are imbued with malicious feelings against certain parties. They allow. however, a servant of the government, that government to which they are supposed to be hostile, to go into their or cause it to be delivered to same third office and edit their paper. Mr. Wolley person; then that third person must says that he came here reluctantly; of course his conscience is his only judge. I cannot say, but it may be that his evidence is, perhaps, unconsciously some what tinctured with the knowledge of the circumstances under which it was given. do not wish to judge, but it might well be that in such a case one would try to avoid going into the witness box, although I wish to make no insinuations. There may be a conflict or an unimportant point or two between Mr. Coltart and Mr. Wolley's evidence, but only up to the 26th of June. After that there is no conflict because there is no evidence to show that from that date Mr. Coltart did not do what he says he did, attend strictly to his own business.' Mr. Martin quoted from the London Law Journal of December 4th, 1897, to prove that a director is a paid servant

> A MOTHER SPEAKS. Tells how Dr. Chase Saved her Boy.

His Syrup of Linseed and Turpen-

of the company, and referring to the evi-

tine a Precious Boon. MRS. A. T. STEWART, Folgar, Ont., says: "From the 7th of January to the 30th, we were up night and day with our two little boys, employing doctors and trying every kind of patent medicine we ever heard of. At this time we did not know of Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine until after the 30th, when our you est darling died in spite of all we could do. Sometime in February the doctor told us our other boy couldn't live till spring. We were about discouraged, when I get my aye on an advertisement of Dr.

Chase's Syrup.
"I tried at once to get some, but none of the dealers here had it. A neighbor who was in Kingston managed to purchase two bottles which he brought straight to us, and I believe it was the means of

saving our only boy.
"One teaspoonful of the Syrup stepped the cough so he could sleep till merning. Our boy is perfectly well now, and I would not be without Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in the house. PRICE 25c., AT ALL DEALERS, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.



statutory blank and holding only suffimental principle that to constitute guilt the paper it has not been shown that subsequent to that time Mr. Coltart has acted as anything but secretary. "I ask your worship," said Mr. Martin, "to find that this libel has not been brought home to this man in any way. They have to prove that step by step that this man is guilty, and, if necessary, I would ask on the plaintiffs. (Odger's, 172.) I have shown you that in his personal capacity he had nothing to do with it. As secretary and as director he is a servant of the company. As a servant he did nothing that could bring this charge home to him. I have shown you that neither What remains? Nothing, your worship, I submit, but to discharge him. in the hands of the publishing company. It is seldom that a man can give so complete a denial to a charge as Mr. Coltart s not liable unless (1.) he knows of; or, (2.) saw the libel, or, (3.) gave instrucions for its appearance. What does Mr. Coltart say? I did not see the libel. I structions for its appearance; I had no greater length upon this, but will just refer you again to the three requisities laid down in Odger's, and finally refer you to the words of Sir John Thompson, at page 860 of Crankshaw: "Taking it altogether, I think that so far as journalism is concerned, the law of libel is practically a dead letter. These restrictions are for the purpose of protecting reputation, not so much against the press, because the press has grown stronger than protecting them against libels of other

dence pointed out the admitted facts of

"The law of libel," continued Mr. Marin, "as far as journalism is concerned, is practically dead. I ask your worship not to galvanize into life such a pitiable corpse as we have here."

It being now after 6 p.m., and Mr. Cassidy suffering from a severe cold, which incapacitated him from addressthat on no other grounds could he bring sume that anything Mr. Wolley said was ing the court, an adjournment was taken until to-day at 10:30 a.m.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. When the trial of the case was continued this morning Mr. Cassidy proceeded to address the court on behalf and under that section Mr. Wheeler I have said that everything that Mr. of the prosecution, and continued until adjournment at 12:40 until 2:30 this afternoon. Mr. Cassidy commenced by saying that he thought there was some thing of irony in the suggestion of Mr. Martin that the prosecution should have instituted proceedings in a civil rather than in a criminal court, in view of the fact that by an extremely injurious arrangement which reflects much credit upon the shrewdness of the people who

originated it this newspaper (the Provthat no person bringing a private action for damages would be able to recover a farthing of damages. Mr. Martin entered a strong objection He claimed that Mr. Cassidy was asserting that the Province Cimited Liability was practically bankrupt. This assertion was unwarranted and the court should not allow such aspersions to be made. His worship said he had not heard the remark made by Mr Cassidy of which Mr. Martin objected, and Mr. Cassidy was proceeding with a similar line of argument when Mr. Martin again appealed to the court for a ruling upon his objection to Mr. Casside casting asrersions upon the financial standing of the defendants. Mr. Cassidy said it was not the financial standing of the company he was bringing in question, but Mr. Martin with some warmth held that to assert that the company were unable to pay whatever might be awarded as damages against them was highly improper. His worship said he had only understood

obtained a verdict they could not collect. Mr. Martin-"Why should he say that? The Court-"He was not questioning the ability of your clients to pay." Mr. Martin-"What right has my earned friend to say that the prosecu-

tion could not collect?"

Mr. Cassidy to say that had his clients

Mr. Cassidy said he was going to prove that, whereupon Mr. Martin appealed with much energy to the court to put a stop to such a highly improper course, saying that the admission of such things was practically turning the enquiry into the examination of a judgment debtor. "It may be," said Mr. Martin, "that my clients could not recover costs against Mr. Turner because he has dgiven a mortgage to the Bank of British Columbia to cover his indebtedness for \$160 -000. Did I refer to that, supposing it to be the case? No; it would have been highly improper: and it is just as much so for him to allege that my client could not pay any damages which might be awarded against them, and I ask your worship to stop it."

Mr. Cassidy again denied having intended to cast any reflections whatever upon the personal financial responsibility of Mr. Coltart or of the individuals associated with him, but it had been shown that the Province Limited Liability was the only body liable for the publication, and it is well known law that a body of persons are entitled to associate themselves in a company whereby they can only be forced in any civil procceding or execution to pay the amount represented by the unpaid shares of stock standing in their name, and in this

case it had been shown by the memorthis case: (1.) The publication of the libel by the Province, Limited Liability; are fully paid up, so that there was no are fully paid up, so that there was no (2.) Mr. Coltart is a director, filling the way in which a man of them could be made liable. Mr. Martin expressed ascient shares to qualify him; (3.) That he tonishment that the court should allow is secretary at \$30 per month; and, (4.) such an inference as that to be drawn That assuming Mr. Wolley is right as by his friend, as he could not know to the time when he was connected with whether or no the company had a million dollars' worth of assets, and the inference was foreign to the case.

Counsel waxed very warm and the court warned them to address the bench. saying that out of consideration of Mr. Cassidy's voice he recommended more moderation, being quite sure Mr. Martin would not like Mr. Cassidy to lose your worship to bear in mind that in that organ, whereupon Mr. Martin said proof of publication the onus lies that Mr. Cassidy had "a government organ" which was doing his talking for

Continuing Mr. Martin said that no consideration would allow him to refrain from entering a protest against what he thought to be wrong. Mr. Cassidy then proceeded to say the evidence provas a publisher nor as a printer is he ed the whole of the assets, the plant, buildings, etc., had been carefully put Mr. Martin again expressed surprise that his worship should allow this, and Mr. did here. What does Fraser say? He | Cassidy replied that it had been proved that even the editorial chair and certainly the room, were leased by the newspaper company from the publishing company. Mr. Martin said that was absodid not know of the libel; I gave no in- lutely false, and the court told Mr. Cassidy he should not say that. Mr. Casreason to believe it would appear: I had sidy then, apparently with reluctance, no control over it of any kind. If there abandoned that line of procedure. Counis any suspicion lingering in your honor's sel then proceeded to deal with the almind as to his responsibility that surely leged libel, saying it was not primarily should remove it. I will not dwell at the libel upon Messrs. Turner and Pooley in their private capacities, but in the positions as ministers of the crown, and read a portion of the article which is made the basis of the action. He characterized the charges as the most gross that could possibly have been formulated. and was proceeding to argue that although Mr. Martin had ridiculed the idea of there being any danger of a breach of the peace, such a possibility might have been brought about. Mr. the law of libel, but for the purpose of Martin pointed out that he had never said anything about a breach of the peace and Mr. Cassidy acknowledged the correction, but continued his argument as to the possibilities of serious disturbances being caused by the reading of such articles, unreplied to, on a political platform. Counsel submitted that the proper course to be adopted by men in the position of his clients had been taken by them and again attempted to fix upon Mr. Mactin the reference to the case of Queen vs. Labouchere, to which Mr. Martin had made no refer-

Having signified that he would say no hing further as to the character of the libel. Mr. Cassidy was instructed by the ccurt that the only other point on which would be heard was the matter of publication, and quoting from Odger very opiously counsel sought to establish the fact that the authorities quoted vesterday by Mr. Martin as to the essential quisities to prove publication referred only to libels on private persons by other means than newspaper publication. In pursuance of the attempt to prove that the defendant had knowledge of the fact that similar articles to the one complainince) had placed itself in such a situation | ed of had been appearing in the Province. Mr. Cassidy referred to the issues of 27th November and 4th December, to which Mr. Martin objected, saying the court had previously ruled that as Mr. Coltart's evidence did not show that he had denied any knowledge of previous criticisms, he (Mr. Martin) had not dealt with that portion of the evidence. Mr. Cassidy insisted, however, that he was pursuing a proper course, but Mr. Martin urged repeatedly that the only object with which the previous articles could be produced was to prove that they were defamatory. To prove this, or to ask his worship to rule upon it, involved the whole of the present case. Mr. Cassidy indulged in some audible laughter at one of Mr. Martin's remarks, which called forth from the latter some sarcastic allusions to Mr. Casidy's want of legal knowledge. Mr. Cassidy said he would not submit to be continually insulted and Mr. Martin retorted that of Mr. Cassidy gave way to hoarse cackinnations he must take the consequences.

Mr. Cassiday was ultimately allowed to refer to the articles of November 27th and December 4th, and read some portions of them amid the ill-suppressed merriment of the large audience. Counsel was continuing his argument when the court rose at 12:45, an adjorunment being taken until 2:30.

Mr. Cassidy concluded his argument this afternoon, and the magistrate reserved his decision. The hearing of the charge against Mr. Nichol will commence on Friday next.

Joseph Boscowitz returned this morning from Europe.

Gives a Night's sweet CURES sleep and cures so that you need not sit ASTHMA for breath for fear of sufficial for lame and P. O. address will mail Trial Bottle. Dr. C. Taft Bros. Med Co., 186 Adelaide Street, FREE Toronto, Ontario.

WHOLES/LE DRY COODS AND -Miners' Outfits

VICTORIA, B.C.

HE THE THE TENER TURNSDAY MAKE AND A TH

Proposed Relief Expedition of the United States Government is a Farce.

Late Arrivals Say It May Induce Men to Go in Light and Thus Cause Distress.

Two Victorians Lost Their Outfits in the Church Fire of the 18th of November.

Other Victorians Had Buildings and Stocks Destroyed on the Twenty-Fifth.

Mr. D. Carmody Returns on the Corona and Tells of the Doings of the Men From Here.

Many Outfits are Frozen in Between the Lakes and the Gold Fields.

The steamer Corona arrived yesterday afternoon from Alaskan ports having among her passengers 40 miners just out from Dawson City. These miners left the interior city between November 1st and 25th, and many of them bring considerable gold dust and more in drafts on the commercial companies. In the party were a number of claim owners, who came out to endeavor to dispose of their interests, believing that they can obtain better price on the Coast than they could at Dawson. Included in the last party leaving Dawson on November 25th were J. Williams and G. Humber, of Seattle; F. McConnell; of Duluth, who left on the 24th; C. J. Saunders, and Thomas Johnson, of Seattle; Arthur Cook, J. McConnell and H. Cone. of San Francisco; W. Casey, J. C. Felitz and A. R. Joy, of Portland, on the 23rd; B. Krigbaum, Cincinnati; Dr. Van Sant, of Jolliet; A. P. Parlander, of Cripple Creek, and D. Carmody, of Victoria, on the 23rd; J. Lampke, of San Francisco, and J. Piercse on the 16th, and the others before that time. Messrs. Morphy, Krigbaum, Van Sant, Millett, Durangs, Parlanger, Kelly and Carmody, forming one party, brought out \$80,000 in dust and drafts, representing their share of dust taken from claims in which they are interested and profits from other investments. The building were awakened by one of their other parties are reticent as to the extent of their fortunes, but they must aggregate very large sums, as all the men who were considered in Dawson to be fairly well off. There was not a man among them who had not suffered from frost bites on the way out, the weather being terribly cold, the thermometer ranging from 35 to 70 below zero. To make matters worse a terrific snow storm was encountered two days before reaching the coast, and the men had to break a trail through the soft snow for their dog teams. According to Mr. Carmody, on Tagish lake snow fell to a depth of 30 inches in five hours. The trail from the lake to the summit of White Pass was obliterated by the snow and Carmody's party had a hard time getting over, being forced to throw away the greater part of their outfit. Fully four hundred men who had started for Dawson in boats were met on the way out, all frozen in and camped for the winter. It will be impossible for them to move until the ice goes out. On Lake Bennett a party of Mounted Police with 20 tons of provisions and 16 horses were met on their way down, this being the party for whom Major Walsh and Judge McGuire are waiting at Big and Little Salmon, and who it was hoped would be able to take the delayed mail through to Dawson. The men coming out do not believe that they will succeed in doing this. The ice in the river between Dawson and the Hootalinqua is piled from five to fifteen feet high and only the best dog trains can make their way over it. There has been much suffering endured by men who left Dawson for the coast but most of these have now made the at the time. coast, leaving behind them a greatly improved trail, from which those following will benefit. However, it is not expected that many more will come out until the boats start running in the spring, the trip up the river on the ice being dreaded by even the old miners. A few were to leave about December first and others in January, but not many, those remaining being busily at work on their claims

or at their other occupations. All the returning miners brand There is sufficient "grub" there for all hands at present, but the so-called relief expedition proposed by the United States government may /cause privation. As Mr. Carmody puts it, the rewill cause many men to go to Dawson with insufficient food, relying on the expedition arriving in time to prevent there do not require any relief, having Carmody bought most of his outfit at Carmody bought most of his outfit at tion, where Judge McGnire and four 30 cents a pound, which was less than officers are blocked in; same day passed was being paid for goods at Lake Bengoods brought as high as 75 cents, but no higher. The story of 75 cents, but no higher. The story of a shortness of provisions was brought 11th passed Big Salmon, where M

but did not take the goods until fall; when the snow was hard, and they could take their outfits to their claims on sleds. When the rush commenced last fall the companies refused to sell to anybody until these July orders had been filled. Then went up the cry from those who did not have orders in that the companies' stores were empty. The speculators and gamblers did all they could to increase this scare, and induced a few men to pay from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a pound for goods. Now there is not an article that will bring more than 50 cents a pound. The butchers all did well, but some, of them, including Mr. Cameron, of Victoria, stored their meat look much like starvation. Moose meat, too, is quite plentiful.

The estimate of the output of the mines this winter, made by the men just from Dawson range from ten to credited to Mr. J. J. Healey, the trader, and as the miners have a good share of confidence in his judgment, they have adopted his figure. The new discoveries on Dominion, Sulphur, Too Much Gold, Gold Bottom, and the other crecks and gulches in the vicinity of the Klondike are turning out well, but on account of the shortage of candles, and the exodus of claim owners who have come out to dispose of their claims, not much development work will be done on them this year. On Henderson creek claims were sold at from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Claims on Bonanza and El Dorado creeks will be worked to the limit this winter. Skookum Gulch is reported to be one of the best of the recent discoveries, a one-third interest on claim No. 1 on that gulch having recently been purchased by "Plunger" McDonald for \$45,000. The second largest Klondike nugget was taken from this gulch. Good reports have

way to escape the royalty. Al the travellers from Dawson speak in the highest terms of the treatment received from the Canadian officials and police.

also been received from the Stewart

been filed; the claim owners hoping in

river country, but records have not yet

TWO BIG FIRES.

The Klondike Church, Several Saloons and Opera House Destroyed.

The miners just arrived from Dawson City who were passengers to Victoria on the steamer Corona bring confirmatory news of two serious fires in the Klondike capital, one on November 18th and one on November 25th. Onthe 18th the Klondike church building, which, by the way was both church and hotel, was totally destroyed. The church was in the lower part of the building, the upper portion being the dwelling place of many miners. The fire was caused by freely, and while in his drunken state knocked the stove over. The fire soon ran along the floor, and before the inebriated miner could give the alarm the fire was beyond control. Those who were boarding in the upper part of the number, who happened to hear the roaring of the flames just in time to get out of the burning building. They were unable to move much of goods, and many, including A. McPhee and young Wilson of Victoria, lost their all. The outfits lost by the two Victorians were worth \$1,500. The roaring of the fire as it destroyed the two story building awakened many of the Dawsonites, but they were powerless. They had nothing with which to fight the flames, for there was no water to be had, save in the form of ice. The fire of the Thursday following, November 25th, although none are positive is said to have originated as did the other, by a drunken man knocking over the stove. The latter fire was much more serious, as it destroyed a number of buildings on the main business street, valued, according to the estimates of the returning miners, at over \$200,000. The opera house and Dominion salcons, owned by Mr. James Macaulay, of Victoria, whose loss, as all his bar fixtures and much of his stock in trade was lost, will be a heavy one; the saloon owned by Pete McDonald, of Victoria, a brother of Mr. Alex. McDonald, late proprietor of the Victoria Hotel. His building, together with his fixtures and stock, were lost. A meat shop and several other smaller stores were also destroyed. Fortunately, a comparatively small quantity of provisions was lost, as in all the buildings destroyed little was stored. As in the ease of the former fire, the miners were unable to do anything to check the progress of the fire, save to pull down the adjoining buildings and thus prevent the spread of the fire. The news brought by the Corona goes to confirm the story of the fires brought by Wiliam Egan, better known as "Kid" Egan, who arrived a few days ago on the steamer Alki, and whose statement that he had left without proper outfits and without dogs, Dawson on Nov. 25th was not credited

MR. CARMODY'S TRIP.

The Victorian Tells of the Troubles o the Winter Trip From Dawson.

Mr. D. Carmody, of this city, has fur nished the Times with a few particulars of his trip from Dawson to the coast. They left Dawson on November 23rd and reached Sixty-Mile post at noon, the mercury 45 degrees below zero. November 26th, camped at Stewart river, 30 starvation stories brought out as false. degrees below; 27th, passed White river; 28th, 35 degrees below; 29th, 50 below; 30th, had to wait for half a day, it being 70 degrees below: 1st. 40 below: 2nd. weather moderated; 3rd, arrived Pelly river; 6th, camped at Rink Rapids; 7th, ports published about the expedition passed Five Fingers. About five miles above Five Fingers & young man named Burns was found with both legs frozen. He had been left there by his uncle in care of a party who were frozen in. them from starving. The men now On December 8th four parties who were frozen in were passed; 9th camped at sufficient to last them until spring. Mr. Little Salmon, 10th, passed police istaanother party frozen in, this being the party of which Freeman, of Seattle, who about in this way: The miners, as Walsh, four officers and forty min-

usual, deposited with the companies the ers, all bound Dawsonward, are combination steel and wood structure. money for their winter's supply in July, frozen in, and one of the Carmody party having become exhausted, was left here to recuperate, intending to continue his journey with one of the tion with the Juneau Wharf Company, latter parties. On December 12th the and will be found there in the future. party passed Cassiar Bar; 13th, reached Thirty-Mile river, which was still open and which it took the party three days Mr. Heathorn is very popular with the ting wet; 15th, reached Lake Lebarge; 16th, crossed lake, where several parties are camped for the winter; 17th, reached White Horse Rapids, thermometer 31 below; 19th, reached customs house on Lake Tagish; here Norman Macaulay was met on his way to White Horse Rapids, where he intends building a tramway; 21st, crossed Lake Bennett in a blinding snowstorm, and by 1 o'clock to wait for better prices. This does not all hands were out in front breaking a trail through soft snow for the dogs. In five hours it snowed thirty inches. Arrived at McLeod's place about dark, all worn out and the dogs hardly able to walk; 22nd, decided to come through thirty millions. The larger estimate is White Pass, and it took all day to make the first seven miles, snow still falling; 23rd, threw away blankets, tents, stoves and provisions, and made the 25 miles to Skagway by dark.

"The walk," said Mr. Carmody, "was the hardest any of the party had ever experienced, the snow falling continuously and completely obliterating the trails There were eight men in the party, each with two dogs, and even then they had a hard time covering the first 400 miles, the ice being piled up from five to fifteen feet. The party were on the way 31 days, but they travelled only 28 days. the other three being spent in camp."

All of the Victorians at Dawson, he says, are well and are prosperous. Those who spoke of coming out have decided to remain. Frank Cryderman will put n another winter in the Yukon, but not in his grave. He has an interest in one claim and is working on a "lay." so he has a good chance of being repaid for his long stay in the frozen north. Harry Howard has been busy ever since he arrived, finding plenty of work as an accountant. He also secured an interest some claims: in fact, most all the British Columbians were successful in this respect. Mr. Carmody himself went in to seek investments, and he expresses himself highly pleased with what he saw and obtained. He will return in a couple of months.

OTHER ARRIVALS.

Pelly River Contingent Are Satisfied With Their Prospects for the Future.

Messrs. Kenneth and the McDonald He will be out in a couple of weeks. prothers, who came from Pelly river. claim to have found some good ground, turning out from \$10 to \$15 a day to

the latest discovery; it is paying from prices. 25 cents to \$1.25 to the pan. All kinds of figures are given for the mount-brought down on the Corona. one of these men having imbibed too With the \$\$0,000 brought by the party of which Mr. Carmody was a member. it is safe to say the forty miners brounght \$200,000, principally in drafts. The late arrivals confirm the news

brought on the Alki that the miners have returned to work at \$1.25 an hour.

CAPTURED BY TRICKERY.

How Nigger Jim Captured a Thief in Jim Cary's Saloon. D. Carmody tells an interesting story of the capture of Ed. Lord, the bartender who stole \$23,000 from the saloon of Jim Cary, his employer, early in November. When Cary missed his money he made sundry enquiries which caused him to suspect his bartender, but there was no means of bringing the theft home to him then. Nigger Jim, gold fields of the Klondike via the Lynn however, did this for Cary, and by fa the parlance of the Klondike "a dead game sport," one of those who will pay from \$300 to \$400 for the pleasure of wearing a "biled shirt," and who sport foud jewellery. He became friendly wth Lord, and one evening, while sitting in the saloon, he treated him so oftoo much for his own good. While Lord | about the 20th inst. was intoxicated "Nigger Jim" began to brag about the size of his sack of dust, making sundry remarks about it being the biggest in town and other remarks to that effect. Finally he offered to bet with Lord that he could show him a larger sack. Lord, who by this time was very drunk, ran out, dug out the sack of dust he had stolen from Carey from a cache in the snow, and placed it on exhibition. Needless to say he was at once placed under arrest. When he realized what he had done he confessed and gave the money back. He was taken in charge by the Mounted Police, and was to have had a hearing the day after the last party left Daw-The prevailing opinion in the Klondike capital was that he would get a severe sentence. It was at first supposed that two other men were implicated in the theft, but Lord says he alone is responsible John Kill, of Seattle, who claims to

have lost \$9,000 in dust at Fort Selkirk, came down on the Corona. Johnson and Elmer, who were charged be fore Judge McGuire with stealing dust, were discharged. The dust belonged to a company for which Kill took in a band of cattle.

THE GATEWAY CITIES.

It Was Real, Not Sham Customs Officers Who Were Collecting Duties. A 16mor was current on the streets a few days ago that begus Canadian customs officials had been collecting duties at Lakes Bennett and Linderman. Inquiry revealed the fact that, the collections had been made by Collector Godson during his recent trip up the lakes from Tagish.

C. A. Bullen, of the Portland Bridge Company, which has the contract for putting in the bridges on the wagon road to Lake Bennett, arrived in town on Monday on the steamer Tees. Mr. Bullen, who is one of the stockholders of the Skagway & Yukon Transportation and Improvement Company, will superintend the erection of the first bridge, four miles above town. The bridge will be 250 feet in length and will arrive on the Colorado, which is now due, with men and material for the team representing the Junior Columbias construction. The cost of the bridge at Beacon Hill on Saturday afternoon will be \$20,000. The bridge will be a by a score of G goals to nil.

Mr. A. Heathorn, who acted as wharfinger at Moore's wharf since its completion, last week accepted a posi-The steamer Farallen will also arrive and depart from there in the future. to pass, men, goods and bedding get- travelling public, and those having business with the transportation companies A better man for the position it would

be hard to find. E. W. Pollock, a well known Puget Sound newspaper man, was in Skagway and Dyea this week. Mr. Pollock has decided to locate in Dyea and will begin the publication of a newspaper at that point just as soon as he can bring his plant from Seattle. Mr. Pollock is a newspeper man of excellent ability, and will give the people of Dyea a first-

J. St. Clair Blackett, formerly of Victoria, is now one of the leading business men of Skagway.

A CONTRADICTION.

of the Victorians in Dawson. Mr. Carmody wishes to contradict a tatement alleged to have been made by

Hotels of Dawson Are Orderly-Some

him to the effect that there was a wild revel in the hotels of Dawson on the light they were destroyed by fire. The bree hotels burned-the Dominion, Donald's and the Opera House-Mr. Carnody says, were as orderly as the best onducted hotels of Victoria. The Opera House was, as its name implies, built for theatre purposes. Mr. James Macaulay recently purchased an interest in the building and was converting it into a large hotel when it was destroyed. It was the intention to make a first class house of it for the accommodation of the many speculators and other transient visitors who are expected to visit Dawson next spring and summer. Here is a partial list of the Victorians

ow in Dawson and their occupations: Messrs. Perry & Gilbert, tinsmiths, are working at their trade. M. Conlin is working for wages on Bo-

anza creek. Messrs. Behnsen & Petticrew have been out prospecting and have located claims on different gulches. Louis Casey is working on a "lay" Hunker creek and has also got a claim on Indian creek

Harry Howard has found employment in the city. Cunningham, formerly with Messrs. W. J. Jeffree & Co., made a

good thing out of mittens and moccasins Mr. Fern disposed of the cattle he took in for a Victoria syndicate and will be out shortly

Messrs. Heaney & Cameron have Dian creek, not far from Dawson, is stored their meat, awaiting a rise in J. A. Macaulay will be out in a couple

of weeks. Dave Spencer has decided not to come with Mr. Macaulay, but will wait for the first boat in the spring. "Big" Sullivan is disposing of his pro

party of arrivals. Mr. Sabin has a claim and has also lone well building cabins. Charles Maynard is negotiating for a

lay," and is also interested in claims.

Frank Cryderman is interested in a El Dorado claim and is working on a 'lay" on the same creek. His prospects for making a fortune are very good. Archie McPhee and Wilson, who lost their outfits in the church fire, are not

loing anything. All of the Nanaimo, Union and Comox men are mining.

The provincial police are about to establish a new station on the route to the canal. The new station is situate on trick. Nogger Jim is a gambler, and in Lake Bennett on the northern British Columbia boundary. Provincial constable McKenna will be the chief constable in charge of this station, and Capt. Rant, who was with the officers stationed at Lake Tagish last summer, will act as gold commissioner and magistrate. Clifford Little goes with them as a conten that Lord showed that he had had stable. The party will leave Victoria

CHILKOOT TRAMWAYS.

Alaskan Paper Says They Are Not Ready For Work.

We have warned the public not to be nisled by published statements that transportation companies would be ready to deliver goods over Chilkoot pass by the middle of December, says the Alaskan Miner We desire no misunderstanding in this matter and therefore emphasize the expression of hope that these facilities will arrival, to ride over railways from Dyea to | tees. the Canyon and over the summit by aerial tram, by January 15th. The Chilkoot The Cusoms returns for the month of for these misleading statements. The press of the Sound has given them circulation, and they have been extensively copied. The Mining and Scientific Press has fallen into the error. We are in constant comunication with Dyea and Skagway, and for the benefit of those who we expect here this season, we watch the progress of work on these passes very closely, and have no hesitation in saying that the above mentioned company can not by any possibility complete a railway to the canyon, or build a tram over the summit by the time named. There is a quantity of scrap iron on the ground, (called railway iron) and a a number of barrels cut in two for use on the tram when built. This being the case what is the use of deceiving the public?

FOOTBALL.

Y.M.C.A. Victorious.

The Y.M.C.A. football team defeated the Columbias at Beacon Hill on Saturday afternoon by a score of 4 goals to 1. The standing of the Victoria teams playing in the intermediate series is now as follows:

Won. Lost. Points. Victoria College Each team has two more games to play in the local series, the winning team will then meet the winners of the Nanaimo series for the Island cham-

The Boys' Brigade Won. A team from No. 2 company of the Boys' Brigade met and vanquished a

LOCAL NEWS. Cleanings of City and Prov cial News in mill at Teslin lake; in fact work has a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily. -Yesterday's Gazette contains a pro-

the dispatch of husiness on February zetted police magistrate of Kaslo in the

signed. -Another farmers' association-the Kent Farmers' Association-has been added to the rapidly increasing list of

-The Kingston missed her trip from the Sound again to-day, the repairs to her machinery not having been complete ed. She will leave the Sound to-night, however, for Victoria.

these institutes.

-- Sandon has been incorporated, The announcement was made in vesterday's. Gazette. On January 5th it will nominate a mayor and six aidermen. E. M. Sandilands will act as returning

-Semple's Hall was well filled with jubilant children-members of the Victoria West Methodist Sunday schoolyesterday evening, who were gathered there for their annual Christmas treat. The treat took the usual form of a tea meeting and presentation of gifts

Riley Robbins and Ed. Chapman, held for vagrancy, and suspected of being implicated in recent robberies were this morning remanded until January 4. John Wilson will spend the first two months of the new year in jail for stealing \$8 from an Indian.

-Notice is given in the Gazette of ing applied for by City Solicitor Hammersley, of Vancouver, to amend Vancouver's act of incorporation, and one by Messrs. Bodwell, Irving and Duff to During the evening a concert was given extend the powers of the Nanaimo. Light, Power and Heat Company.

One of the greatest monuments to the year 1897 is the Family Herald and Held under the auspices of Cedar Hill and Perseverance lodges of the I.O.G.T. the year past has made a record. Its strides in usefulness and popularity are recognized by the press everywhere. All Canadians will wish the Family Herald tery yesterday. A service was held by and Weekly Star a continuance and increase of that world-wide support to which it is truly entitled.

-Appended are the names of the newly-elected officers who will govern Court Cariboo, I.O.F., during 1898: Chief Ranger, W. J. Hanna,; vice chief, F. W. Levatt; recording secretary, W. Prevost; financial secretary, W. S. Beckwith, treasurer, G. Guest; chaplain, A. E. McEacheran; physican, Ernest W. Hall, M.D.,; court deputy, J. visions and liquors and will be in the next | L. Beckwith; and past chief ranger C. R. King.

-The annual Christmas tree entertain- that he was successful. Walter Willisment was held yesterday at the Protest- croft is now building a wharf at Wrananti Ouphans' Home. A large number of gel for the Mackinnin Wharf and Trans-the city clergy and many ladies were portation Co. He has already built out present, the entertainment being in 530 feet and will extend it another 100 charge of the ladies. Two well laden feet. There are many miners at Wran-Christmas trees were stripped and each gel who expect to start up the Stickeen of the young ones was made happy with on the ice in about two weeks. Arrangea present. Tea was served, after which ments are being made to handle a big musical entertainment was given. On crowd at Wrangel. Christmas day the home was visited by Mr. H. D. Helmcken, who went there to Santa Claus, taking presents for each boy and girl.

The following extra provincial comanies have been authorized to operate in British Columbia. The American Boy Mining & Milling Co., the Big Three Gold Mining Co., Boundary Creek Mining Co., Butte Gold-Copper Mining Co., California Gold Mining Co., Canadian King Gold Mining Co., Empire Consolidated Min-Giant Mining Co. (Limited), ing Co., Giant Powder Co. (Consolidated), Josie-Mac Mining Co., Kootenay-Tacoma L. Mining Co. (Limited), Jumbo Gold Mining Co. (Limited), Laurier Mining & Milling Co., Le Roi Mining & Smeltng Co., Miller Creek Mining Co., Old Ironsides Mining Co., Olga Gold Mining & Milling Co., Sullivan Group Mining Co., Adventures of B.C. (Limited), Corinth Mines (Limited), Globe Savings & Loan Co., Hall Mines (Limited), and

Kootenay Ore Co. (Limited).

From Monday's Daily. -Mr. William Marchant, who served a term on the school board, and Mr. Wm. provided at an early moment, but we McKay, who came within a few votes which to avoid a precipitate rush of men of being elected last year, are again canwho, from what they have read, except on | didates for the position of school trus-

Transportation Co. is chiefly responsible December were as follows: Imports, free, \$28,534; dutiable, \$172,553; the total duty collected being \$56,432,26, an acrease of 67.24 .23 over that collected during November.

> -The wedding is announced from London, Eng., of Commander Sir R. Arbuthnot, R.N., formerly a very popular officer on the Esquimalt station. bride was Miss Lena MacLeay, daughter of Col and Mrs. MacLeav.

> -George Blackwell, aged 62, died yesterday at the Jubilee hospital. Deceased was a native of London, Ontario. His remains were removed to Hanna's parlors to await his funeral, which takes place to-morrow afternoon under the auspices of the Orange order.

> As the difference in time between British Columbia and China is ten hours, the local Chinese will not begin their New Year celebration until the second day of the new year. The new year will open on January 23rd, according to the calendar of the Chinese.

-F. M. Yorke, of the Yukon-Teslin Transfer Co., returned from the east 5,000 cured last year with my wonderyesterday, where he has been on business for his company, which is backed by a strong syndicate, with H. Maitland Versey, formerly of the White Star line, They will place steamers on the Stickeen and on the route from Lake Teslin to Dawson by the Hoot alingua, Lewis and stickeen rivers. The Stickeen steamers will be two, one to be built in Victoria and work will be commenced on them at once. The machinery to be used in them has been

built in Pittsburg, and will arrive shortly. The work on the Teslin lake and river steamers will be done at the saw already begun on one of them.

Teeter, the Quatsino Indian, who pointed two loaded shot guns—charged with sufficient shot to annihilate several clamation calling the legislature for men-at Officers Murray and McKenna, when they were landing on a little island in the Keastino river, where they -Mr. Alexander Lucas has been ga- arrested Louey, one of those accused of the murder of Ne-Cay, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment this mornstead of Mr. J. B. McKilligan, re-

> -A. Shrapnel, who was committed for trial several days ago on the charge of breaking and entering a warehouse a ranch at Oak Bay, was brought before Mr. Justice Drake this morning to choose trial. He elected to be tried before a jury at the coming assizes. He is out on bail. C. Johnson, who was committed for trial on the charge of breaking jail, did likewise.

-E. E. Sheppard, special commissioner for the Canadian government in Mexico, Central and South America, is returning from his mission via the Pacific Coast, accompanied by Mr. A. T. Romero, an agent of the Peruvian government. Mr. Sheppard will arrive in Victoria about the 11th inst., and will be glad to meet the business men of the city. A conference will no doubt be arranged at the board of trade rooms.

-The regular quarterly meeting of the benchers of the Law Society was called for to-day, but on account of the January sitting of the full court commencing next Monday, the meeting was adjourned until then. The only business transacted was the calling to the bar of Mr. W. Deacon, who was afterwards sworn before Mr. Justice Walkem. The trial of Beaven vs. Richards was continued to-day before Mr. Justice Wal-

-A reception was held at Temperance yesterday of two private bills, one le hall on New Year's day which was attended by 400 visitors. The hall was prettily decorated and those in charge entertained their guests very kindly. under the direction of Mr. J. G. Brown. Rev. J. C. Speer occupied the chair, and Rev. W. L. Clay and Mr. O. E. Kendall delivered addresses. The reception was

> -The remains of the late E. W. Haynes were interred in Ross Bay ceme-Rev. J. F. Betts, M.A., at the late residence of the deceased, and afterwards at Centennial Methodist church. At the cemetery services were held according to the Masonic rites, Mr. Maxwell Muir, worshipful master of Vancouver-Quadra lodge, A.F. & A.M., officiating. Those who acted as pallbearers were: J. A. Grahame, A. J. McLellan, Noah Shakespeare, W. F. Bullen, William Dalby and E. E. Blackwood.

> -Mr. J. A. Carthew was a passenger from Fort Wrangel on the steamer Corona. He went north to locate wharf sites for a British company, and reports

After a very rough voyage from Australasia via Suva and Honolulu, the Canadian-Australian liner Miowera arrived here late on Saturday afternoon. After leaving Wellington, N. Z., the weather was anything but favorable, strong winds and heavy seas being continually met. From Honolulu strong easterly winds and heavy seas were encountered with thick weather. The Miowera sailed from Sydney on December 6: Wellington on the 11th, Suva on the 16th, and Honolulu on the 24th. She had 58 saloon passengers and 40 steerage. The greater portion of the latter being miners from Coolgardie and other western gold fields, bound to the Klondike. The majority of these landed here and will outfit in Victoria.

NOT THE PELICAN.

A report came from Otter Point this afternoon that a strange steamer with a yellow funnel and two masts was on her way to Victoria. This answered somewhat to the missing steamer Pelican, and the report circulated that that much looked for steamer had at last made port. The hopes of marine men were dissapated, however, as soon as the vessel came into sight. The stranger proved to be a

collier. The vessel was the Austrian steamer Burma from Naroran, Japan, She left on December 12th and had a very rough voyage. She will join the coal fleet and earry coal to San Francisco. She saw no signs of the steamer Pelican.

FREE BOOKWEAK MEN.



OF MEN," free, sealed, upon request. It gives cause and effect of early abuse; tells how I treat Weak Men (young or old) without medicines. Over working Electric Body Belt and Sunporting Suspensory. Soothing currents through the weakened parts all night. Cures drains in thirty days. Lame back in one week. Dissolves the clotted blood, develops parts and cures

Valra (O(O) of did did Consult me free, or write for book. DR. SANDEN, 156 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

NEW Capt. Jas. Ro government stea by illness, and C porarily filling Mr. C. A. Transfer, left of Seattle last ni to make a repo state of the ic

etc. The Dominion has just seized which was caugh Sumas. The post office by electric light.

Mr. Benson's brought up to will be put to v City Mills. At 10:30 o quite a crowd few gentlemen, Presbyterian ch esting ceremony two well known City. Miss Co third daughter spector of custon son. The cerei the Rev. Mr. V T. Scouler. Mr acted as best Clute was bride ple left the chu rice, and proce route for Monte they will spend. a large number presents were p

bridegroom, bot popular in this c Rather a seri in this city on store belonging tered some tim goods, principall lued at between The robbers ent rear of the ste trance without dently without were able to ext the constable or During the padeaths and 7 m at the local office After the cou aldermen to the the annual band

early hour. Neison, Dec. of 1897 were as clude this week, yet in: Slocan Slocan via Naku land via Northp land via Nelson via Nelson, 119

joyable time v

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tens. The value of t the Nelson custo except Nakusp, lue of the Nakus 484.62. Total ton. This does a million dollars via Revelstoke d turns of which The shipments 8,333 tons, of a

692.67, making shipped of \$8.13 The following months: Januar February, 5,201 5,822 tons, \$667 \$433,234; May, June, 3,464 to tons. \$543,832: \$576,189; Septer 225; October, 3, vember, 5,273 ber, 4,015 tons, Ore shipments lows: Matte, 12 ore and matte \$242.051

Probably what strikes yet in th been made on th property of Du French, situated cupine creek. on Tuesday sl free gold and w in the thousand feet of this rich of no less than taken from the the rich streak,

gold. VAN Vancouver, De lians, Ross, Wed the City of Seat way. They took personal outfit comprising 7.800 to last two years. well-to-do, being

them. Champion & broken into by completely wreck inside of it. ever, defied their booty secured, b again made awa ate criminals in in bounds by the the police.

ME The residents Christmas by a ple in the form other festivities. mustered to me person of Mr. W mittee of ladie gifts. The adult munity had a p dancing, carried of the morning. a regular social fashioned style. chosin is said to h tion of Vancous hings de not there so well as Island, the energing inhabitants

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-Mr J. A. Carthew was a passenger from Fort Wrangel on the steamer Corona. He went north to locate wharf ites for a British company, and reports that he was successful. Walter Williseroft is now building a wharf at Wranrel for the Mackinnin Wharf and Trans-He has already built out 530 feet and will extend it another 100 There are many miners at Wranwho expect to start up the Stickeen on the ice in about two weeks. Arrangenents are being made to handle a big crowd at Wrangel.

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VARICOCELE. Consult me free, or write for book. DR. SANDEN, 156 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, QUEBEC,

Provincial News.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Capt. Jas. Robinson, of the Dominion government steamer Sampson, is laid up by illness, and Capt. Frank Odin is temporarily filling his place. Mr. C. A. Gardner, of the steamer Transfer, left Vancouver by the City of Seattle last night for Telegraph Creek to make a report to the C.P.R. of the state of the ice in the Stickeen river,

The Dominion Fisheries Department has just seized another ton of sturgeon which was caught with illegal gear near

Sumas. The post oflice will in future be lighted by electric light.

Mr. Benson's big steam dredge was brought up to the city yesterday, and will be put to work alongside the Royal City Mills.

At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning quite a crowd of ladies, as well as a ew gentlemen, gathered in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church to witness the interesting ceremony of uniting in marriage two well known inhabitants of the Royal City. Miss Constance Victoria Clute, third daughter of Mr. J. S. Clute, inspector of customs, and Mr. S. J. Thompson. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Vert, assisted by the Rev. T. Scouler. Mr. Aulay Morrison, M.P., acted as best man, and Miss Annie Clute was bridesmaid. The happy couple left the church amidst a shower of rice, and proceeded to Vancouver, en route for Monterey, Cal., at which place they will spend their honeymoon. Quite a large number of useful and handsome presents were presented to the bride and bridegroom, both of whom are highly popular in this city.

Rather a serious burglary took place in this city on Thursday night. The store belonging to T. J. Trapp was engoods, principally knives and razors, va-The robbers entered the premises at the rear of the store and effected an entrance without much difficulty, and evi- Star of Bethlehem gleamed. On the dently without much noise, as they were able to extract their booty without the constable on the beat hearing them.

During the past month 11 births, 11 deaths and 7 marriages were registered at the local office. After the council meeting on Thursday evening Mayor Shiles invited the aldermen to the Colonial Hotel, where the annual banquet was held. An enjoyable time was spent, though owing

to his worship's poor health the pro-

early hour.

NELSON. Nelson, Dec. 31.-The ore shipments of 1897 were as follows, but do not include this week, as the returns are not yet in: Slocan via Kaslo, 35,066 tons; land via Nelson, 52 tons; Ainsworth, via Nelson, 1191 tons. Total 49,7101

This does not include about half a million dollars worth of ore that went via Revelstoke over the C.P.R., the returns of which are not made to Nelson The shipments of matte consisted of 8,333 tons, of a total value of \$4,416,-692.67, making a total of ore and matte

shipped of \$8,136,696. The following is a recapitulation by months: January, 4,543 tons, \$675,506; February, 5,201 tons, \$562,853; March, 5,822 tons, \$667,681; April, 3,764 tons, \$433,234; May, 2,995 tons, \$397,797; June, 3,464 tons, \$483,855; July, 4,139 \$543,832; August, 4,070 tons. \$576,189; September, 4,604 tons, \$714,-225; October, 3,290 tons, \$757,146; November, 5,273 tons, \$824,362; December, 4.015 tons, \$753,752.

Ore shipments this week were as follows: Matte, 1201/4 tons. Total value of ore and matte exported for the week, \$242.051

Probably what is one of the richest strikes yet in the history of Ymir, has been made on the Big Patch group, the property of Duncan Darrow and Chas. French, situated about 10 miles up Porcupine creek. Specimens brought down on Tuesday showed large chunks of free gold and will undoubtedly assay up in the thousands. There is about four feet of this rich pay streak in a ledge of no less than 26 feet wide. Assays taken from the surface, but not from the rich streak, ran as high as \$108 in gold.

VANCOUVER

Vancouver. Dec. 30.-Three Australians, Ross, Wedner and Petrie, left by the City of Seattle last night for Skagway. They took with them the biggest personal outfit that has yet left here, comprising 7,800 pounds. The outfit is to last two years. These Australians are well-to-do, being worth \$100,000 between

Champion & White's coal office was broken into by burglars and the safe completely wrecked in an attempt to get inside of it. The combination, however, defied their efforts. There was no booty secured, but Vancouver has been again made aware that there are desperate criminals in the city, only kept within bounds by the constant vigilance of the police.

METCHOSIN.

The residents of Metchosin celebrated Christmas by a treat to the young people in the form of a Christmas tree and other festivities. Some fifty children mustered to meet Santa Claus in the person of Mr. W. Hayward, and a committee of ladies provided numerous gifts. The adult members of the community had a pleasant evening with dancing, carried on till the small hours of the morning. Altogether, there was a regular social gathering of the oldfashioned style. 'The district of Metchosin is said to be the oldest settled portion of Vancouver Island, and though hings do not seem to have prospered there so well as in other parts of the Island, the energy of a tey of its lead-ing inhabitants has built a good, sub-

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stantial church, which shows but little wear after 30 years' use. 'The district has also the largest assemply hall of ony locality outside of Victoria. The residents of Sooke, Colwood and Highland districts by their presence on festive occasions, show their appreciation of efforts for the social weal.

CHRISTIANS IN QUEBEC.

Quaint Customs of the French-Canadians Carry the Stranger Back to Cartier's Time.

As the bell of the church began to make its joyful sounds heard far and near, calling the good people to worship at the minature crib of Bethelhem, that had been erected during the day, the roadways began to fill. Some came along on foot in merry parties, but the mirth was subdued, and could the faces have been seen, anticipation would have been painted on them.

The majority journeyed in sleighs. There might have been seen the "carithe open sledge fixed with benches and boxes, in which were seated the family, from the old grandfather down to the youngest tot, all huddled together, the box sleigh and the old-fashioned 'traineau." All styles, all fashions, all colors-all showed wear and tear and simplicity.

Some families were so numerous that the youngsters had to come as they might, or remain at home, a thing they uld not dream of doing. Two or three of them came along on a "traine sauvage," drawn by a couple of large Newfoundland dogs.

The church was open and lighted by candelabra that hung down from the ceiling; oil lamps supplemented these: myriads of candles burned on the altar. The crib of Bethlehem was surrounded by devotees, for all paid their respects to

the Child-Christ. At this crib one could see the Virgin mother and the Child, warmed by the breath of the ass and ox. The crib itself tered some time during the night and was a diminutive stable, in which was laid some straw. One side was open in ned at between \$300 and \$400 taken. order to allow the worshippers to see within

Through an opening in the roof the threshold stood the Magi with their offering, and in the background the shepherds stood aloof.

This crib, which probably had done services for many years, drew forth adniration and wonder from the spectators. As their fathers before them, the farmers expatiated on the beauties of the simple scene and pitied the Child, thinking of the cold from which they had come, and imagining, in their simplicity, that the winter of Bethlehem was as severe as our Canadian winter of 1897. ceedings were brought to a close at an

Mass, "Lo Messe de Minuit," began at twelve sharp. Almost the entire congregation partook of Communion. The priest was robed in his grandest vestments of gold; the sanctuary had its full quota of surpliced boys.

The harmonium played by the school teacher, gave forth its gladest notes in Slocan via Nakusp, 5,1242 tons; Ross- th' hymn "Adeste Fideles." No organ, 18,000 h.p. and via Northport, 9,3481 tons; Ross- no orchestra, no grand music, save the plain Gregorian chant, with a few specially prepared hymns; but the voices were good, for all Canadians sing, The value of the ore shipped through though they are not trained. Simplicity the Nelson customs house, including all throughout, but it was grand, grander except Nakusp, \$3,149,325.97. The va- than it was at Notre Dame of the Gesu, lue of the Nakusp shipments was \$543,- or the Cathedral. And the church was 484.62. Total value, 3,092,810.96. The not thronged by idle eurosity seekers, average value of ore was \$74.28 per nor by persons who desired to see the twin screw, 13 guns, 1,200 h.p., Captain decorations, the lights, and to hear the

There was no stir; every member used his prayer-book and his "Paroissien" or "Key to Heaven." The old women nodded their heads and moved their lips. So did the old men. They all prayed. At the "Gloria In Excellsis" the congregation seemed glad and the singing sent a thrill through them that would not be awakened on ordinary Sundays. At the "Credo," during the singing of the "Incarnatus est," every one knelt devoutly with bowed head, and it is only at Christ-

mas and Easter that this is done. The "Offertory" brought forth renew ed efforts from the choir, which was assisted by a violin played by a villager. and enraptured the church. The Cure spoke a few words of cheer and wished them happiness, but would not detain

After church all gathered in knots. Many of those who had come together separated. Some went to visit at friends' homes. They all had invitations to the "reveillon," and to the dance of the

All was peace and good will! All was gladness! All was cheer! Merry parties, assembled in the large hall, which, in the country houses, answers in winter as kitchen and dining room combined, and which was made cheerful by the blaze of logs in the large old-fashioned double stoves.

There the "whiskey blanc," rum and | home-brewed Canadian wine was passed around to whet the appetite and to increase the merriment. Eyes danced and 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots. torgues wagged. The large table was spread with a snow-white cover, which was laid the blue china, that is only used on state occasions.

The cheer consisted of "pore frais. pig's head, meat pies, head cheese, blood pudding, geese, turkeys, with lots of potatoes, beets and other vegetables with fruits. The parties were generally made up of thrity of forty.

There was no mistletoe, but there was romiscuous kissing and it was done openly. The decorations consisted of holly, fir trees and red and blue scalloped tissue paper. Then arrangements were for the grand dance to be held on New Year's night. The violinists had to be engaged and invitations were issued. New Year's Day and Epiphany are the two greatest French-Canadian feast days.

Then more drives homeward. And the glad tidings of peace and good-will were again brought home to the village.

The Most Prominent Are Fashionable. Dyspepsia or indigestion has become a fashionable disease. There are very few individuals who have not at various times experienced the miserable feeling caused by defective digestion. No pen can describe the keen suffering of the body and the agony and anguish of mind Yokohama. endured by the dyspeptic. Dr. La Londe, of 236 Pine avenue, Montreal, says: "When I ever run against chronic cases of dyspepsia I always prescribe Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and my petients generally have quick relief."

Saki.

Lion, French gunboat, 473 tons, 8 guns, 576 h.p., Capt. Papaix, at Saigon.

Pascal, French protected cruiser, 3,985

chinery to be used

WARSHIPS IN ORIENTAL WATERS

List Showing the Naval Strength of the Various Powers on the China and Japan Stations.

Great Britain's Immense Fleet-The United States Very Poorly Represented.

The Hongkorg Telegraph, in its issue of July 24th last, published the following list of men of war on the China and Japan Station. Recent events in the Orient have aroused such interest regard- guns, 8,000 h. p., Captain Zeye, at Nagaing the relative naval strength of the various powers in those waters that it is thought opportune to reproduce the list in its entirety:

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON. Admiral Korniloff, Russian armored cruiser, 5,000 tons, twin screw, 36 guns, 9,500 h.p., Captain Eitchaninoff, at Na-

gasaki

Admiral Nakhimoff, Russian armored cruiser, twin screw, 7,781 tons. 38 guns, 9,000 h.p., Captain Kasherininoff, at Vladivostock. Acout, Russian gunboat, 810 tons, 8

guns, 760 h.p., Captain Elkisky, at Vladivostock. Bobre, Russian gun vessel, twin screw, 950 tons, 13 gans, 1,150 h.p., Captain

Molas, at Chefoo, Dimitri Donskoy, Russian armored craiser, 5,893 tons, twin screw, 34 guns, 7,000 h.p., Com. Witthofft, at Korea. Gaidamak, Russian gunboat, 400 tons, twin screw, 18 gurs, 3.500 h.p., Capt.

Stemann, at Nagasaki. Gremiastchky, Russian armored cruiser, 1,492 tons, twin screw, 12 guns, 2,000 h.p., Captain Boubenoff, at Yokohama. Koreetz, Russian cruiser, 1,213 tons, twin screw, 14 guns, 1,500 h.p., Captain Iltich, at Nagasaki.

Korevetz, Russian cruiser, 1,200 tons, 9 guns, 2,150 h.p., Captain Lindstreem, at Nagasaki. Kreysser, Russian cruiser, 1,329 tons,

18 guns, 1,800 h.p., Captain Belkiemisheff, at Yokohama. Mandjour, Russian cruiser, 1,213 tons, twin screw, , 14 guns, 1,500 h.p., Com. Podiapolsky, at Korea. Nayezdnik, Russian cruiser, 1334 tons.

14 guns, 1,800 h.p., Captain Zarine, at Vladivostock. Otvazny, Russian armored cruiser 1,490 tons, twin screw, 12 guns, 2,000 h.p., Captain Barsht, at Chefoo.

Pamial Azova, Russian cruiser, 6,000 tons, 36 guns, 8,000 h.p., Captain Rodionoff, Port Lazareff.

Rurth, Russian flagship, 10,940 tons, armored twin screw cruiser, 1st class, F. Barrato, at Manila. on a cruise. Silatch, Russian gunboat, 4 guns, D. Regaldo, at Manila.

1,200 h.p., Captain Barronoff, at Port Lazareff. Sivootch, Russian gunboat, 950 tons, Ozamis, at Manila.

guns, 650 h.p., Com. Molchousky, at Vladivostock. Vladimir Monomach, Russian armor-

guns, 7.000 h.p. Vsadnik, Russian torpedo boat, 400 tons, 18 guns, twin screw, 3,500 h.p., Captain Greve, at Nagasaki. Yakout, Russian gunboat, 16 guns, 890 h.p., at Vladivostock. Zabiaka, Russian cruiser, 1,230 tons. 20 guns, 2,000 h.p., Captain Lebedeff,

at Nagasaki. RUSSIAN TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

(Sea Going.) Borgo, 1st cass, Rusian torpedo boat, 81 tons, 3 guns, 2 torp. tubes, 1,100 h. p., speed, 21 knots. boat, 96 tons, 3 guns, 2 torp, tubes, 780 h.p., speed, 22 knots.

Sweaborg, 1st class, Russian torpedo Shanghai. h p., speed 18.7 knots. (1st and 2nd Class.) Forel, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots, Fantchichi, Russian torpedo boat,

tons, 4 guns, 970 h.p., 19 knots. Nargen, Rusian torpedo boat, 85 tons, 4 guns, 1,200 h.p., 22 knots. Novorosisk, Russian torpedo boat. tons, 4 guns, 2,900 h.p., 16 knots. Podorosnik, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots. Sisik. Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons,

Skorpion, Russian torpedo boat, tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots. Sootchena, Russian torpedo boat, 87 tons. 4 guns. 970 h.p., 19 knots. Sterlaid, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots. Strauss, Russian torpeco boat, 23 tons 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Sungurt, Russian torpedo boat, tons, 4 guns, 1,800 h.p., 22 knots. Ussurf. Russian torpedo boat. tons, 4 guns, 1,800 h.p., 22 knots. Besides other powerful cruisers have also left for the squadron on the China

THE FRENCH SQUADRON. guns, 453 h.p., Captain Journet, at ding, Singapore. Chantaboon. Bayard, French flagship, 5,968 tons, 36 guns, 4,500 h.p., Com. Fortin, at Naga-

Beautemps-Beaupre, French cruiser, 1,246 tons, 14 guns, 895 h.p., Captain Forsyth, Hakodate. Ternet, at Chemulpo. Comete, French gunboat, 473 tons, 6 guns, 631 h.p., Captain Simon, at Kobe. St. John, Hakodate. Decartes, French protected cruiser, 3,-985 tons, 36 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. Bar- 1,100 i.h.p., Capt. R. P. Cochran, Tamnard, at Chefoo. Eclaireur, French cruiser, 1,608 tons,

16 guns, 2,408 i.h.p., Capt. Texler, at Forfait, French cruiser, 2,321 tons, 23 guns, 2,464 h.p., Capt. Delort, at Naga-

tons, 36 guns, 9,000 i.h.p., en route Pluvier, French dispatch boat, 545 tons, Behring Sea. 4 guns, 500 h.p., Comdr. Videl, at Bang-

Surprise, French gunboat, 627 tons, 10 G. A. Hardinge, Yokohama. guns, 860 i.h.p., en route Singapore. Triomphante, French armored cruiser, 4,700 tons, 24 guns, 2,400 h.p., Capt. B. de Brotizel, at Siagon. Vipere, French gunboat, 463 tons, 6 guns, 461 guns, 441 h.p., Comdr. Constolle, at Bang-Hongkong.

The German Squadron. Arcona, German cruiser, 2.370 tons, 20 guns, 2,400 h.p., Captain Becker, at Che-Cormoran, German cruiser, 1.640 tons,

14 guns, 2,700 h.p., Com. Brussatis,

Nagsaki. Irene, German cruiser, 4,400 tons, 22 guns, 8,000 h.p., Capt. du Bois, at Nagesaki. Kaiser, German flagship, 7.676 tons. 28

Prencess Wilhelm, German cruiser, 4,400 tons, 22 guns, 8,000 h. p., Captain Theile, at Chefoo. Wolf, German gunboat, 489 tons, 6 guns, Selected for Service. Flagship of Vice-Admiral Tirpitz.

The American Squadron. Boston, U. S. cruiser, 3,189 tons, 18 cuns, 4,630 h. p., Captain F. Wildes, at Machais, II. S. cruiser, 1,770 tons, 16 guns, 1,000 h. p., Capt. MacKenzie, at Shanghal.

Monocacy, U. S. gun vessel, 1,307 tons, h.p., built in England, 1885, Capt. 10 guns, 850 h. p., Capt.Farenholt, at Togo, Kure Yangtsze Ports. Olympia, U. S. flagship, 5,800 tons, 34 guns, 13,500 h. p., Capt. J. J. Read, at Yokohama. Petrel, U. S. gunboat, 800 tons. 11 guns, 900 h. p., Capt. Emory, at Yoko-Formosa.

hama. Yorkto vn, U.S. cruiser, 1,700 tons, 16 guns, 3.405 h. p., Comdr. Stockton, at Nagasaki. Flagship of Rear-Admiral McNair.

The Spanish Squadron.

Argos, Spanish gunboat, 508 tons, 600 h.p., 2 guns, Comdr. R. Cabezas, at Ma-Castilla Spanish cruiser, 3,260 tons, 2,690 h.p. 22 guns, Comdr. A. Martin de Oliva., at Manila. Cebu, Spenish troopship, 532 tons, 600 h.p., 2 gurs, Lieut. A. Barreras, at Ma-

Don Antonio de Ulloa, Spanish cruiser, 1,160 tons, 1,523 h.p., 13 guns, Comdr. E. Robiou, at Manila. Don Fuan de Austria, Spanish cruiser, 1,156 tons, 1,500 h.p., 13 guns, Comdr. J. de la Concha, at Manila, Elcano, Spanish gunboat, 560 tons,

600 h.p., 7 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. F. Escudero, at Manila. General Alava, Spanish troopship, 1, 300 tons, 1.000 h.p., 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. R. Rodriguez Trujillo, at Mahila. General Lezo; Spanish troopship, 520

Rossia, Russian armored cruiser twin tons, 600 h.p., 6 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. R. screw, 12,200 tons, 1st class, 44 guns, Benavente, at Manila. Isla de Luzon, Spanish protected cruis er. 1,048 tons, 2,200 h.p., 10 guns, Com. 44 guns, 13,500 h.p., Captain Kreegar, a Isla de Cuba, Spanish protected cruis-

yoshi. Kure: Akagt, 622 tons, 10 guns, 963 h.p., built in Onobama, Japan, 1888, Capt. er, 1,048 tons, 2,000 h.p., 10 guns, Com. Nashibas, Nagasaki. Manila, Spanish troopship, 1 00 tons, Hosho, 321 tons, 5 guns, 217 h.p., Capt. 750 h.p., 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. J. J. Uchida.

Tateyama, 543 tons, 2 guns, Kure. Marquis del Duero, Spanish gunboat, 500 tons, 550 h.p., 5 gur Vostock, Russian torpedo gunboat, 4 os. Moreno de Guerra, at Manila. Capt. Uyemura, Kure. Reina Cristina, Spanish cruiser, 3,520 tons, 3,972 h.p., 21 guns, Captain L. Cah.p., built in Yokosuka, Japan, 1885, darso, en route Manila. Capt. Otc. Ture. ed cruiser, 5,754 tons, twin screw, 32 Velasco, Spanish cruiser, 1,252 tons, ed cruiser, 5,754 tons, twin screw, 32 1,600 h.p., 7 guns, Comdr. F. Reboul, at Kalmon, 1,367 tons, 7 guns, 1,267 h.p., Manila.

> There are also twenty-four small river Iwaki, 667 tons, 4 guns, 659 h.p., built Miscellaneous wabara, Sascho. Yoshi c, 4 216 tens. 31 guns, 15,968 Bengo, Portuguese gunboat, 462 tons, h.p., Capt. Kawara, Manila, 3 guns, 400 h.p., Lieut.-Com. Jose des Oshima, 640 tens, 9 guns, 1,117 h.p., uilt in Onebama, Japan, Capt. Geki. Chokai, 622 tons, 2 guns, 963 h.p.,

Reis, at Macao. Panther, Austrian torpedo cruiser, 1, 530 tons, 12 guns, 5,940 h.p., Comdr. Koppel, at Nagasaki, BRITISH FLEET ON THE CHINA

STATION. Alacrity, dispatch vessel, 1,700 tons,

Revel, 1st class, Russian torpedo 10 6pd. q.f. guns, 3,000 i.h.p., Commander Smith Dorrien, Hakodate. Algerine, sloop, 1,050 tons, 6 guns, 1, boat, 96 tons, 3 guns, 2 torp. tubes, 780 100 i.h.p., Com. Ewen F. Domville. Archer, third class cruiser, 1,770 tons, guns, 3,500 i.h.p., Commander C. E. Kingsmill, Hakodate.

Centurion, first class battleship. 10. 500 tons, 14 guns, 13,000 i.h.p., Captain S. H. M. Login, Hakodate. Daphne, sloop, 1,140 tons, 8 guns, 2, 000 i.h.p., Commander A. A. C. Galloway, Nagasaki.

Commander A. A. C. Galloway, Naga-Esk, coast defence gunboat, 363 tons, 3 guns, 200 i.h.p., Lt.-Com. H. P. Barton, shanghai. Firebrand, 3rd class gunboat, 455 tons, guns, 360 i.h.p., in reserve, Hongkong. Grafton, * 1st class cruiser, 7,350 tons, 12 guns, 13,483 i.h.p., Captain Edward P. Jones, Hakodate.

Handy, twin screw, torpedo boat destroyer, 200 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Alex. Gillespie, Hakodate. Hart, twin screw, torpedo boat destroyec, 260 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Hastings F. Shakespear, Hako-

htp., Hongkong. Immortalite, 1st first class cruiser 5,600 tons, 12 guns, 8,500 i.h.p., Captain Ed. Chichester, Hakodate. Iphigenia, 2nd class cruiser, 3,600 tons, Aspic. French gunboat, 463 tons, 6 8 guns, 7,000 i.h.p., Capt. H. N. Dud-

Linnet, gun vessel, 756 tons, 2 heavy guns, 4 6-pounders, 870 i.h.p., Command er R. C. Sparkes, Behring Sea. Narcissus, 1st class erniser 5,600 tons, 12 guns, 8,500 i.h.p., Capt. W. C. C. Peacock, 1st class gunboat, 755 tons

6 guns, 1.200 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. P. S. Phoenix, sloop, 1,050 tons, 6 guns, Pigmy, 1st class gunboat, 755 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Lient.-Comdr. C. J. J.

Dormer, Bangkok. Pique, 2nd class cruiser, 3,600 tons, 8 guns, 9,000 i.h.p., Acting Comdr. J. J. Graham, Hongkong. Plover, 1st class gunboat, 755 tens, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Lieut.-OCom. S. V. Y. De Horsey, Singapore.

With nature's sweetest gift endowed, With pure and ever-rising fame, She made her people more than proud, And stamped an Era with her name. Humber, store ship, 1,640 tons, 800 A widowed Queen and sorely tried;

But who can say she stood alone. Her Husband's spirit by her side, And Guardian Angels round her throne Her widowed heart though filled with pain She bravely bore her sorrows keen: Time will illume her life and reign And deify our peerless Queen. And now her hair is white with age; This woman with the deathless name, The brightest name on History's page, The highest on the Scroll of Fame.

Once more her people round her crowd; Once more she listens to their cheers, Who hall with acclamation proud The Queen that reigned for Sixty years. Cariboo, November, 1897.

A peculiar accident happened recently the engine on passenger train No. 1 at A peculiar accident happened recently to the engine on passenger train No. 1 at McArthur Junction. As the train was speeding along through the darkness the engineer and fireman were startled by a crash in front, and then the headlight went out. They thought at first that a stone had been thrown into it, but an investigation showed that a big erow had flown straight into the light, shattering the glass The light threatened to explode and finally burned out. The crow, which had broken its neck, was fished out in a badly singed condition and was hanging up in the roundhouse the next morning.—Ohio News.

THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR

O winter wind, indulgent blow, O sun be warm and bright,
Thou kindly stars, keep watch below
Through all the lonely night;
Let not thy charge too much endure
of suffering, O fate;
These little children of the poor
Within the city gate These little children of Within the city gate.

Rainbow, 2nd class cruiser, 3,600 tons,

guns, 9,000 i.h.p., Capt. V. A. Tisdall,

Rattler, 1st class gunboat, 715 tons,

guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Lieut.-Com. The Hon.

Redpole, 1st class gunboat, 805 tons.

guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Lieut,-Comdr. E. H.

Swift, gun vessel, 756 tons, 2 heavy

runs, 4 6 pounders, 870 i.h.p., in reserve

Tamar, troopship, 4,650 tons, in re-

Tweed, coast defence gunboat, 363

ns, 12 guns, 8,500 i.h.p., Captain A. C.

Victor Emanuel, receiving ship, 5,157

ns, 14 guns, Commodore S. C. Holland,

* Flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir A. Bu

** Flagship of Rear-Admiral Oxley.

JAPANESE MEN-OF-WAR.

Matsushima, 4,278 tons, 28 guns, 5,400

h.p., built in France, 1890, Capt. Omoto,

Itsukushima, 4,278 tons, 30 guns, 5,400

built in England, 1877, Capt. Arima, Capt. Hitaka, Shinagawa.

h.p., built in France, 1889, Capt. Yokoo,

Naniwa, 3,709 tons, 10 guns, 7,604

Takackiho, 3,709 tons, 10 guns, 7,604

n.p., built in England, Capt. Nomura,

Chiyoda, 2,439 tons, 24 guns, 5,678 h.p.,

built in England, 1890, Capt. Uchida,

Takao, 1,778 tons, 5 guns, 2,332 h.p., built in Yokosuka, Japan, 1868, Capt.

Hashidate, 4,278 tons, 30 guns, 5,400

Fuso, 3,777 tons, 10 guns, built in Eng-

Tsukuba, 1,978 tons, 8 guns, 526 h.p.,

Yageyama, 1,609 tons, 11 guns, 5,400

n.p., built in Yokosuka, Japan, 1889,

Musashi, 1,502 tons, 7 guns, 1,622 h.p.,

built in Yokosuka, Japan, 1888, Capt.

Amagi, 926 tons, 10 guns, 720 h.p.,

built in Yokhosuka, Japan, 1877, Capt.

Atago, 622 tons, 2 guns, 963 h.p., built

n Yokosuka, Japan, 1877, Capt. Inouye,

Kongo, 2,284 tons, 9 guns, 2,555 h.p.,

Hiyei, 2,284 tons, 11 guns, 2,535 h.p.,

built in England, 1877, Capt. Saikurai,

Tenryu, 1,547 tons, 6 guns, 1,267 h.p.

built in Yokosuka, Japan, 1883, Capt.

Yamato, 1,502 tons, 7 guns, 1,622 h.p.

built in Onobama, Japan, 1885, Capt.

built in Ishikawajima, Tokyo, 1887,

built in England, Chemulpo.

Rynjo. 3,571 tons, 28 guns.

Fingei, 1,464 tons, 1 gun.

ficet and named Soko.

tons and 10,270 h.p.

Kasuga, 1,289 tons, 5 guns, 1,217 h.p.,

Saikio Maru, Japanese cruiser, Kure.

Torpedo boats aggregate fully 241,251

THE GREAT QUEEN.

An Empire wide, in every zone Called on a Maiden of Eighteen For She was heir to Britain's throne, The Crown and sceptre of a Queen.

A graceful girl, a youthful Queen, She could but dimly understand That She, a Maiden of Elghteen, Was Sovereign Lady of the Land.

With pomp and pride they crowned her Queen, And like a Queen she stood alone; With beating heart, yet brow serene, And took her place upon the throne.

They claimed the maiden at her birth; They loved her in her girlish pride; They crowned her Queen of half the Earth And hailed her as a happy bride.

And time revealed a Mother proud, A model life without a stain; And sixty years without a cloud To dim the lustre of her reign.

Capt. Togo.

uilt in the East Indies, Kure,

Capt. Hirayama, Shinagawa.

Hayazaki, Yokosuka.

Serada, Formosa.

Funaki, Nagasaki.

h.p., built in Yokosuka, Japan, 1891,

cons, 3 guns, 200 i.h.p., Hongkong.

Undaunted, 1st class cruiser,

guns, 1,000 i.h.p., Hongkong.

Grafton, Hakodate.

Clarke, Hongkong.

A.D.C., Hongkong.

ond class boats.

Sawa, Gensan.

Ito.

Ninsen.

Kure.

ler, K.C.B

They are thy helpless ones who feel The wickedness of man,
Who dwell beneath the Iron heel
of thy industrial plan;
Be merciful and move the heart
of love and charity,
Till tears in eyes long dry shall start
Their wretchednes to see.

Give them each day their daily bread,
A fireside for their play,
Round which a soft good-night is said
At close of darkest day;
And if, perchance, the home be bare
Of all save want and sin,
Grant, grant the faithless scornful prayer—
That joy may enter in.

O wealth, O fame, ye are not vain, While innocence still lies
Upon a bed of burning pain
With hunger in its eyes:
Bleed, selfish heart! O pity, lure
Proud wisdom to be kind!
These little children of the poor
Hath not the Christ defined? Wivern, coast defence ship, 2,750 tons, Torpedo boats in reserve. Nos. 8 and 20, 35, 36, 37 and 38, first class; and 3

For peace are courts and camps main-tained, fained,
For pride asylums rise,
Humanity's great heart is gained
When human freedom dies.
Alas, not here the poor are found,
Wards of a noble state;
Rather in rags they wander round
Unconscious, by love's gate.
CHARLES W. STEVENSON.

WHAT CANADA MISSED.

Forty Thousand Old-Fashioned Rifles Were to Be Sent Here.

Not every member of the Canadian militia is aware of the fact that at one time, not so long past, Canada was on the point of receiving, as its rearmament, 40,000 single-loading weapons, with Martini action and .030 barrel, instead of the new service magazine rifle

it now has. This armament of 40,000 .303 singleloaders the Imperial authorities have still on their hands, somewhat to their disgust, and they are extremely anxious to get rid of them. The Australian infantry are about to receive a new weapon, and it is said that an attempt has been made to foist this rejected weapon

on the Australians. The matter has raised quite a discussion in miltary circles in England, and in Canada it plays an interesting part. We have had a very narrow escape from receiving these single-loaders, for they were actually made and the excuse given for the sending of them was to "that it was feared the men would

allow their magazine rifles to rust." The Army and Navy Gazette in an admirable article, handles the matter without gloves. "Putting aside," it says, "this undeserved slur on the 40,-000 active Canadian militia, the supposition is sheer nonsense, the barrels are the same, the rifling the same, the ammunition the same; if anything the magazine rifle is easier to clean than the Martini rifle of similar bore, since when the bolt is removed a straight 'push through can be obtained when ne-

Tsukushi, 1372 tons, 8 guns, 2,433 cessary from the breech as well as the h.p., built in England, 1867, Capt. Mimuzzle end. "The late head of the Canadian militia pay department, Herbert O'Meara, says: 'The rifle the Canadian militia now have is the Lee-Enfield' service magazine rifle. The Martini-Metford. after exhaustive trial, was discarded as too heavy, the barrel being the old .45 Akitsush no. 3.150 tons, 18 guns, 8,516 converted into the .303 by a steel tube. h.p., built in Yokosuka, Japan, 1892, From this it would seem that the heavy From this it would seem that the heavy single-loaders rejected by the Canad-Katsuragi, 1,502 tons, 7 guns, 1,622 ians, and now being pressed on the Australians, seemingly to get rid of them.

are converted guns too heavy for use. built in Yokosuka, Japan, 1832, Capt. that the Canadians revolted at the "It is due to the Grenadier Guards single-loaders, and thus, we believe, these 40,000 rifles are now on hand. in Yokosuka, Japan, 1878, Capt. Kashi- Prizes had ben offered to the Canadian team under Col. Massey at Bisley to be shot for with the magazine service rifle. but they had none of these. Their camp neighbors, the Grenadiers, hearing of their difficulty, lent Col. Massey twenty magazines rifles for the occasion and gave them ammunition. In the hands of the crack team the rifles surpassed themselves, though not a member had ever fired one before. The team took some magazine rifles back to Canada to show to their comrades, hence the single-loaders remained in England and The Chinese warship Tsokiang, which Canada purchased 40,000 service magawas captured by the Japanese at Fwongzine rifles, which are at this moment in tao, is entered amongst the Japanese

the hands of her troops. "It is quite natural there should be a desire to dispose of the 40,000 singleloaders so awkwardly on hand from the action of the Grenadier Guards, but this is no reason why they should be dumped in Australia as a 'cheap line.' It is a signal instance of the advantage of sending every year, as Canada does, portions of her troops to mix at home rifle ranges with such troops as our Guards and their officers. We also hope every year to welcome the arrival of small but picked teams from Australia and New Zealand, to Bisley, where they can closely observe all that is upto-date, and carry back their informa-

tion to their comrades." A number of the new English 15 prs. has lately been delivered to the Australian artillery. It is true that the number is small, but it is eminently a start in the right direction. "What about the infantry?" the Australian forces will naturally ask themselves, "as the magazine rifle has been deliberately chosen as the best weapon for the imperial forces (and the Canadian militia) why should it not be the best weapon for us?"

"But putting the natural feelings of the Australian infantry aside, is this proposed issue of single-loaders good policy on the part fo the home government? The necessities for imperial service may call for assistance from Australia and New Zealand. As a matter of fact an Australian contingent has already fought side by side with the imperial forces in Egypt, and it is surely not the best way to ensure success when the empire's hour of need comes to give part of our forces a weapon which, as every man carries it, will feel as he goes into action, handicaps the soldier as compared with some of his comrades, and certainly puts him at a great disadvantage in meeting his opponent."-Montreal

Gazette. 'Have you no mercy?' she wailed. "Just out of mercy," smiled the hardened villain. "Besides, if I showed it to you now these people in front would denounce me for not giving them their mon-ey's worth."—Philadelphia North Amer-

CONTRACTS PLACED

River Steamers for the Hudson Bay Company To Be Built at Vancouver.

Tug Czar Returns to Barclay Sound With Material to Repair the Cleveland.

From Friday's Daily.

The B. C. Iron Works of Vancouver have been awarded contracts to build two river steamers for the Hudson Bay Co. and one for the Klondike Mining, Trading & Transport Co. The contract for the Hudson Bay Company's steamer was signed yesterday at Vancouver, Mr. R. H. Hall having gone over for that purpose. One is to be delivered in March and the second on April 15. The Klondike M., T. & T. Co. will shortly award contracts for three more river steamers, two for the Stickeen and one for the Yukon. The latter will be a rather large vessel. The Albion Iron Works of this city have also contracts for machinery for a number of vessels, including those for the steamers which the C.P.N. Co. will place on the Yukon and Stickeen

The steamer Umatilla did not sail for San Francisco until about 10 o'clock this merning, twenty-six hours behind her scheduled time. She was delayed at Seports there was an extra amount of matter off thus neatly: freight. With the cargo taken from Victoria the vessel was loaded almost to her capacity.

A letter has been received by the Union S.S. Co. from the master of the steamer Coquitlam, saying that the damage done to his vessel when she ran ashore on sufficiently serious to prevent her con-

Steveston this morning for Liverpool with a cargo of salmon. She had in all 54,093 cases, valued at about \$216,372. The Adelaide is the last of the fleet to

After discharging the merchandise, liquor, etc., brought down from the steamer Cleveland, the Mande left yesterday evening for Texada Island. She will call at Departure Bay on her return trip and bring a cargo of coal.

The tug Tyee arrived from the Sound this afternoon. She will leave this evening for Barclay Sound to tow the wrecked steamer Cleveland to Quartermaster Harbor for repairs.

The steamer Willapa sailed for Cape Scott and way ports on the west coast last night. She had a large number of passengers and considerable freight,

KILLED AT UNION.

An accident took place at the Union collieries vesterday, resulting in the death of Rowland James, a well known and popular young athlete. It apears that with a handsome profit. It was essential James was "riding the trip rope," when one of the cars jumped the track and sooner was the emergency fully apprehim in a serious manner. He lingered for several hours, expiring last night. The 20 years, and resided with his parents at Union. He was a young man of most pleasing address and very highly respect-His death has caused deep regret at Union and as a mark of respect the several New Year's functions have been postponed. The funeral will take place to-morrow Afternoon.-Nanaimo Free

EASTERNERS HELPING.

Toronto Firms Contribute to the Klondike Advertising Fund. Secretary Elworthy of the board of trade has received the following self-

explanatory letters: Toronto, Dec. 22nd, 1897.

Mr. F. Elworthy, Secretary B. C. Board of Trade Victoria.

Dear Sir:—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 11th instant, containing invitation to contribue funds to assist your board in the good work they have undertaken, re outfitting in Canada, miners, etc., bound for the Klondike district.

The work is a very commendable one and should appeal to the sympathies of every Canadian. We herewith enclose you check value one hundred dollars (\$100.)

We might mention that our Mr. Christie is a member of the Toronto Board of Trade Council, before whom at their last meeting, a communication from you was laid. The members were all impressed with the need for immediate action and easnest in their desire to render your board all possible support. Toronto, Dec. 22nd, 1897.

desire to relief your expectations will be more than realized, we remain,
Yours very truly,
CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO.
Toronto, Dec. 22nd, 1897.

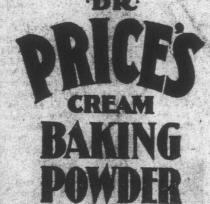
F. Elworthy, Est, Secretary Board of Trade, Victor'a. Trade, Victor'a.

Dear Sir-We have your favor of 11th and have carefully read same with the greatest amount of interest. Of course the bulk of this trade is going to Victoria nurchants, but we can assure you the efforts you are making are fully appreciated by Eastern houses and we would like to add our share to what the others are doing.

Would you kindly give us an idea of what the wholesale houses are contributing, sending us if possible, a list of amounts subscribed up to the present time. Wishing you every success in the good work, we are, yours truly,

JNO. MACDONALD & CO.

Highest Honors-World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.



A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. 10 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE CLEVELAND. The Salvage Crew Go to the Scene of the Wreck.

The tug Czar left for Barclay Sound

shortly after midnight, carrying Captain Metcalf, Lloyd's surveyor in San Francisco, who is in charge of the salvage operations on the wrecked steamer Cleveland, Mr. J. T. Tyson, Mr. D. Cartmel and Purser Whitbeck, back to the steamer, which they say is lying on a smooth, sandy beach at Anderson's Camp, about three miles from Lyall Point, where the Cleveland struck. She has again filled with water, as in dragging her from the rocky beach the temporary plates placed over the hole on the forehold were sprung and when beaching her at Anderson's Camp the leak was made worse, causing her to fill again. The Czar took up a number of iron plates, rivets and other material o repair the Cleveland's hull temporarily, and Mr. McHardy's large pump, which was brought down yesterday for repairs, having been blocked, as stated yesterday, by the soft cargo. With this aided by the other pumps the water will be taken from the forehold, and after the neces sary repairs have been made the steamer will be taken to the Sound for repairs.

JINGO JAMBOREE.

An American Paper on the Latest Freak of the United States Government.

The Seattle Times, in the course of lengthy article on the recent extraordinary aberration of the American government in voting supply to relieve the alattle and Vancouver; at both of those leged famine at Dawson City hits the

"It was an observant old philosopher who said: 'There is a vein of lunacy in no god. In spite of his profoundity of intelect and keenness of pereception he will, at divers times and from divers notions, say something or do something Cameron Island was very slight and not that will brand him to a greater or less extent, a fool. The greed of avarice and her voyage to the halibut, the vanity of ambition often lead men's minds to run counter to the suggestions of good judgment, and even if the plans The German ship Alelaide sailed from laid down work as is contemplated, the result is ofttimes a waste of money and a waste of effort.

"A few weeks ago a sensational report came down from Dawson that the skeleton arm of hunger was stretching its gaunt scepter over the mining camps around that zenith city. The dangers of starvation, if any there were, did not arise through the inability of the people to pay for grnb, for tons of gold lay piled on the floors of their cabins, like shelled corn in a farmer's granary, and they would gladly exchange it for something to eat, if only an adventurous merchant would come in to trade with

"The mining camp is in a foreign conntry, and other than the fact that many of the miners were American citizens, no duty rested upon the American government to give the matter even a consideration.

"But enterprising trading merchants of the Pacific coast set about to plan expeditions to relieve the impending hunger, not, perhaps, through a spirit of philanthropy, but with the full assurance that the speculation would be rewarded ciated than the United States government began planning a relief expedition, the effect of which was to deter individuals

from going ahead with their measure "To transport 300,000 pounds of pro visions will require 1,500 animals and 500 men. The men will have to be returned. Feed will have to be furnished them, for probably sixty days. At a ration of four and one-half pounds per day to the man, the drivers will eat 135,-000 pounds of grub, or nearly half of all the supplies provided, to say nothing of their sclaries, which also must come out

of the money voted by congress! "And then the reindeer! Is there a reasonable assurance that they will be equal to the emergency? The reindeer is an animal well adapted to cold corntries, but, for all that, he requires delicate handling. His natural food is the lichens that grow under the snow, which he finds by burrowing his nose in the ground, much as a hog works in a spud patch. They are not known to live on dry food, unless brought to do so by careful training. Gen. Alger's experts may, as the Times hopes they will, succeed in bringing 500 deer from Northern Europe and put them on the coast of Alaska in good health, but while they are experimenting on this line, the food supplies on the Klondike are disappearing at the rate of four or five pounds per man per day, and the expedition ex-

pects to relieve about 2,000 men. "When the government started out on this jingo jamboree to relieve a Canadian closed in the flesh was the strychnine mining camp is was known all over the tablet. world that on American territory, 300 miles distant, there was food to throw to the wolves, and long before the reindeer | carefully left alone by the wolves. Every Klondike, the probability is that the food- tablets had been placed was eaten away, less miners will either have gone to the but that which enclosed the poison was grub supplies at Fort Yukon or hit the left.

trail for the coast.
"Looking at it from any point of view, the government has made a bad break. First, the exigencies of the case did not call for government action; second, having determined to invade the field of pri- danger. vate enterprise, it has gone to work in an awkward and impracticable manner; third, the people it purposes to succor are in Canadian territory, and, so far as heard from, are being well governed by

the Canadian authorities. "The amount appropriated by congress is rather small to admit of much of a steal, although it will probably all be squandered before it reaches the commissaries of the Klondike; and the Alger Reindeer Cavaran, within six months. will be the boss josh of the Northwest. and will go on record as one of the egregious blunders of the Klondike craze. "It is amusing to see individuals out of balance while under the spell of the magie Klondike, but the spectacle of the officials at Washington losing their equilib-

rium is rip-roaring rideulous." "Ever notice," asked the stove, "what modest creature the clock is?" "Referring, I presume," said the woodbox, "to her holding her hands before

"Why no; not so much that as her habit of running herself down."-Indianapolis Journal.

FROM THE CAPITAL

Order Issued Abolishing the Position British Columbia Using Their New of Deputy Adjutant General.

The New Regulations Governing the The Dominion as Well as the Province Treatment of Postal Packages and Parcels.

Ottawa, Dec. 31.-A militia order isdeputy assistant adjutant-general, formerly held by Lieut.-Cel. Blass, who has tached list of the Indian staff corps.

The new regulations governing the tofore all such packages have been sent the lion and the unicorn, although as far back as 1888 an official despatch from to the fifty-seven offices known as "ex- England complained of the use by Onion, necessitating much trouble on the part of persons living at a distance from any of these offices in procuring their parcels. Every package arriving by mail from any place outside the Dominion is every human brain.' The wisest man is for the future to be sent without manifest to the collector of customs at the nearest port or sub-port nearest to the nearest port or sub-port nearest to the nearest port or sub-port nearest to the package is direct, with a bearing of the four provinces, the place to which the package is directed, for examination as to the liability of the contents to customs duty. On the arrival of the packages the postal officer must affix to each parcel a red label with his memorandum thereon, directing how the parcel is to be dealt with by the customs. In 54 places, chiefly in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia, postmasters are authorized to collect the customs duties on postal packages. These offices including the following in British Columbia: Agassiz, Barkerville, Chilliwack, Clinton, Courtenay, Donald, Duncan's Station, Field, Fort Simpson, Ladner's Landing, Lytton, Metlakatla, Pilot Bay, Quesnelle, Skeena, Soda Creek, Union and Wellington. The duties, however, must first be assessed at the nearest port or sub-port.

> The complaint against the government telegraph line between Nanaimo and Al berni turns out upon government investigation to be groundless. The report to the public works department is to the effect that it is impossible to keep the coast line in working order during the prevalence of storms of late by which it was thrown and rendered useless. The line had been down ten days when the call for its use occurred through the wreck of the Cleveland near Alberni. The authorities are credibly informed

cavaleade reaches the gold camps on the | shred of flesh around the spots where the

A BAD BLUNDER.

Armorial Bearings Without Any Authority.

of Ontario are in the Same Peculiar Fix.

Ottawa, Dec. 30.-The province of sued to-day abelishes the position of British Columbia is now in correspondence with the Dominion government in regard to the armorial bearings of the province, which the government of Britnow got a cierkship in the mintia de ish Columbia has summarily changed. partment. The duties of the deputy assistant adjutant-general will be performed by Col. Aylmer, adjutant-general. stag as supporters, to a college of her-The imperial government has been pleasaidry in England, with the request that
it should be registered. As the province ed to grant three extra commissions in was informed that the request would the army for competition among gradu- have to come through the Governor-Genates of the Royal Military College for eral of Canada, the government of Brit-1899. They are royal artillery, royal engineers and an appointment to the unat- their new armorial bearings without any der on the part of British Columbia has called attention to the fact that the treatment of packages and parcels arriv- armorial bearings of the Dominion are

authority for several months. The bluning in Canada through the post offices all wrong, and that the Dominion, as will go into effect on January 1. Here | well as the province of Ontario, usurp tario of an imperial device, which, being part of the arms of the Dominion, could not be used by any of Her Majesty's possessions. Despite this the federal government as well as Ontario transgress this rule. The Dominion coat of arms is not entitled to supporters at all. and New Brunswick. To make the Canadian coat of arms correct, the lion would have to be taken away and the unicorn and crown on top; also the little lion on top of the crown and little crown on top of the little lion; and then the shield would have to be effaced, because instead of the shield having the armorial bearings of the four provinces quarterly, according to the terms of the royal warrant, it has seven. It is said that the college of heraldry would not sanction a shield with an odd number of pieces on it, while there will be no difficulty in obtaining a sanction to add devices on the shields of all the provinces. Permission will not be granted to use as supporters a lion and unicorn with a crest of the crown, those being the imperial arms.

Three months customs returns have en received from Vancouver. These, to the end of September, are the first received this fiscal year. Something is radically wrong to cause such a delay. Returns received show an increase in imports of \$185,000 over three months in 1896, and \$29,000 increase in duty.

A TEXAS SNAKE STORY.

"I have heard of many men being

and the class were sectioned as all the wreck of the Cleveland near Albein.

The authorities are credibly informed that the Indians do their best to destroy of the poles.

The wreck of the College and the substores of the poles.

SAGACIOUS WOLVES.

The Wise Wolves Atte the Flesh of the College and the the College and Left the Polson.

Sagacing in the Polson.

The weekey knows what formidable for a pack of wolves may become, but just the college and pack of wolves may become, but just he posts, as an instance latery given in the extreme height of the cyclose. House posts, as an instance latery given in the posts, as an instance latery given in the posts, are an instance latery given in the second part in a single latery given in the extreme height of the cyclose. House however, and the cyclose has a single latery given in the extreme height of the cyclose. House himself is not as well appreciated, it is not the latery chine at the college of the college of the second part; and for any of the soldler, which he left to a post of wolves may become, but just the extreme height of the cyclose. House himself is not as well appreciated, it is an instance latery given in the extreme height of the cyclose. House himself is not seen and the college of the section of the posts, as an instance latery chine in the later of the body, which he left to be a section of the posts, as an instance latery chine in the later of the posts, as an instance latery chine in the latery chine in the later of the posts, as an instance latery chine in the later of the posts, as an instance latery chine in the latery chine in the later of the posts, as an instance latery chine in the later of the posts, as an instance latery chine in the later of the posts, as an instance latery chine in the later of the posts, as an instance latery chine in the later of the posts, as an instance latery chine in the later of the posts, as an instance latery chine in the later of the posts, as an instance latery chine in the later of the posts, as an instance l

A Memphis young lady, who recently studied in Germany, tells a good story of a German, lady who was studying a English, and who used to write letters in English to her parents. One day the German lady handed a letter to the Memphis lady, saying: "Here is a letter which I have written to my mother: I want you to read it over and see if it is properly written."

A Hard Wrap.—"This," observed the Edyspiologist, "is the remains of Thotmest (Liver Pills. Very small; very say to take; no paln; no griplag; no pure say to take; no paln; no griplag; no pure say to take; no paln; no griplag; no pure say period or purpose at the daying process.—Ney York Press.

A Hard Wrap.—"This," observed the Egyptologist, "is the remains of Thotmest (Liver Pills. Very small; very say to take; no paln; no griplag; no pure say to take; no paln; no griplag; no pure say to take; no paln; no griplag; no pure say period or purpose of say period or purpose of say period or purpose of such other company or person for say period or purpose of such other company or person for any port of the Company."

The best promisery that could be promised that it had jammed its tall through a small knothole in the ed. The immersion of the buttons of the buttons of the buttons of the company. The property many the property and rights of the Company of the world, and of the angle of the Company of the world, and the was unable to tempth of the Company and by or through the closing phrase, which read as follows:

"God pickle and keep you."

A Hard Wrap.—"This," observed the Egyptologist, "is the remains of Thotmes II. who fought in the great war about Thebes."

"Yes," murmured the mammy, "and didn't I get done up, though?"

He wearly resigned himself to the un wrapping process.—Ney York Press.

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best.

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best.

Given under my hand and seal of office of the above objects.

Given under my hand and seal of office of the above objects.





CURE

SICK fleadache, yet Cabrer's Little Liver Phra re equally valuable in Constipation, curin and preventing this annoving complaint, while hey also correct all disorders of the stomach, timulate the liver and regulate the bowels Even if they only cured

is the bane of so many lives that here is where
we make our great boast. Our pille cure it
while others do not.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVEE PILLS are very small
and very easy to take. One or two pills make
a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do
not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action
please all who use them. In visis at 25 cents;
ave for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail
CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Licence Authorizing an Extra-Provincial Company to Carry on Business.

"COMPANIES ACT 1897."

Canada: Province of British Columbia. No. 21-'97. This is to certify that the "Sunshine, Limited," is authorised and licensed to cary on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at Nos. 1 and 2. Great Winchester Street, in the City of London, England.

at Nos. 1 and 2, Great Winchester Street, in the City of London, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £300,000, divided into 300,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, and Albert Edward Mckhillips, Solicitor, whose address is Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, is the attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the Company has been established are—

(a.) To acquire the mines or claims known as the Silver Cup, Sunshine, and Towser, situate in Kootenay District, in the Province of British Columbia, in the Dominion of Canada, and any mineral claim or claims adjoining the same or in the vicinity thereof, as to the Company may from time to time appear expedient:

(b.) To adopt and carry into effect, either with or without modification, an agreement dated the 29th day of April, 1891, between the Lillooet, Fraser River and Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited, of the first part: William Farrell, and Thomas Dunn of the second part; and Edgar Assheton Bennett, as Trustee for the Company, of the third part

(c.) To develop, open, raise ore metals

at Victoria, Province of British Columbia this third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. (L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE

is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, acquire, equip, operate and maintain rallway of either standard or narrow gauge by either steam, electricity or any other motive power for the conveyance of passengers, freight and merchandise from a point at or near Pyramid Harbor on Chileat inlet at the head of Lynn Canal in the Province of British Columbia, thence in a portherly direction by the most feasible route to a point at or near Five Finger rapids on the Lewis river, thence to a point at or near Fort Selkirk in the Northwest Territories; and with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain branch lines, and in connection therewith and with the other operation of the company all necessary roads, elevators and warehouses, and to build, equip, charter, navigate, control, operate and maintain steam and other passenger, freight and ferry steamers and vessels upon the rivers, lakes and streams on or adjacent to the line of said railway or in connection therewith or with the other operations and works of the company, and to carry on a general express business, and with power to build, equip, operate and maintain telestraph of the purpose of compressing air or generating electricity for lighting, heating and motor purposes; and cullize therefor the natural water power of the district; and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same or of the products thereof, and of any surplus electricity for lighting, heating and motor purposes; and to the same or of the products thereof, and of the same or of the products thereof, and of the same or of the products thereof, and of the same or of the products thereof, and of the same or of the products thereof, and of the same or of the products thereof, and of the same or of the products thereof, and of the company; and to acquire lands boffuses.

To not the same of

Solicitors for the Applicants.
Toronto, 1st December, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session by the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company of Ontario for an act to enable the said company to carry on business anywhere in the Dominion of Canada and to consolidate, define and declare its liabilities, obligations and powers. obligations and powers.
E. T. MALONE, Dated at Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1897.

Dated at Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1897.

TAKE NOTICE that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited, for an act conferring on the company the following powers, in addition to those now possessed by them: To purchase or otherwise acquire the whole or any of the property and rights possessed by any railway company incorporated by a charter or charters from the Legislative Assembly of the Povince of British Columbia, and to rarry out and perform the works specified in such charter or charters, and to equip, work, maintain, improve and spectacet in such to arreer or snarters, and to equip, work, maintain, improye and operate the said railways, and to carry on the business of telegraph and telephone companies, and to carry on the husiness of carriers by land or water, warehousemen and forwarding agents.

BODWELL, IRVING & DUFF, Solictors for the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited.

18th Nov., 1897. dec9 6w

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate in Cassiar district, viz; Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of E. M. Sullivan's pre-emption claim at south end of Bennet lake; thence south forty (40) chains; thence west forty (40) chains; thence north eighty (80) chains; thence east twenty (20) chains, more or less, to the shore of Bennet lake; thence following the lake shore in a southeasterly direction to the point of commencement, and comprising about three hundred (300) acres, more or less.

H. A. MUNN.

Bennet Lake, B. C., Nov. 4th, 1897. NOTIOE is hereby given that 60 days after date the undersigned intends to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permissioner of chase 160 acres of land situated on the South Arm of Teslin Lake and on the west side of the Arm or Slough thereof. commencing at the southeast corner post of C. E. Thomas' claim, thence south 40 chains along the west shore of the said Arm or Slough thereof, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains to C. E. Thomas' line, thence east 40 chains to JOHN ALEXANDER HINTON.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 16, 1897. NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days OTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date we, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following unoccupied land situated on Sharp Point, Sidney Inlet, Clayoquot district, commencing at a post marked J. A. Drinkwäter, Jas. B. Thompson, K. Peterson, J. W. Russell, S.E. corner post running forty chains north, thence forty chains west, thence forty chains south thence forty chains east to point of commencement.

J. A. DRINKWATER.
JAS. B. THOMSON.
K. PETERSON.
J. W. RUSSELL.
Clayoquot, B. C., 20th Nov., 1897.

A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE, strong and healthy, desirous of learning farming, would like to arrange with a farmer for board and small remuneration for a year; wife to act as housekeeper. References exchanged. Address W. M. 115 Mansfield street, Montreal, P. Q.

WANTED—Teacher for Sahtlam public school. One that can play the organ pre-ferred. Address, Arthur Robinson, Secre-tary School Board, Sahtlam, Duncan Station, B.C. ANY PERSON wishing to send the Victoria-Klondike map and folder to their friends will please furnish a list of the names and addresses to F. Elworthy, Board of Trade Building, and they will be mailed free. nov2-tf

If You Are Energetic and Strong,

If you are above foolish prejudice against canvassing for a good book, write and get my proposition. The information will cost nothing. I have put hundreds of men in the way of making money; some of whom are now rich.

I can do good things for you, if you are honorable and will work hard.

T. S. LINSCOTT, Toronto.

WANTED. Industrious Men of Ghara of Character THE LINSCOTT COMPANY

1400000000 \$1.50

VOL. 16.

bosses m dens many a min the food you li bilious. You ta cautions, and ye leaps on you like a You know the f seeming on fire w boring pains in t seeming to open rible nausea. bility which prece that follows the able, isn't it? trouble ? There's biliousness. Dr. are an acknowled derangement.

> A. Swanger, Te "For fifteen years and find them very plaints. I have yo

If You are Billo DO NOT FAIL T

WAR CLO

Germany's Difficu Chan Bay Rep cably

Great Britain an German War Pekin, Jan. 5 .-

culty was settled ence at the Tsu foreign office), whi concessions. Deta London, Jan. 5. feeling in England the Stock Exchan in the Far East is lieved that the p of £16,000,000 (\$80 anteed by the Bi though a final de be reached until t

inet on Monday n The Pall Mall refers to the "asce the mailed fist," a "Great Britain's off Chemulpo and quietly implying t have a voice in an Further, the lates dicate that she ha Continuing, the

marks: "Aside from the the United States purely commercial wards our govern trade exclusivenes Mr. Ernest Ter tiated with China J. Pierpont Morga not concerned in

to-day:

"The Chinese ta than any other pe my loan of £16,00 with China and the were practically According to the t of £100,000 into L Linton Clarke, St Barker and my each. China dem be put up in Peki Chinese governme Had I done so, the money and then would have lost nese are not good be a success unle a hand. The gov and promptly." Port Said, Jan. ships Deutschlan e. mmand of Prin have arrived here

I had the rheur could not get my tried the doctor's least benefit. At berlain's Pain Ba liered all of the the second bottle cure.-W. J. HOI Chamberlain's P good for sprains, as well as burns sale at Langley & store, Wholesale Valicouver.