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NO. 37.

FROM THE CAPITAL

International Copyright Once Again Occupying Government Attention.

More Northwest Mounted Police and Dogs for the Yukon District.

Ottawa, Dec. 23.—Another step has been taken in connection with the question of international copyright. The subject of copyright belongs to the department of agriculture. The minister of agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher, has had the matter under consideration for some time, and has submitted a memorandum to the minister of justice, Hon. David Mills, in which he makes the important suggestion that in his opinion Americans ought to be granted copyright direct on their own application from the authorities at Ottawa, instead of being, as is the case at present, compelled to go by way of Great Britain. Some time 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 now to drop its manufacturing clause for the mere purpose of covering Canada would be absolutely absurd. Indeed, if the United 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 conversant with all the facts of the case. These points are being presented 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 be treated as equals. Sir John Thompson, as minister of justice, gave in 1891. In 1891 the United States passed the Simons act, giving the privilege of copyright in the United States to such foreign nations as grant similar privileges to us. In 1892, 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 claim copyright in the United States, Americans were debarred from getting copyright here under the domestic laws of 1878. 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 familiar with the working of the Canadian act looked upon the decision as absurd, although it has always 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 1878, he is thoroughly conversant with the whole subject. He can expressly be expected to have any sympathy with the offer which was made through his predecessor to the United States to drop their manufacturing clause, since the Canadian act of 1878 has a similar clause. There are at present 90 Mounted Policemen in the Yukon. The sub-committee of the cabinet appointed to look into the whole subject of the government of the Yukon have decided to increase the police from 90 to 250. About 100 men will be stationed at Dawson, and the remainder at Selkirk, Tagish, Dalton Trail, Steekon route, and the Hootalinqua route. The first detachment will be sent from Regina early in January, and the remainder will follow as soon as arrangements can be made for their departure. It has also been decided to send more supplies into the Yukon as speedily as possible. They will be shipped over the passes by the Mounted Police before the rush begins. Fifty dogs will be sent in a few days. Then there will be 150 dogs belonging to the government in the Yukon. The government is fully alive to the reports of fears of starvation which are occasionally appearing in the press, and have therefore taken all the precautions that they can see that no one will die for want of food 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-election, 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 McCreevy-Lanegan 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 railway department, and it is now some

SEAL REGULATIONS

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

Act Not to Apply to Skins Which 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 Pribiloff Islands, and prohibiting the importation into the country of pelagic sealskins provide that no sealskins, raw, dressed, dyed or otherwise manufactured, will be permitted entry into the United States except the invoice certificate is signed by the United States consulate of the place of exportation showing that the skins were taken from seals killed within the waters mentioned in the said act, and specifying in detail the locality of such taking, whether on land or at sea; also the person, from whom the said skins were purchased in their raw or dressed state, the date of such purchase and the lot and number. The consuls shall require satisfactory evidence of the truth of such facts by oath or otherwise, before giving such certificate. 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 destroyed.

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 Ali-Mudjid, telegraphs: "On learning that General Sir Henry Havelock Allan had left his escort and had not been seen since, a search was organized. He rode a restless horse and it was thought must have been thrown near the camp. The 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 Sakhakelis. The search is being continued."

Calcutta, Dec. 31.—The mutilated body of General Henry Havelock Allan, it is announced from Fort Ali-Mudjid, has been found and is being conveyed to Peshawar. Sir Henry Havelock Allan is commander of the Royal Irish Regiment and left England recently to investigate charges of cowardice and insubordination 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 baronetcy 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 Orde. 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 his seat to assume the command of a brigade at Aldershot. In 1895 he was elected member for Durham (South-eastern division). He married Lady Alice Moreton, daughter of the Earl of Duclak.

THE CRISIS IN THE EAST.

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

London, Dec. 31.—A special despatch from Paris says that M. Roume, head of the Asiatic department in the French colonial office, starts on a secret mission 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 Korea, say that a compromise has been effected by an agreement according to which McLeary Brown, the British customs agent, and M. Alexieff, Russian agent, to make room for whom Mr. Brown was removed, will work the Korean customs together. The British warships which are present at Chemulpo are there in order to give moral support to Mr. Brown.

THE NEWS CONFIRMED.

San Francisco, Dec. 30.—The Chronicle says: "The dispatches received some weeks ago announcing the sale of the Alaska Commercial Company's property to a London syndicate are confirmed. The British-American, the purchaser, was financed by the London and Globe Finance corporation and has the Marquis of Dufferin, formerly governor-general of Canada, as chairman, and Lord Loch, late governor of Cape Colony, and C. H. Mackintosh, lieutenant-governor of the Northwest Territories, as directors. The English company will carry 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. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the best household liniment in the world, 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 Vancouver.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best known Plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Winnipeg, Dec. 30.—C. B. Beauchene, of La Patrie, Montreal, indignantly denies 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 department.

At Regina yesterday Sir Charles Tupper 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 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 on January 7.

Winnipeg clearing house returns for the week ending to-day are: Clearings, \$1,000,000, balances \$337,500. Reports were sent that the Winnipeg troop of cavalry had been disbanded are false.

A Regina dispatch says: The following members of the N.W.M.P. left today for Skagway: Sergeant Green, Corporal Harris, Constables Allen, Spence, Dameron, Ford, Drury, Seymour, Oatden, Ross and Brown and Dog Driver Macbeth. More men will be picked up at Calgary and McLeod. There will be 30 all told. The party is under Inspector Belcher.

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 declared in February will reach 2 per cent, some bets are offered that it will be 3.

The C.P.R. has issued a new tariff of freight rates to the Northwest and Kootenay making the reductions required by the government when the contract for the building of the Crow's Nest Pass railway was given to the company. On agricultural implements, building material, 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 penitentiary still continues. Last night while one of the guards was serving a meal to a refractory prisoner, when he opened the cell door he was struck by a brick, receiving a deep cut, and he is now in the prison hospital. Between 30 and 50 convicts, the worst in the reformatory, are now locked up in the punishment cells.

Toronto, Dec. 30.—At James street church this afternoon, Rev. A. Grant, who leaves shortly to become a Presbyterian missionary to Klondike, was tendered a farewell. Lieutenant-Governor Sir Oliver Mowat presided. Mr. Grant is said to be very short in engineering talent and deficient in gunnery.

The dispatch adds that a secret agreement has been reached between Great Britain and Japan by the terms of which the Russian pretensions in Corea are to be overcome and Russian agrandizement in Asia permanently checked.

Capt. Ronald Rolfe, R.N., on inspection service, just returned from the west, on his way to Egypt via New York, says he is in his opinion the force referred to is intended to increase the efficiency of the fortifications at Esquimaut 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 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 arrangement for the use of the Empresses is now stored at Hongkong and Esquimaut.

The Naval Reserves. London, Dec. 30.—According to recent 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 British authorities, and the general opinion appears to be that the number of men available is far short of the number which would be required in case of war.

In addition to the men of the naval reserve Great Britain has a large reserve fleet and a number of reserve merchant cruisers, including such vessels as the Canadiana, Lurania, Etruria, Umbria, Majestic and Teutonic, on the Atlantic; and the Empresses of India, China and Japan, and others, on the Pacific.

New York, Dec. 30.—Regarding the rumor that the British government has decided to call into active service its naval reserve fleet, Mr. Bruce Ismay, agent of the White Star line, when seen this afternoon, said he had no official information on the subject. At the office of the British consul surprise was expressed at the report, inasmuch as Great Britain has a sufficient naval force to cope with any emergency that might arise in the east without calling on the naval reserve. The British consul here has no official information on the subject.

London, Dec. 30.—A dispatch from Peking says the action of the British minister in asking the Chinese government to delay the arrangement for the proposed Russian guaranteed loan of 100,000,000 taels for a few days to enable him to consult with Lord Salisbury in the matter was largely influenced by British opinion in China. British residents throughout China are earnestly urging the financial intervention of Eng-

THE WAR CLOUD IN THE ORIENT

Believed That the Russians will Evacuate Port Arthur at the End of the Winter.

Statistics Regarding Great Britain's Naval Reserves—France and Hainan.

London, Dec. 30.—The Daily Graphic asserts on authority that the British squadron was definitely instructed to assemble at Chemulpo to support a strong British expedition with Corea on the dismissal of Mr. McLeary Brown, the British superintendent of the Korean customs, who, under the advice of the British consul, has twice returned the notice of dismissal served on him. With regard to Port Arthur, the Daily Graphic asserts that there is every reason to believe the Russians will adhere to their pledge to evacuate at the end of the winter, and there is, therefore, no ground for complaints on the part of England. Neither does the government regard the occupation of Kaio Chau as calling for action, because British interests are not threatened. According to the Daily Graphic, both the foreign offices and the admiralty are agreed upon this point.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 30.—The following "startling" information is given in a special dispatch to a morning paper from Minneapolis, Minn.:

Advices from Ottawa indicate that the British government is preparing to actively resist Russian influence in Corea, also that the co-operation of the Japan fleet with that of Great Britain is a well settled fact. Information has been received from an inside source that the Ottawa government thirty days ago notified the Canadian Pacific officials to be in readiness for the immediate transportation from Montreal to Vancouver and Esquimaut of 3,500 men, the contingent consisting of Engineers, gunners and deck officers. According to information at hand the road has prepared for hauling 10,000 men, five trains being held in readiness for the service. The officers included in the first contingent are intended to reinforce the Japan fleet, which is said to be very short in engineering talent and deficient in gunnery.

The dispatch adds that a secret agreement has been reached between Great Britain and Japan by the terms of which the Russian pretensions in Corea are to be overcome and Russian agrandizement in Asia permanently checked.

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CANADIAN TRADE.

Toronto, Dec. 30.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly statement of trade in Canada says:

The turnover has been unusually large the past three months. Confidence has been fully restored and merchants are happy. Prices have been going up, 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 fact that farmers have had an unusually profitable season. In consequence of low prices the past few days in Britain 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 is the activity and higher prices for Toronto railway shares, which are being bought chiefly by Montreal. There is a little better market also for cable, while Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunks are weaker.

There has been a continuation of the activity in holiday trade at Montreal, as generally reported by the retailers last week, as most of our French-Canadian citizens do their present giving on New Year's day, and all indications would justify one, and the belief, that the aggregate of sales is more satisfactory than for several years past.

The hardware trade held the annual meeting this week, at which it was decided to restrict credits to four months, instead of six months, in some lines, as heretofore, and to allow three per cent discount for cash.

The notable features of the week with regard to values are a further advance of an eighth in sugars, also an advance in molasses, while in canned goods there is evidence of greatly strengthening values.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

York, England, Dec. 30.—A largely attended meeting of the Amalgamated Engineers' Federation to-day unanimously passed a resolution endorsing the action of its representatives at the recent conference with the delegates of the striking engineers, reiterating the opinion that it is impossible to shorten the hours of labor until such time as no way is arranged with the proper functions of trades unionism, and acknowledging the receipt of the engineers' vote. The engineers' committee will write to the employers' committee that "the truth is therefore ended."

NICARAGUA CANAL.

New York, Dec. 30.—A party of fourteen prospecting engineers who are accompanying a number of capitalists interested in the construction of the Nicaragua canal sailed on the steamer Finance, of the Panama line, to-day. Upon their arrival at Nicaragua, 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 inflammation in one, two or three minutes. "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, Toronto, to try Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and can state positively it cured my catarrh and Catarrhal Sore Throat. Yours respectfully, ANNA A. HOWEY. J. D. Phillips, J.P. Eden, Ont. Witness.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



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 yesterday, says:

"A British fleet of eight ships and four torpedo boats has arrived off Chemulpo (the port of Seoul). It is reported that there are two Japanese cruisers in the Yang-tse Kiang river. Japan is working night and day preparing for war. It is believed that the British and Japanese fleets are in close touch."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Tokio says Marquis Ito is forming a cabinet. A dispatch to the same paper from Nagasaki, dated Thursday, says that Marquis Ito is maintaining a peaceful attitude.

London, Dec. 31.—The Daily Mail has received a message from Hongkong and Tientsin denying the French occupation of the island of Hainan but it regards it as morally certain that Hainan was occupied about a fortnight ago when Port Arthur was occupied by the Russians. The coincidence forces the suspicion that France and Russia were acting in concert.

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Singapore, dated yesterday (Thursday), says: "The news that the French had occupied the island of Hainan was brought here from Saigon, capital of French Cochinchina, on Tuesday, by the French mail boat, Ernest Simon. Before the latter left Saigon on the 25th, a French cruiser arrived with either Admiral Bedelirio or letters from him to the French governor of Saigon. The Ernest Simon was delayed for an hour at Saigon in order to take the governor's despatches relating to the hoisting of 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 Hoihow and prevent communication to Hongkong. The cable between Hainan (Tongking) and Saigon is broken and under repairs and therefore it was impossible for Admiral Bedelirio to telegraph the news of the seizure of Saigon.

Admiral Bedelirio, with the warships Bayard and Descares, left Hongkong on December 11. He called at Halphong on December 13 and attended the meeting of the defence committee at Halphong about that date, when the seizure of the island of Hainan was decided upon.

SHERMAN TO RETIRE. Ambassador Hay likely to succeed the U. S. Secretary of State.

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 Notices.

Glasgow, Dec. 31.—The Fairfield shipyards which has hitherto held aloof from the Engineers' Federation, has posted lock-out notices, to become effective January 6. Many other Scotch yards will follow suit to-night.

HIGH AFT. There is a man in Detroit, no matter what his name is or on what street he lives, who, if there was no knowledge in the world, would simply sit down as the process of ignorant humanity passed by and make knowledge. He is overweighing in his comprehension of concrete and abstract things, ordinarily and who he is in the bosom of his family and any of the women folk, old or young, ask him anything he utterly paralyzes them by the floods of information he pours upon them. In the matter of his record it was art and his little daughter was talking to him. She has taken more lessons in drawing and painting in a month than he has in his lifetime, yet he would not fail to attempt an answer to any question she might ask him.

"Papa," she inquired the other evening, after dinner, and while he was reading "Quo Vadis" as if it were a Sunday school book, "what is the difference between a seascape and a landscape?" "Well, now, I didn't understand you, my dear," he answered, coughing slightly and reading his book on his knee.

"I asked you what was the difference between a seascape and a landscape, papa, yes," he said, straightening up in his chair and assuming his well-known air of knowing ten times as much as he was telling. "I was thinking about something in the book here. I should say that the difference between a seascape and a landscape is that one was painted in water colors and the other was not. By the way," he went on confidently, "I saw a man getting along in your art studies now, my dear."

"Well enough, I suppose," she replied, "but I'm sure I'd learn lots from you, that my teacher never teaches!" and she, no doubt, would—Detroit Free Press.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have that bad coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth in the morning. Keep a tin with you for occasional use.

ENQUIRIES FROM AFAR.

Victorians will perhaps realize 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.

Huntsville, Ala., Dec. 22, 1897. The Times, Victoria, B. C.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT.

We can scarcely credit the latest despatches from Washington, D.C., relative to the American government relief expedition to Klondike.

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 'slandering a book' entitled, 'Satan's Invincible World.'

It is a pleasure and a privilege to quote from the columns of our illustrious contemporary, the Vancouver World and Review, for that great family magazine and guide for the nation.

THAT JEWEL, CONSISTENCY.

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DAVID OPPENHEIMER DEAD.

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

SAVED FROM ANGRY SEA.

Men of the Bark Oakland and Launch Keystone Rescued.

DOES IT PAY TO SPRAY.

Ontario Orchard Experiments Warrant Answer in the Affirmative.

BISMARCK IS NOT DEAD.

No Foundation for the Report Circulated in London.

THE SEALING AWARD.

Answer not a fool according to his folly lest he turn again and rend thee."

ADJUTANT-GENERAL JOHN E. BALLINE.

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CHINA THE

Recent Development Engage the Att British P Little Official Inform Regarding Eng ations in London, Jan. 1-4 played in manufactur far east is remarka the statements can be guess work. The B foreign officers are an and the German str communications in the shows they do not kn are standing on. Fr dark, while the mikad Japanese diet in or should not be expre circumstances it is n accurate information is The known facts the statements cable Press on Saturday las in the newspapers, wai at the time, and fail to act promptly the proper moment. It was pointed out that it well informe in the newspapers, i was at least premat members of the gov dently sincere in dis alarm. This view of Friday, which asse even reason to belie would adhere to the that therefore there for complaint on the tin. The Daily Graphic that the British gov the occupation of Germans as calling British interfere wai Both the foreign offi according to the Da on this point. Evidently apart from the Chinese loan, th in the newspapers, f the present moment of Port Arthur and pally because the M sees in the attempt to British Korea, custom to overturn Sir Robe director of the Chin time customs, which nipped in the bud. The cabinet's exist if it were placed in ese foreign office into ish head of the Chin It is not known yet jish government will cable dispatch from H Maclavay Brown an Russian agent in K Korean customs tog The British minist somewhat distrustful Great Britain, which Chemulpo, the port of give moral support t remain there for the commercial circles of the efforts of Russia loan on the onerous the Pekin correspon which said the Chin fended in the liq revenues), under fo entity for the loan pr kong and Shanghai that unless the lo the present moment, forthwith be made fo teal, to be issued at ity for this loan wo which would remain and succeed Sir Rector of the Chin customs. The interest is ic strenuous endeavor China to prevent R and it seems go with it that the British g recede from its pre ante-China financi offered concessions that Great Brita torial agrandizem commercial. A diplomat, talki desire of Germany to standing with Great eastern question ex might be due to Ge tion with her allies Italian army has fe fits in Ezyrother the constitutional g has made the effe in case of war in d "In the meanwhile turned, Russian an and Emperor Wilh cre new friends. The probability of a t between Great Brita William is determi on their side. He first already typi thereby proclaiming and friendship wit is by no means cle ests are seriously t stand moment and afford to await the the normal condition Britain will undou necessary to prote establish the balan the Secretary of article on Japan's writer regards the to power and Japi officers" at Pekin i and her prot of indemnity as poss China-Japan ally The financial

THE LIBEL SUITS.

Captain Olive 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 Olive 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 to the witness to whom he had said in his evidence last week in regard to Mr. Coltart having been a director of the Province Limited. Liability, his further statement that Mr. Coltart practically managed both concerns and that they were run as one thing, which Mr. Coltart had said could only have been stated by the witness because of malice.

Mr. Wolley because of malice, and asked the witness if he adhered to his original statement as to the joint management of both concerns by Mr. Coltart.

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 company, during the time that I acted as editor of the Province.

Q—Mr. Coltart says he never had any conversation with you as to the course to be adopted in editing the paper. What do you say to that? A—I think he is mistaken: I know he did.

Q—Particularly, he says in regard to attacks on individuals? (Witness looked at the written evidence given by Mr. Coltart.) He is right, he never said anything to suggest to me that I should make attacks on individuals.

Q—Why do you say directly? A—The fact is that Mr. Coltart and I had many conversations in regard to the policy of the paper, and letters in regard to the newspaper company were often talked over, but it would not be right for me to say that he suggested my attacking individuals.

Continuing his evidence Mr. Wolley said it might be true that Mr. Coltart did not write articles for the Province, but he (witness) remembered distinctly one paragraph which he thought Mr. Coltart did write. He could not say that he had seen Mr. Coltart revise any editorial matter, but articles written by him, while he was editor, had gone through Mr. Coltart's hands and came back to witness revised or suppressed in accordance with the views on such matters previously expressed orally to him by Mr. Coltart.

Mr. Coltart had his influence to prevent the publication of an article written by witness upon the subject of the probable successor to Mr. Dewdney. Mr. Cassidy asked the witness what he had written in the article and Mr. Wolley asked his honor whether it was necessary for him to specify what he 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. Coltart who objected to the article and accordingly it did not appear. As to the substitution of the words "British" and "British" for "England" and "English," Mr. Wolley said that the two latter words did not appear several times when he knew he had written them in his articles, the former two being used in their places. He went down to the printing department and was there told something, he was about to repeat, when Mr. Martin objected to it as hearsay evidence.

Mr. Cassidy—Well, as a result of what you heard did you form any opinion about Mr. Coltart? Mr. Martin again objected, saying that if he hearsay evidence is to be accepted in the Province, the paper is indefinitely. Mr. Cassidy claimed that any conclusion arrived at by the witness was as much a fact as that he walked down the street, and his honor allowed the question, saying that though "England" appeared 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 views on the matter, but that 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 Mr. 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 he (witness) entertained "bitter feelings" against him.

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Mr. Martin—Then I suppose it was for the same reason that they occur in the issue of June 12th? Witness looked at the issue of June 12th 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 it again, so that though "England" appeared 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 views on the matter, but that 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 Mr. 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 he (witness) entertained "bitter feelings" against him.

Witness concluded Mr. Wolley's examination, and Mr. Martin intimated that unless his honor had conceived the impression that Mr. Scalfie had severed his connection with the newspaper for good, he had no intention of calling any other witnesses. His honor said he had formed no such opinion, his questions bearing upon this point having been intended to make clear the dates of Mr. Scalfie's former and his present absence.

At Mr. Coltart's request his evidence in regard to the date of the commencement of Mr. Scalfie's present absence was changed from October 6th, as Mr. Coltart now knew it must have been much later in the month.

Mr. Martin then proceeded to address the court for the defence, as follows: "May it please your worship, my client is here to answer the charge that on the 11th of December instant he did publish a libel in the newspaper 'The Province.' This action is noteworthy by the reason that it is seven years since an action of this kind has occurred in Western Canada, and I believe I am right in saying that it is almost twice that period since an action of this kind has been tried with suspicion, but if serious was possible. Everyone knows that it is possibly the most difficult thing in legal proof to bring home the publication of a libel to the defendant; and another charge is that the alleged libels such as these on public men are usually variably left to the civil courts. The only time in Eastern Canada in which the criminal court has been invoked is that one which most of us are familiar with, I mean that of Mr. Barre, when the charge was the making of a false and libelling with an attempt to obtain money. Because, therefore, of the rarity of these cases it devolves upon us to be careful, for actions of this kind are not to be taken lightly. I am going to say, always with suspicion, but if serious was possible, especially in this case, and it is right that it should be so, when a peculiar section of the code is invoked, as in this case, where my client is charged with the only crime under our criminal code which he is not permitted to defend against which he is not permitted to justify his action. If it had been alleged that the libels were false this course would have been open to us, and if I refrain from enquiring why the charge of falsity was not made, I shall expect he (witness) had several good reasons for learned friend or those who compelled to 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 the offence is charged. 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 duty to find it. If a man is brought here from California to go to the hospital and that Mr. Phillips Wolley, his locum tenens, has retired from his chair on the ground that now the celebration is over he has very little in common with the political sympathies of this paper, he has served one term, but does not go quietly in harness. We shall have a better man in his place next week."

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DAWSONITES NOT STARVING

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

Late Arrivals Say It May Induce Men to Go in Flight 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. Klumben, of Seattle; E. 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. Feliz and A. R. Joy, of Portland, on the 23rd; B. Krigbaum, Cincinnati; Dr. Van Sant, of Joliet; A. P. Parlander, of Cripple Creek, and D. Carmody, of Victoria, on the 23rd; J. Lampke, of San Francisco, and J. Pierce, on the 16th, and the others before that time. Messrs. Morphy, Krigbaum, Van Sant, Milliet, Durang, Parlander, 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 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 Little 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 teams can make their way over it. There has been much suffering endured by men who left Dawson for the coast without proper outfits and without dogs, but most of these have now made the 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 1st, and others in January, but not many, those remaining being busy at work on their claims or at their other occupations. All the returning miners brand the starvation stories brought out as false. 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 reports published about the expedition will cause many men to go to Dawson with insufficient food, relying on all hands at present, but the so-called relief expedition arriving in time to prevent them from starving. The men now there do not require any relief, having sufficient to last them until spring. Mr. Carmody bought most of his outfit at 30 cents a pound, which was less than was being paid for goods at Lake Bennett. Some goods brought as high as 75 cents, but no higher. The story of a shortness of provisions was brought about in this way: The miners, as

usual, deposited with the companies the money for their winter's supply in July, 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 to wait for better prices. This does not 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 thirty millions. The larger estimate is 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 figures. The new discoveries on Dominion, Sulphur, Too Much Gold, Gold Bottom, and the other creeks 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 on this gulch. Good reports have also been received from the Stewart river country, but records have not yet been filed; the claim owners hoping in this way to escape the royalty. All the travellers from Dawson speak in the highest terms of the treatment received from the Canadian officials and police.

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. On the 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 one of these men having inhaled tobacco freely, and while in his drunken state knocked the stove over. The fire soon ran along the floor, and before the infuriated miner could give the alarm the fire was beyond control. Those who were boarding in the upper part of the building were awakened by one of their 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 their 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. As 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 saloons, owned by Mr. James Macaulay, of Victoria, whose loss, as all his bar fixtures and much of his stock in trade was lost, was by 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 case 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 William Egan, better known as "Kid" Egan, who arrived a few days ago on the steamer Alki, and whose statement that he had left Dawson on Nov. 25th was not credited at the time.

MR. CARMODY'S TRIP.

The Victorian Tells of the Troubles of the Winter Trip From Dawson. Mr. D. Carmody, of this city, has furnished 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 30 degrees below zero. November 24th, camped at Stewart river, 30 degrees below; 27th, passed White river, 28 1/2 degrees below; 29th, 30 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, passed Five Fingers. About five miles above Five Fingers a 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. On December 8th four parties who were frozen in were rescued; 9th, camped at Little Salmon; 10th, passed police station, where Judge McGuire and four officers are blocked in; same day passed another party frozen in, this being the party of which "Kid" Egan was a member; but his life in the river was a member of the 11th passed Big Salmon, where Major Walsh, four officers and forty min-

ers, all bound Dawsonward, are frozen in, and one of the companies passing became exhausted, and was left here to recuperate, intending to continue his journey with one of the latter parties. On December 12th the party passed Cassiar Bar; 13th, reached Thirty-Mile river, which was still open and after it took the party three days to pass, men, goods and bedding getting 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 9 o'clock 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 barely able to walk; 22nd, decided to come through 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 29 miles to Skagway by day. "The walk," said Mr. Carmody, "was the hardest any of the party had ever experienced, the snow falling continuously and completely obliterating the trails. We were 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 on days 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. 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 a monument over the grave of his father in his grave. He has an interest in an 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 in some claims; in fact, most all the British Columbians were successful in this respect. Mr. Carmody himself went to seek investments, and he expresses himself as being well satisfied with the results obtained. He will return in a couple of months.

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COMBINATION STEEL AND WOOD STRUCTURE.

Mr. A. Heathorn, who acted as wardmaster at Moore's wharf since its completion, last week accepted a position with the Juneau Wharf Company, and will be found there in the future. The steamer Faralen will also arrive and depart from there in the future. Mr. Heathorn is very popular with the 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 newspaper man of excellent ability, and will give the people of Dyea a first-class newspaper. J. St. Clair Blackett, formerly of Victoria, is now one of the leading business men of Skagway.

A CONTRADICTION.

Hotels of Dawson Are Orderly—Some of the Victorians in Dawson. Mr. Carmody wishes to contradict a statement alleged to have been made by him to the effect that there was a wild revel in the hotels of Dawson on the night they were destroyed by fire. The three hotels burned—the Dominion, McDonald's and House—Mr. Carmody says, were orderly as the best conducted 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 at summer. Here is a partial list of the Victorians now in Dawson and their occupations: Messrs. Perry & Gilbert, tinmiths, are working at their trade. M. Conlin is working for wages on Bonanza creek. Messrs. Behnen & Pettevree have been out prospecting and have located claims on different gulches. Louis Casey is working on a "lay" on Hunter creek, and has also got a claim on Indian creek. Harry Howard has found employment in the city. Mr. Cunningham, formerly with Messrs. W. J. Jeffrey & Co., made a good thing out of mittens and moccasins. He will be out in a couple of weeks. Mr. Fern disposed of the cattle he took in for a Victoria syndicate and will be out shortly. Heaney & Cameron have stored their meat, awaiting a rise in prices. 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 provisions and liquors and will be in the next party of arrivals. Mr. Stone has a claim and has also done well building cabins. Charles Maynard is negotiating for a "lay" and is also interested in claims. Frank Cryderman is interested in an 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 doing anything. All of the Nanaimo, Union and Comox men are mining.

THE GATEWAY CITIES.

It Was Real, Not Sham Customs Officers Who Were Collecting Duties. A rumor was current on the streets a few days ago that bogus Canadian customs officials had been collecting duties at Lakes Bennett and Linderman. Inquiry revealed the fact that the collectors were the real thing. 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 on 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 construction. The cost of the bridge will be \$20,000. The bridge will be a

CHILKOOT TRAMWAYS.

Alaskan Paper Says They Are Not Ready For Work. "We have warned the public not to be misled 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. It is therefore, emphasized, the expression of hope that these facilities will be provided at an early moment, but we wish to avoid a precipitate rush of men who, from what they have read, expect an arrival of goods over the summit by aerial tram, by January 15th. The Chilkoot Transportation Company is chiefly responsible 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 communication with Dyea and Skagway, and for the benefit of those who 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 number of barrels out 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. Victorians. The Y.M.C.A. football team defeated the Columbus at Beacon Hill on Saturday last, by a score of 4 goals to 1. The standing of the Victoria teams playing in the intermediates series is now as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Team, Won, Lost, Points. Y.M.C.A. 2 0 4, Victoria College 0 2 0.

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 championship.

The Boys' Brigade won a team from No. 2 company of the Boys' Brigade and vanquished a team representing the Junior Columbus at Beacon Hill on Saturday afternoon by a score of 6 goals to nil.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Prov. Local News in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily. Yesterday's Gazette contains a proclamation calling the legislature for the dispatch of business on February 10th.

Mr. Alexander Lucas has been gazetted police magistrate of Kaslo in the stead of Mr. J. B. McKilligan, resigned.

Another farmers' association—the Kent Farmers' Association—has been added to the rapidly increasing list of these institutes.

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

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

Sample's Hall was well filled with jubilant children—members of the Victoria West Methodist Sunday school—yesterday 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 yesterday of two private bills, one being applied for by City Solicitor, Hammerley, of Vancouver, to amend Vancouver's act of incorporation, and one by Messrs. Bodwell, Irving and Duff to 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 Weekly Star of Montreal, which during 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 and Weekly Star a continuance and increase of that world-wide support to which it is truly entitled.

Appointed 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. S. Prosser; financial secretary, W. S. Beckwith; treasurer, G. Gunn; chaplain, A. E. McCachern; physician, Ernest W. Hall, M.D.; court deputy, J. L. Beckwith; and past chief ranger, C. R. King.

The annual Christmas tree entertainment was held yesterday at the Protestant Orphans' Home. A large number of the city clergy and many ladies were present, the entertainment being in charge of the ladies. Two well laden Christmas trees were stripped and each of the young ones was made happy with a present. Tea was served, after which a musical entertainment was given. On Christmas day the home was visited by Mr. H. D. Helmecken, who went there to play Santa Claus, taking presents for each boy and girl.

The following extra provincial companies have been authorized to operate in British Columbia: The American Boy Mining & Milling Co., the Big Three Gold Mining Co., Boundary Creek Mining Co., Harto Gold-Copper Mining Co., California Gold Mining Co., Canadian King Gold Mining Co., Empire Consolidated Mining Co., Giant Mining Co. (Limited), Giant Powder Co. (Consolidated), Josie-Mac Mining Co., Kootenay-Tacoma L. Co. Mining Co. (Limited), Jumbo Gold Mining Co. (Limited), Laurier Mining & Milling Co., Le Roi Mining & Smelting Co., Miller Creek Mining Co., Old Ironides Mining Co., Olga Gold Mining & Milling Co., Sullivan Group Mining Co., Adventures of B.C. (Limited), Coruth 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. McKay, who came within a few votes of being elected last year, are again candidates for the position of school trustees.

The customs returns for the month of December were as follows: Imports, free, \$28,534; dutiable, \$172,553; the total duty collected being \$36,422.24, an increase of 67.24 per cent 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. His bride was Miss Lena MacLeay, daughter of Col. and Mrs. MacLeay.

George Blackwell, aged 62, died yesterday at the Jubilee hospital. Deceased was a native of London, Ontario. His remains were removed to Hanna's parlour 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. York, of the Yukon-Teslin Transfer Co., returned from the east yesterday, where he has been on business for his company, which is backed by a strong syndicate, with E. Maitland Versey, formerly of the White Star line, at the head. They will place steamers on the Stikkeen and on the route from Lake Teslin to Dawson by the Hootalinqua, Lewis and Stikkeen rivers. The Stikkeen 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 mill at Teslin lake; in fact work has already begun on one of them.

Tester, the Quatsino Indian, who pointed two loaded shot guns—charged for sufficient shot to annihilate several men—at Officers Murray and McKenna, when they were landing on a little island in the Keastino river, where they arrested Louey, one of those accused of the murder of McGay, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment this morning.

A. Shrapnel, who was committed for trial several days ago on the charge of breaking and entering a warehouse on a ranch at Oak Bay, was brought before Mr. Justice Drake this morning to choose trial. He elected to be tried before a jury, 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 arrived 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. G. Deacon, who was afterwards sworn in before Mr. Justice Walkem. The trial of Beaven vs. Richards was continued to-day before Mr. Justice Walkem.

A reception was held at Temperance 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. During the evening a concert was given under the direction of Mr. J. G. Brown. Rev. J. C. Speer occupied the chair, and Rev. W. L. Gray and S. O. E. Kendall delivered addresses. The reception was held under the auspices of Cedar Hill and Perseverance lodges of the I.O.G.T.

The remains of the late E. W. Haynes were interred in Ross Bay cemetery yesterday. A service was held by Rev. J. P. 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 Muller, worshipful master of Vancouver-Omdra lodge, A.E.F. & A.M., officiating. Those who acted as pallbearers were: J. A. Graham, A. J. McLellan, Noah Shakespeare, William Dalby and E. E. Blackwood.

Mr. J. A. Carthew was a passenger from Fort Wrangel on the steamer Corona. He was sent north to locate wharf sites for a British company, and reports that he was successful. Walter Whiffle is now building a wharf at Wrangel for the Mackinnon Wharf and Transportation Co. He has already built out 530 feet and will extend it another 400 feet. There are many miners at Wrangel who expect to start up the Stikkeen on the ice in about two weeks. Arrangements are being made to handle a big crowd at Wrangel.

After a very rough voyage from Australia via Suva and Honolulu, the Canadian-Australian liner Miowera arrived here late on Saturday afternoon. After having 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 20th 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.

The following months: January, February, 5,201 5,822 tons, 8,667 4,433,234; May, June, 3,464 tons, 854,832; \$576,150; 8,876,225; October, 3,450 tons, 4,015 tons. Ore shipments: Matte, 120 one and made \$242,051.

Probably what strikes yet in the been made on the property of Dun Cupine creek. On Tuesday school free gold and will in the thousands feet of this rich of no less than taken from the rich streak gold.

Vancouver, De Haan, Ross, and the City of Seattle, way. They took personal outfit comprising 7,800 to last two years. well-to-do, being them.

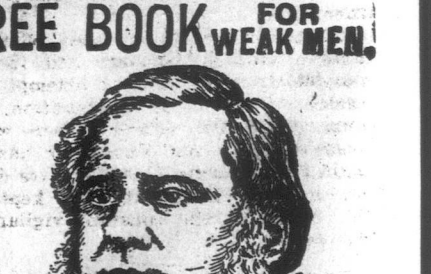
Champion & V broken into by completely wrecked inside of it. The ever, defied their body secured, by again made away at criminals in the in bounds by the police.

The residents of Christmas by a ple in the form of other festivities. mustered to meet person of Mr. W shirts is said to gifts. The additional municipality had a dancing, carried of the morning, a regular social fashioned style, shirts is said to tion of Vancouver things do not se there so well as Island, the energ inhabitants.

FREE BOOK FOR WEAK MEN!

My little book, "THREE CLASSES OF MEN," free, sealed, upon request. It gives cause and effect of early disease; tells how to cure it; how to keep young or old without medicine. One 5,000 cured last year with my wonderful Electric Body Belt and Supporting Suspensory. Soothing currents through the weakened parts all night. Cures drains in thirty days. Esame back in one week. Dissolves the stotted blood, develops parts and cures.

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



PROVINCE.

NEW W.

Capt. Jas. Ross government stock by illness, and G poorly filling his Mr. C. A. G. Transfer, left of Seattle last to make a report state of the ice etc.

The Dominion has just seized which was caught Sumas. The post office by electric light. Mr. Benson's brought up to w City Mills. At 10:30 o'clock quite a crowd of few gentlemen, a Presbyterian ch. esting ceremony two well known City. Misses of third daughter, spector of custom son. The cerem the Rev. Mr. Ve T. Soulier, Mr. acted as brides ple left the chur ice, and proce route for Monte they will spend a large number presents were bridgroom, both popular in this city on a store belonging to presents were in a large number of goods, principally fuel at between The robbers ente sidently without were able to ext the constable on During the pe deaths and 7 m at the local offic After the con day evening Mr. aldermen to the annual ban Joyable time wa to his worship's ceedings were b early hour.

Nelson, Dec. of 1897 were as clude this week, yet in: Sloan and Sloan via Nak land via Northp land via Nelson, 1192 tons. The value of the Nelson custo except the value of the Nak 444.62. Total average value of ton. This does a ton dollars via Revelstok a turn of which The shipments of 8,333 tons, of a 62,07, making a shipped of \$8,139

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Provincial News.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Capt. Jas. Robinson, of the Dominion government steamer Sampson, is laid up by illness, and Capt. Frank Odlin is temporarily filling his place.

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

The post office 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 few 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. S. S. Clute, inspector of customs, and Mr. S. J. Thompson.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Vert, assisted by the Rev. P. Scouler. Mr. A. J. 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.

A reception was held at the residence of Mr. J. C. Spicer, occupied the chair, and Rev. W. L. Clay and Mr. O. E. Kendall delivered addresses.

After the council meeting on Thursday evening Mayor Shiles invited the aldermen to the Colonial Hotel, where the annual banquet was held.

The remains of the late E. W. Hayes were interred in Rose Bay cemetery yesterday. A service was held by 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. Alexander Muir, worshipful master of Vancouver-Quadrangle, A.F. & A.M., officiating.

Mr. J. A. Cartwright was a passenger from Fort Wrangle on the steamer Cosca. He went north to locate wharf sites for a British company, and reports that he was successful.

After a very rough voyage from Australia via Sydney and Melbourne, the Canadian-Australian liner Miowera arrived here late on Saturday afternoon.

The following is a recapitulation by months: January, 4,543 tons; February, 5,201 tons; March, 5,224 tons; April, 5,764 tons; May, 2,995 tons; June, 3,464 tons; July, 4,139 tons; August, 4,070 tons; September, 4,694 tons; October, 4,290 tons; November, 5,273 tons; December, 4,015 tons.

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.

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.

stantal church, which shows but little wear after 30 years use. The district has also the largest assembly hall of any locality outside of Victoria.

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 miniature crib of Bethlehem, that had been erected during the day, the roadways began to fill.

The majority journeyed in sleighs. There might have been seen the "carriage," the 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 "trainee." 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 could not dream of doing.

The church was open and lighted by candles, 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 was a diminutive stable, in which was laid some straw. One side was open in order to allow the worshippers to see within.

Through an opening in the roof the Star of Bethlehem gleamed. On the threshold stood the Magi with their offering, and in the background the shepherds stood aloof.

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 gladdest notes in the hymn "Adeste Fideles." No organ, 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, though they are not trained.

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 Excelsis the congregation seemed glad and the singing a thrill through them that would not be awakened on ordinary Sundays.

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

All was peace and cheer! All was gladness! All was good! Merry parties, after the explanation of a long drive, 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 blanch," rum and home-brewed Canadian wine was passed around to whet the appetite and to incense the merriment. Eyes danced and tongues wagged. The large table was spread with a snow-white cover, on 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 thirty or forty.

There was no misletoe, but there was promiscuous kissing and it was done openly. The decorations consisted of holly, fir trees and red and blue scalloped tissue paper. The arrangements were made for the grand dance to be held on New Year's night.

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.

Dr. Cassel's Kidney-Liver Pills are my patients generally have quick relief.

THE 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 Hongkong 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 regarding 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 Etchanihoff, at Nagasaki.

Admiral Nakhimoff, Russian armored cruiser, 7,781 tons, 38 guns, 9,000 h.p., Captain Kasberinoff, at Vladivostok.

Aeont, Russian gunboat, 810 tons, 8 guns, 760 h.p., Captain Elitskiy, at Vladivostok.

Bobre, Russian gun vessel, twin screw, 96 tons, 15 guns, 1,150 h.p., Captain Moloz, at Chefoo.

Dimitri Donskoi, Russian armored cruiser, 5,893 tons, twin screw, 34 guns, 7,000 h.p., Com. Witthoff, at Korea.

Gaidanuk, Russian gunboat, 400 tons, twin screw, 18 guns, 3,500 h.p., Capt. Stemann, at Nagasaki.

Graimistchki, Russian armored cruiser, 1,492 tons, twin screw, 12 guns, 2,000 h.p., Captain Bubonoff, at Yokohama.

Koreetz, Russian cruiser, 1,213 tons, twin screw, 14 guns, 1,500 h.p., Captain Hfich, at Nagasaki.

Korevez, Russian cruiser, 1,200 tons, 9 guns, 2,160 h.p., Captain Lindstrom, at Nagasaki.

Kreysser, Russian cruiser, 1,329 tons, 18 guns, 1,800 h.p., Captain Belkieshiff, at Yokohama.

Mandjouk, Russian cruiser, 1,213 tons, twin screw, 14 guns, 1,500 h.p., Com. Podolskiy, at Korea.

Nagayshid, Russian cruiser, 1,334 tons, 14 guns, 1,800 h.p., Captain Zarine, at Vladivostok.

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

Podolskiy, Russian cruiser, 1,300 tons, 9 guns, 2,160 h.p., Captain Lindstrom, at Nagasaki.

Rosin, Russian armored cruiser, 1,200 tons, 14 guns, 1,800 h.p., Captain Barronoff, at Port Lazareff.

Rurth, Russian flag ship, 10,940 tons, armored twin screw cruiser, 13 guns, 15,000 h.p., Captain Kreegar, on a cruise.

tons, 38 guns, 9,000 h.p., en route Singapore.

Pluvier, French dispatch boat, 545 tons, 4 guns, 500 h.p., Comdr. Vidal, at Bangkok.

Surprise, French gunboat, 637 tons, 10 guns, 800 h.p., en route Singapore.

Triumphante, French armored cruiser, 4,700 tons, 24 guns, 2,400 h.p., Capt. B. de Brotszel, at Saigon.

Viper, Spanish gunboat, 463 tons, 6 guns, 441 h.p., Comdr. Constalle, at Bangkok.

The German Squadron.

Arcona, German cruiser, 2,370 tons, 20 guns, 2,400 h.p., Captain Becker, at Chefoo.

Comoran, German cruiser, 1,640 tons, 14 guns, 2,700 h.p., Com. Brussatis, Nagasaki.

Frene, German cruiser, 4,400 tons, 22 guns, 8,000 h.p., Capt. du Bois, at Nagasaki.

Kaiser, German flag ship, 7,676 tons, 29 guns, 8,000 h.p., Captain Zeye, at Nagasaki.

Frances Wilhelm, German cruiser, 4,400 tons, 22 guns, 8,000 h.p., Captain Thelle, at Chefoo.

Wolf, German gunboat, 489 tons, 6 guns, Selected for Service.

Flagship of Vice-Admiral Tripitz.

The American Squadron.

Boston, U. S. cruiser, 3,180 tons, 18 guns, 4,630 h.p., Captain F. Wildes, at Kobe.

Chama, U. S. cruiser, 1,770 tons, 16 guns, 1,000 h.p., Capt. MacKenzie, at Shanghai.

Monoceny, U. S. gun vessel, 1,307 tons, 10 guns, 850 h.p., Capt. Ehrenholt, at Yangtsie Ports.

Canilla, Spanish cruiser, 3,260 tons, 2,690 h.p., 22 guns, Comdr. A. Martin de Oliva, at Manila.

Cebu, Spanish troopship, 532 tons, 600 h.p., 2 guns, Lieut. A. Barreras, at Manila.

Rainbow, 2nd class cruiser, 3,600 tons, 8 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. V. A. Tisdall, Behring Sea.

Ratler, 1st class gunboat, 715 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut.-Com. The Hon. G. A. Hastings, Yokohama.

Redpole, 1st class gunboat, 805 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. E. H. Grafton, Hakodate.

Swift, gun vessel, 756 tons, 2 heavy guns, 4 pounders, 870 h.p., in reserve Hongkong.

Tamar, troopship, 4,650 tons, in reserve.

Tweed, coast defence gunboat, 363 tons, 3 guns, 200 h.p., Hongkong.

Undamited, 1st class cruiser, 5,600 tons, 12 guns, 8,500 h.p., Captain A. C. Clarke, Hongkong.

Victor Emanuel, receiving ship, 5,157 tons, 14 guns, Commodore S. C. Holland, A.D.C., Hongkong.

Wivern, coast defence ship, 2,750 tons, 4 guns, 1,000 h.p., Hongkong.

Matsushima, 4,278 tons, 28 guns, 5,400 h.p., built in France, 1880, Capt. Onoto, Kure.

Itsukushima, 4,278 tons, 30 guns, 5,400 h.p., built in England, 1877, Capt. Arima, Capt. Hifata, Shimogawa.

Yokosuka, 4,278 tons, 30 guns, 5,400 h.p., built in France, 1880, Capt. Yokoo, Kure.

Naniwa, 3,709 tons, 10 guns, 7,604 h.p., built in England, 1885, Capt. Togo, Kure.

Takachiho, 3,709 tons, 10 guns, 7,604 h.p., built in England, Capt. Nomura, Anping.

Chiyoda, 2,430 tons, 24 guns, 5,678 h.p., built in England, 1890, Capt. Uchida, Fomosa.

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

Hashidate, 4,278 tons, 30 guns, 5,400 h.p., built in Yokosuka, Japan, 1891, Tsubo, 3,777 tons, 10 guns, built in England, 1878, Capt. Inoue.

Tsukuba, 1,978 tons, 8 guns, 326 h.p., built in the Basins, Kure.

Yokoyama, 1,900 tons, 11 guns, 5,300 h.p., built in Yokosuka, Japan, 1888, Capt. Hirayama, Shimogawa.

Musashi, 1,502 tons, 7 guns, 1,622 h.p., built in Yokosuka, Japan, 1888, Capt. Ito.

Kozumi, 926 tons, 10 guns, 720 h.p., built in Yokosuka, Japan, 1877, Capt. Hayazaki, Yokosuka.

THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR.

O winter wind, indulgent blow, O sun be warm and bright, Then kindly stars, keep watch below, Through the lonely night.

They are thy helpless ones who feel The wickedness of man, Who dwell beneath the iron heel Of thy industrial plan; Of useful and more the heart Of love and charity, Till tears in eyes long dry shall start Their wretchedness to see.

Give them each day their daily bread, For bread for their daily bread, Round which a soft good-night is said, At close of darkest day, And if perchance, the time be bare Of all save want and sin, Grant, grant the faithful's 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, scalded heart, O pity, lure These little children of the poor To the Christ's bed!

For peace are courts and camps maintained, For pride aspirants rise, Human's best heart is gained When human freedom dies, 'Tis not the poor are found, Rather in rage they wander round Unconscious of 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 armament, 40,000 single-loading weapons, with Martini-Enfield action, instead of the new service magazine rifle it now has.

This armament of 40,000 .303 single-loaders 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 anxious 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 military circles in England, and in Canada it plays an interesting part. We have had the rifles very narrow escape from receiving these single-loaders, for they were actually made and the excuse given for the sending of them was to "allow their magazine rifles to rust."

The Army and Navy Gazette in an admirable article, based on the matter without gloves. "Putting aside," it says, "this undesired stir 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-Enfield of similar bore, since when the bolt is removed a straight push through can be obtained when the muzzle from the breech as well as the necessary 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-Enfield, after exhaustive trial, was discarded as too heavy, the barrel being the old .45 converted into the .303 by a steel tube. From this it would seem that the heavy single-loaders rejected by the Canadians, and now being pressed on the Australians, seemingly to get rid of them, are converted guns too heavy for use.

"It is quite natural there should be a desire to dispose of the 40,000 single-loaders 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 Bisle, where they can closely observe all that is up-to-date, and carry back their information 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 of the home government? The necessities for imperial service may demand 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 to you now these people in front, would you not be for giving them their money's worth?"—Philadelphia North American.

ill in Pittsburgh, and will arrive shortly.

The work on the West Lake and other steamers will be done at the saw mill at Teslin lake; in fact work has already begun on one of them.

Teeter, the Quatsino Indian, who killed two loaded shot guns—charged sufficient shot to annihilate several—at Officers Murray and McKenna, when they were landing on a little island in the Keastino river, where they rested Loney, one of those accused of the murder of Ne-Cay, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment this morning.

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

E. E. Sheppard, special commissioner in 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.

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.

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The trial of Beaven vs. Richards was continued to day before Mr. Justice Walkem.

A reception was held at Temperance 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.

During the evening a concert was given under the direction of Mr. J. G. Brown. Rev. J. C. Spicer occupied the chair, and Rev. W. L. Clay and Mr. O. E. Kendall delivered addresses.

The remains of the late E. W. Hayes were interred in Rose Bay cemetery yesterday. A service was held by 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. Alexander Muir, worshipful master of Vancouver-Quadrangle, A.F. & A.M., officiating.

Mr. J. A. Cartwright was a passenger from Fort Wrangle on the steamer Cosca. He went north to locate wharf sites for a British company, and reports that he was successful.

After a very rough voyage from Australia via Sydney and Melbourne, the Canadian-Australian liner Miowera arrived here late on Saturday afternoon.

The following is a recapitulation by months: January, 4,543 tons; February, 5,201 tons; March, 5,224 tons; April, 5,764 tons; May, 2,995 tons; June, 3,464 tons; July, 4,139 tons; August, 4,070 tons; September, 4,694 tons; October, 4,290 tons; November, 5,273 tons; December, 4,015 tons.

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.

FREE BOOK FOR WEAK MEN. My little book, "THREE CLASSES OF MEN," free, sealed, upon request. It gives a full and complete course of treatment for all cases of weakness, whether young or old, without medicine. Over 5,000 cured last year by my wonderful Electric Body Belt and Supporting Suspensory. Sooting currents through the weakened parts all night. Cures' drains in thirty days, cleans back in one week. Dissolves the clogged blood, develops parts and cures.

