

POLITICAL RUMORS.

Several of our contemporaries have discussed the probability of Mr. E. V. Bodwell, of Victoria, and Mr. E. P. Davis, Q.C., of Vancouver, becoming candidates in the Opposition interest at the next general election. One paper has stated that Mr. Bodwell would assume the position of leader of the party. We are aware that strong pressure is being brought to bear upon both gentlemen to induce them to enter the field, and the opponents of the provincial government in Victoria especially are anxious that Mr. Bodwell should become a candidate. But apart from the statements of our contemporaries are, to say the least, premature. Mr. Semlin is leader of the Opposition party, having been appointed to the position at a caucus of the Opposition members of the legislature after the defeat of Mr. Beaven. This is the only constitutional method of selection. If Mr. Bodwell becomes a candidate, as we sincerely hope he will, his candidature will have the support of Mr. Semlin and the opposition party generally. There will be no unseemly rivalry for the leadership. The opposition party will be united.

THE LAKE BENNETT AFFAIR.

Not much reliance should be placed in the recent alarming reports from Lake Bennett. There is a want of explicitness about the report concerning the appropriation of land by the American commissioner that leads one to suspect that someone has been misinformed or that a mistake has been made somewhere. It may be said with considerable certainty that the United States commissioner has either not done what he is said to have done, or that if he has done so it has been under a very extraordinary misapprehension. In the first place he has no power to acquire new territory for the United States; in the second place he is under the direct orders and instructions of his superiors at Washington and has very little left to his discretion; in the third place if he has committed the rash act alleged it is in direct antagonism to recent American policy in this matter. It cannot be doubted that if he did it he did it entirely upon his own responsibility, and not upon specific or even general instructions from Washington. And if so he will have to explain to the American government why he committed the indiscretion and endangered the harmonious relations that exist between that government and the Dominion authorities—not, it will readily be granted, a pleasant task. One may be pardoned for expressing decided scepticism in regard to such a report until further evidence is forthcoming. Something has no doubt happened of an untoward nature; but the question is: Did the United States commissioner in his official capacity countenance the alleged violation? On the evidence at present available we do not believe he did, and until that evidence is considerably strengthened we shall continue to hold the same opinion.

IN CANADA'S INTERESTS.

Every harsh and unjust criticism of the Americans; every inflammatory article launched at the people or the institutions of the United States by Canadian newspapers; every discourteous or contemptuous speech delivered by responsible or irresponsible orators and directed against that people and country is so much disservice to Canada. The Dominion has nothing to lose, but very much to gain by maintaining towards the American people an attitude of dignified courtesy and kindly feeling. It is in the power of the Americans to annoy Canada in many ways; in an infinitely greater number of ways than Canada can annoy the United States. Conversely it is in the power of the Americans to do Canada many pleasant services and to make it well worth our while to dwell in amity and neighborly relations with them. Canadians might do well to remember that displays of peevish and meaningless ill-nature towards the Americans are very harmful to their own country. Not the slightest good is done by newspaper smartness, printed or pictorial, at the expense of our neighbors south of the international boundary. Those Americans who cherish a spirit of hostility towards Canada, and the British empire have that hostility inflamed and confirmed by those remarks and cartoons; and in the aggregate that hostility is not to be held in contempt. It is strong enough to paralyze the hands of those Americans who rise above such pettiness, and who wish to maintain the good understanding which happily obtains now between the two countries. This aggregate and not very reasonable hostility can influence even the American cabinet; it is the hostile faculty he sufficiently strong to action by senseless diatribes and bombastic mouthings from across the border. We hope that no will be so stupid as to imagine that in counselling Canadians to be courteous and kindly in their utterances concerning the Americans we advocate the originating deferential attitude of a fawning; or of a feeble man towards a strong one. Not at all. When the United States betrays any signs of a desire to put right and justice to one side and invoke might and self-interest in dealing with Canada it will be time enough to speak out in a manner that will leave no room for doubt as to our determination to maintain at all hazards the dignity and the integrity of the country. But the United States is dealing very handsomely with Canada at the present time in regard to the Klondike; it really could not do more or display greater cordiality and willingness to oblige. In view of these facts every

newspaper which and every speaker who rails against the Americans for the sake of a rally and because it is their hobby to please the readers of their papers, is simply proclaiming itself or himself an enemy of Canada.

THE RELIEF EXPEDITION.

It may be said with safety now that the understanding in regard to Yukon matters which exists between the Canadian and American governments is a satisfactory one. The outcome of the negotiations which took place at Washington between Hon. Mr. Sifton, Canadian minister of the interior, and the American government has been all that could be desired. One may go further—it has been eminently to the advantage of Canada. The whole question of the Yukon trade has been and is receiving the most careful attention on the part of the Canadian government, and up to the present date not a single mistake has been made by the Dominion authorities. The people of Canada, on the contrary, have every reason to be proud of their representatives, who have exhibited throughout these intricate and delicate negotiations a rare sagacity and diplomacy. The difficulties have been great. As everyone knows Canadian material en route to the Klondike by the coast must pass through American territory on one part of the journey. It was, therefore, absolutely essential that the most friendly relations should be maintained with the American government in entering upon the negotiations. Happily, the United States government met the approaches of the Canadian representatives in a large, broad spirit, which rendered the discussion of the matters between them at once pleasant and brief. The American government have shown what may be fairly described as alacrity in acceding to the suggestions and wishes of the Canadian government; they established Dyea and Skagway as sub-ports upon a telegram from Ottawa; they have made further arrangements there in accordance with our requests from Ottawa; they have raised no objection to Canadian police officers and supplies going over American territory during the season, although the formality of asking permission was omitted by the Canadians; they have unhesitatingly rejected the request of the American Pacific coast cities to close the sub-ports of Dyea and Skagway and to take up a hostile and discriminating attitude towards Canada. To be brief, the American government all through this affair has maintained an attitude of persistent good nature and courteous compliance with every reasonable request.

The relief expedition to Dawson was conceived, of course, upon the first alarming reports, which have since been proved entirely false. The latest advices show that orders countermanding those issued for the purchase of supplies are likely to be sent out, the United States government having been assured that no relief is necessary. But reviewing the case quietly in the face of all the events of the past few weeks, one must admit that although Canadian pride was somewhat hurt at the first suggestion of relief from the States, there was no need for any such feeling. The vote passed by the American government was the result of a very laudable feeling of sympathy for the supposed-to-be starving miners, and the spontaneous expression of that benevolence which has ever been a characteristic of the American people. It is believed by those best able to judge that all the provisions that can be got over the passes and distributed from Lake Bennett to Fort Selkirk will be required by the people coming out at the end of this winter. It was only natural that the American authorities should wish to send in provisions for their

THE WEDDING RING.

Death lurks in every place in this "vale of tears." There is no happiness, no joy, no success, no sorrow, no failure that may not secretly him, cloaked fast by Great Britain is too much for the stomach of any nation on earth. Even our neighbors south of the line don't want to go any further with Great Britain than they can recover by a swift backward step.

Enormous purchases of goods for the Klondike are now being made in Eastern Canada, consequent upon the definite announcement that the full duty will be collected upon all outfits not purchased in Canada. The eastern merchants are now reaping the benefits of the decisive policy of the Dominion government, which has enabled everyone to understand beyond peradventure just what the conditions are. Victoria and the other British Columbia cities will experience the first "comber" of the coming tide within a few weeks.

EARL LI'S DISPATCH TOO LATE.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The following dispatch from Li Hung Chang was received to-day by the Chinese minister to the United States: "Be pleased to convey to His Excellency the President of the United States the distinguished consideration of Li Hung Chang, and say to him that Li Hung Chang would be pleased if he graciously would appoint as minister to China Col. Frederick D. Grant, son of the soldier statesman, to whom Li Hung Chang was most devoted." Before the delivery of this dispatch President McKinley had perfected arrangements by which ex-Senator Conger was nominated as minister, and he will be confirmed.

Provincial News.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Jan. 13.—J. J. Lang in the African Review gives a very interesting account of British Columbia mines. He says he has inspected 100 properties and finally purchased a promising claim. What Mr. Lang says of this claim is very interesting. He speaks of "cross cutting the property at different levels and assaying every ten feet. The width and value of the vein was always maintained and assays from \$2 to \$92 were obtained. The African Review heads the article "A Promising Bonanza," but does not mention the name of the mine, which is known to be the Dorothy Morton claim on Phillips Arm. Mr. Lang says that his ten claims at Phillips Arm are equal to 400 claims in South Africa, and he further astonishes those who accept the interview by stating that all the government required a miner to do was to put \$100 worth of work on each claim every year and pay an annual tax of \$5. In Africa a man must be rich to do this, but in this country it is so easy that they are only one quarter the size of B. C. mines.

COVICHAN.

Covichan, Jan. 13.—The preliminary hearing of the charge against an Indian named Sonyer, of the Quamichan ranch, for the attempted murder of Mr. F. H. Jones, the Westholme storekeeper, on the 16th December last, adjourned from the 6th instant, was concluded at 10 o'clock here yesterday before Messrs. De Musgrave and H. O. Wellburn, J. P. Mr. Powell appeared for the crown and Mr. H. D. Helmecken, Q.C., for the accused, who was committed to take his trial at Nanaimo at the next competent court, after a long hearing of several hours.

ROSSLAND.

Roseland, Jan. 15.—The Wallingford group, on Record mountain, has been sold to an English syndicate for \$75,000. It is reported to-day that Mr. C. H. Mackintosh is endeavoring to purchase the Poorman and Evening Star mines. The prospects of this camp are exceedingly bright at present. Everyone is excited over the way English capital is pouring into Roseland.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

No trace can be found of the missing men, Grant and Johnson, and their canoe is nowhere to be seen. It will probably remain a mystery as to how the accident happened. Capt. Grant leaves a widow and several children, and that will be the end of that little matter. In fact any display of the cloaked fist by Great Britain is too much for the stomach of any nation on earth. Even our neighbors south of the line don't want to go any further with Great Britain than they can recover by a swift backward step.

PORT SIMPSON.

The weather so far has been anything but cold, and we have had no snow at all to speak of.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

A telephone message received from Esquimalt shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon states that one of the electric cars had jumped the track and that one of the passengers, Mr. Munro, purser of the steamer "Essex," had his leg broken. The car jumped the track across the road striking the bank on the opposite side to the track. The accident occurred near Admiral's road.

of electing officers and naming the society. The meeting was a good one, presided over by one and between 30 and 40 members were present. It was proposed and carried that the name of the society be the Caledonian Society, and the following officers were elected: Chief R. F. Anderson; past chief, R. M. Macfarlane; vice-chief, A. Hamilton; secretary, W. W. Forrester; treasurer, J. B. Vert. The Rev. A. E. Vert was in the chair and took an active interest in the affairs of the meeting. It is hoped that all good Scotchmen will rally round the society, and with their help make it a strong and robust one.

The football concert and dance held at the Agricultural hall on Tuesday evening last drew a "good crowd" and resulted in a welcome addition to the club's funds. The following programme was well rendered: Mrs. and Miss Green, piano duo; Mrs. Maitland, song; Mr. S. Hadwen, song; Miss Jaynes, song; Miss Lloyd, song; Mr. Livingston, song; Mr. Mellin, song; Mrs. Mellin, song; Mr. D. Livingston, song.

On New Year's eve the white Sunday school children were entertained from 6:30 till 10 p.m. at the hospital by Mrs. and Dr. Bolton. The programme was: "Watch service," which was held from 10:30 till 12 o'clock in the Methodist church, the inhabitants hailed the new year with their usual celebrations, which were kept up till about 3 o'clock in the morning.

NELSON.

Nelson, Jan. 9.—The first carload of ore shipped from the Republic mine arrived at the Hall Mines smelter yesterday. D. Sutherland, one of the owners of the mine, followed the shipment, being anxious to see the smelter returns. This mine is located four miles from Sixteen City. The ledge is from five to six feet in width, with a paystreak rich in ore running from one to three feet in width. The owners expect this shipment to run \$200 in silver and about \$20 in gold.

KASLO.

Kaslo, Jan. 15.—Word was received in this city of an extraordinary strike at the Charlton group to-day, about one and a half miles from the famous Whitewater property. Forty-two inches of 720 ounce ore has been uncovered. The property is owned by J. E. Mitchell and Winnipeg parties.

SANDON.

Sandon, Jan. 15.—The Mining Review prints a statement of the past year's work which gives the ore shipments as 24,784 tons, with the following in the lead: Payne mine, 9,283 tons; Ruth mine, 8,235 tons; Slocan Star mine, 4,222 tons; Reco mine, 1,388 tons.

GRAND FORKS.

Grand Forks, Jan. 8.—Monday next is the official nomination day for the coming municipal election on Thursday next. As far as can be learned there will be only two candidates for the mayoralty, namely, Robert Hewitt and Alderman W. K. C. Manly. From present appearances Mr. Hewitt will be elected with a large majority.

MAY FORTIFY.

Washington, Jan. 15.—If coast defenses were of and that congress the work already started would be appropriate larger amount recon General Miles.

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IS GOOD NEWS FOR

Yukon Miners Are Ready to Leave for the Canadian Territory.

Can Obtain Same at Vancouver—Summary of the Regulations to the Regulation.

Reserved Claims in Government Take of Ten Per.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—(Special) Ottawa has decided to issue regulations governing the Yukon. The following changes:

Every miner and employer will require to take out a license—the fee for which case of a company it will according to the amount of stock.

A miner's license will entitle him to work on the timber necessary for the provision will be made for miners' certificates at \$10 and towns, such as Toronto, Winnipeg, and Victoria.

The general size of the claims will be 250 feet, and discovery.

Every alternate ten reserved by the government. Subsequent mining used in five mile sections \$100 per annum and \$100 per acre.

The fee for recording mining claims will be five, more than 100 in fee of a mining recorder, who will within three months to and fees to the nearest.

A royalty of ten per cent will be levied on the government officer the purpose, but exemption on the annual mining claim up to \$25 that do not produce in year will not be liable. Provisions are made to permit claims by throwing in which has not been claim number of days, cause is shown, and record shall not be less one claim to any locality.

There are other provisions of the public interest at the same time afforded facilities for mining wealth of the Yukon.

No decision will be given in the case of the cabinet against the interior department. The first reliable map of the official as adopted by parliament. Representatives of Ottawa boards of trade throughout the coming session of parliament these points: (1) Abolition of (2) Equitable (3) A national (4) No official.

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IS GOOD NEWS FOR VICTORIA

Yukon Miners Are Required to Take Out a Miners' Certificate in Canadian Towns.

Can Obtain Same at Victoria and Vancouver—Summary of Amendments to the Regulations.

Reserved Claims in Blocks of Ten—Government Takes a Royalty of Ten Per Cent.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—(Special)—The government has decided to amend the regulations governing placer mining in the Yukon. The following summary covers the changes:

Every miner and employer of a miner will require to take out a miner's certificate the fee for which will be \$10. In case of a company it will be \$50 or \$100, according to the amount of the capital stock.

A miner's license will confer the right to the miner to fish, hunt and cut the timber necessary for mining.

Provision will be made for obtaining miners' certificates at a number of cities and towns, such as Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria.

The general size of mining claims will be 250 feet, and discoverer's claims 500 feet.

Every alternate ten claims shall be reserved by the government of Canada. Subsequent mining leases will be issued in five mile sections with a fee of \$100 per annum and the usual royalty.

The fee for recording and renewing mining claims will be \$15. Any number of miners not less than five, more than 100 miles from the office of a mining recorder, may appoint a recorder, who will record claims and within three months transfer the record and fees to the nearest mining recorder.

A royalty of ten per cent. on the gold mined shall be levied and collected by the government officers appointed for the purpose, but provision is made for exemption on the annual product of any mining claim up to \$2,500, so that claims that do not produce more than \$2,500 a year will not be liable for royalty. Provisions are made to prevent speculation in claims by throwing a claim open to entry which has not been worked a certain number of days, unless reasonable cause is shown, and by providing that a record shall not be issued for more than one claim to any miner in the same locality.

There are other provisions regarding the public interest and revenue, and at the same time affording the most ample facilities for mining the enormous wealth of the Yukon.

No decision will be reached in the Sternman case to-day. It will come before the cabinet again to-morrow.

The interior department has issued the first reliable map of the Yukon district, with the official spelling of names as adopted by parliament.

Representatives of the Montreal and Ottawa boards of trade, acting for other boards throughout the Dominion, urge the passing of an insolvency law at the coming session of parliament, embodying these points: (1) Abolition of preference; (2) Equitable distribution of assets; (3) A reasonable discharge clause; and (4) No official assignees.

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any other portion of the Pacific coast and the Orient is now the theatre of intense action.

The Terminal City in Mourning Over the Unexpected Demise of the Mayor.

Apoplexy, Superinduced by the Excitement Due to the Election Campaign, the Cause.

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The first report that the mayor was ill was heard early on Sunday morning, when it was rumored he was dying. The report was disbelieved, but inquiry elicited the fact that Mayor Templeton had been unable to sleep for five nights, and on Saturday sank into a deep slumber that became a trance. He passed away on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

His death, coming directly after defeat at the polls by Mayor-Elect Garden is generally regretted. Those who fought hardest against his return to office are the loudest in sincere expressions of sorrow.

Mayor Templeton suffered for five years from a bad leg. He fell out of a rig on polling day and injured himself. These facts, combined with insomnia and the excitement of a hot political fight, all brought on apoplexy.

Although defeated Mayor Templeton may be said to have died in harness. He was still mayor. To-night he was to give up the office to Mr. Garden. His death, as soon after Ex-Mayor Oppenheimer's demise, and resulting from the election excitement, was tragic.

A big funeral is talked of. Flags all over the city are at half-mast.

INSANITY PLEA ACCEPTED. The Slayer of Terriss Acquitted on Medical Testimony.

London, Jan. 13.—The trial of Richard Arthur Prince, the super who killed William Terriss, the actor, took place to-day before Justice Channel. The audience included many theatrical people. Answering the usual question of the clerk, Prince declared that he was "guilty with provocation."

The prosecution then opened the case. As the murder was being described, Prince frequently smiled and wrote a number of notes to his counsel. The testimony presented was the same as was taken at the Bow street police court when the prisoner was arraigned.

The defense alleged that Prince suffered in his youth from sunstroke and that more recently he had delusions. The mother and brother of the defendant testified regarding the sunstroke. The judge summed up favoring Prince's insanity, and the jury was out half an hour. The jury returned a verdict that Prince was "guilty, but insane, and that he should be confined to an asylum for life."

MUST BE STARVATION. United States Determined to Land Relief and Relief in Dawson.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Acting Secretary Melkolehn, of the war department, pronounced to be absolutely untrue the statement coming from Portland, Or., that General Merriam, the commanding general of the department of the Columbia, has been ordered from Washington to postpone the government expedition to the Alaska gold fields.

The department has been much annoyed by the circulation of stories that it had any intention of abandoning the relief project. Nothing that has been reported to the officials of the alleged expediency of supplying the same as a source that carries conviction and it can be stated on the authority of Acting Secretary Melkolehn, that the expedition is going forward as rapidly as the situation permits.

There has been any talk made by General Merriam for the arrangement of the shipping of the expedition, it is said that he has undoubtedly done so because he could secure more advantageous conditions. It is also said that the reindeer will be used for transportation as originally intended.

PLUNGED FROM THE TEMPLE. Chicago Bookkeeper Commits Suicide by Jumping to the Ground.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Alfred C. Greenleaf, a bookkeeper, committed suicide to-day by jumping from the sixteenth story of the Masonic Temple. Greenleaf had been out of employment for some time, and becoming despondent decided to make away with himself.

His first attempt was made in the Chamber of Commerce building where he was caught in the act of jumping over the railing to the rotunda and ejected from the building. He then ascended to the sixteenth floor, climbed upon a railing and jumped off into the rotunda.

His body struck a marble landing on the third floor, shattered a slab two inches thick, and landed on the balcony of the second floor. The body was reduced to a mere pulp.

Greenleaf's fall was witnessed by scores of people in the rotunda. The body of the suicide was to-night recognized as that of Albert C. Greenleaf, once a wealthy wholesale merchant of Columbus, Ohio. Until ten years ago he was at the head of a wholesale drygoods house which his father founded.

Hon. J. H. Turner returned on Saturday evening from Vancouver where it is understood he has been on a tour of inspection of the Yukon. He is reported to have been in the Yukon for some time, and to have been in the Yukon for some time, and to have been in the Yukon for some time.

SUDDEN DEATH OF W. TEMPLETON

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TERRIBLE COLLUSION DISASTER.

Steamer Corona, Brings Down a Score of Passengers Direct from Dawson.

In Dust and Paper Their Wealth Approaches the Million Dollar Mark.

Rich Strikes on New Creeks Reported and the News is Most Encouraging.

It was not expected that the Corona, due here from the north to-day, would bring with her much news of importance from the gold fields, and the amount of treasure she would have on board was not expected to approach that brought by some of the vessels which have preceded her. But it may safely be said that the arrivals to-day eclipse in the interest of their news and the total of their wealth anything which has been brought for many weeks past.

One million dollars in round figures was represented by the gold dust and drafts in the possession of the 25 men who had made their way over the difficult and dangerous trail, and with an intention of enjoying for a season the comforts of civilization, of which they have been deprived for many weary months. The names of those who came direct from the Yukon metropolis are: J. J. Baker, Joe Fox, Andy Oleson, Campbell, L. Sedgewick, Charles Broisio, Wm. Kaufman, H. L. Burt, H. L. McCredy, Judge Minrat Materson, L. T. Grady, Henry Willett, W. H. Welsh, H. T. Coffin, J. E. Surrie, Wm. Kerr, George Johnson and S. Mallett.

These men are returning with sums ranging from \$5,000 to \$300,000, and although a certain natural reticence was observed by some, it is safe to assume the total will not fall far short of the figure named. One of the most fortunate, L. Sedgewick, a young man who has been in the Klondike region for some time, has returned with \$175,000, representing the price obtained by him for claim 33, Bonanza, Andy Oleson, a communicative and intelligent Swede, who has sold out claims 36 and 37, El Dorado, and claims 38 and 39, which he sold with close on a quarter of a million, and several others had with them the proceeds of their sales, from \$130,000 to \$150,000 per claim.

Of the passengers generally it is said that many have undergone all the hardships of the journey into the country, of their residence there and the trip out again to the coast, and not being disposed to minimize the dangers and privations of the undertaking, are agreed that in the fullest sense of the expression "the game is worth the candle." Hardy, experienced miners, they say that although perhaps no other gold deposits are hedged in with a natural protection such as is afforded by the climatic and topographical conditions, the Yukon fields are the greatest ever discovered and the yield likely to eclipse anything ever known in the history of mining.

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A ROUND MILLION

Steamer Corona, Brings Down a Score of Passengers Direct from Dawson.

In Dust and Paper Their Wealth Approaches the Million Dollar Mark.

Rich Strikes on New Creeks Reported and the News is Most Encouraging.

It was not expected that the Corona, due here from the north to-day, would bring with her much news of importance from the gold fields, and the amount of treasure she would have on board was not expected to approach that brought by some of the vessels which have preceded her. But it may safely be said that the arrivals to-day eclipse in the interest of their news and the total of their wealth anything which has been brought for many weeks past.

One million dollars in round figures was represented by the gold dust and drafts in the possession of the 25 men who had made their way over the difficult and dangerous trail, and with an intention of enjoying for a season the comforts of civilization, of which they have been deprived for many weary months. The names of those who came direct from the Yukon metropolis are: J. J. Baker, Joe Fox, Andy Oleson, Campbell, L. Sedgewick, Charles Broisio, Wm. Kaufman, H. L. Burt, H. L. McCredy, Judge Minrat Materson, L. T. Grady, Henry Willett, W. H. Welsh, H. T. Coffin, J. E. Surrie, Wm. Kerr, George Johnson and S. Mallett.

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Dawson immediately upon rumors being heard there that an attempt would be made to substitute someone else on the deputation to Ottawa, hired a guide, French Pete, to pilot him on his way, and the guide, losing his bearings, took the newspaper man up into the mountains and caused him a delay of eight days before he found himself on the right trail. The opinion is freely expressed by the men returning on the Corona that the deputation will not reach the coast, but will, as soon as they meet Major Walsh and learn from him the extent of the powers with which he is invested, return to Dawson with him.

Dogs are a scarce commodity at Dawson, and for a good animal the price is \$500. It is not expected, in view of this scarcity, that many more men will come out this winter, as without dogs the trip is practically impossible. Most of the men who came down to-day had come out by the Drea trail, and they say it is almost beyond description. On some portions of the route the ice is piled up in huge blocks as large as pianos, tossed indiscriminately around and presenting obstacles to progress, which require the greatest efforts to overcome.

Major Walsh and party, according to those who passed him most recently, is encamped at Big Salmon, awaiting the arrival of another party, and although a small detachment of men had been sent on, they had only got over the small distance between his camp and the Little Salmon.

Very few passengers embarked at Victoria, the larger number being booked for Seattle. Without one exception, all spoken of intend to return, and an evidence of the fact that all must have done well, the concluding remark of one man that "no one would spend a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars in coming out unless he was 'well fixed,'" may be considered conclusive.

MURDER IN CARIBOO. Young Englishman Killed By An Indian Near Tatla Lake.

Soda Creek, B. C., Jan. 15.—Lewis G. Elkins, a young Englishman, was shot dead at a small trading post near Tatla lake, by an Indian, on December 30th. A few days after the shooting his body was found by his brother and some friends, who were returning from a New Year's gathering at B. Franklin's. After burial at Soda Creek, Elkins' brother, Mr. Lynch, and the brother started in pursuit of the Indian and caught him near Chilco lake and are now en route to the 150-Mile House with their prisoner. The Indian confessed to the crime, and gave the particulars of the shooting. He says that Elkins refused to allow him to sleep in his cabin, so he shot him in the back of the head. After the shooting he locked the cabin, broke into the store, stole a suit of clothes, put them on, took a horse from the stable and went off.

Quebec, Jan. 15.—The legislature will be prorogued this afternoon. The Montreal City Bill was thrown out yesterday by the private bills committee.

Hamilton, Jan. 15.—Hamilton will nominate candidates for the assembly on Monday evening.

Strathroy, Jan. 15.—John Cameron, the well known lawyer of this place, died suddenly last night.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—Rec. R. C. Tibba, son-in-law of the late Rev. D. D. Burns, who died so suddenly at Galt, has been appointed to fill the position of secretary of the Knox College and secretary of the Infirmary and Aged Ministers' Fund of the Presbyterian church, made vacant by the death of Rev. Burns.

Forrest, Jan. 15.—At Marthville, while having a tooth pulled, Mrs. G. S. Quilman died under the influence of chloroform.

THE GORDON'S NATIONALITY. An Official and Conclusive Statement as to the Composition of the Battalions.

Mr. James Brown of the Ontario Bank, Toronto, has been from an officer of the Gordon Highlanders, a letter regarding the nationality of that regiment, and enclosing a copy of the official statistics on that head. The statement referred to bears out with singular force and emphasis every thing that the Times has said in this matter. The Times contended that the Gordons were chiefly Scottish born, and the Times has in consequence of that statement been subjected to an astonishing amount of ignorant and ill-natured criticism. This official statement is the best answer. The Toronto Mail and Empire, in which the statement is copied, says that Lieut.-Col. Mathias is a Welshman. He is not; he is a Scotsman; "A son of the Rock," and a gentleman in Victoria, who knows him personally will bear out this contradiction. Lieut.-Col. Oxley, who commanded the second battalion until recently, was born in Yorkshire, but is the son of an ancient Scottish family. It was one of the jokes of the mess to have some green subaltern suggest that the Colonel was not a Scotsman. The suggestion was never taken in an amicable spirit by the Colonel. The following is the official statement which should close once for all the controversy on the matter:

The writer refers to the First battalion, Gordon Highlanders (the old 75th) which is now at the front, and whose gallant charge at Dargal has been the theme of song and story ever since. As the figures are official it should set at rest the minds of those who have been rashly and ignorantly ignorant of the subject. The figures are as follows:

INSPECTOR REPORTS.

The Chief of the N. W. M. Police Force at Skagway Vividly Describes Conditions There.

The Difficulties of Travelling by Lake, River and Trail on the Ice.

The Delayed Mail Being Sent Forward to Dawson City as Fast as Possible.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—Inspector Wood, of the N. W. M. Police, writes from Skagway, Alaska, last Dec., to the Comptroller, at Ottawa, a report upon the general state of affairs in that district. He says:

"The weather still keeps cold and windy, but even at this late date we have had no snow here. As I previously reported, there is plenty on the summit and on the other side. As for the trails, now that the mud is frozen, ice has taken its place, especially on the side hills, and this makes the travelling very bad for men and horses. One would imagine that when the ice was once chopped away in these places the trail would be in a fair shape, but there are evidently springs on the side of the mountain and every successive pack train has to chop out a foothold for their animals. A meeting was called a day or two ago to appoint a committee to examine the river from here to the summit to see if it were not possible to make a winter's road on the ice. The committee only met eight miles up when they found the ice had jammed and was standing on edge to a height of eight or nine feet. As they could see that the same state of affairs existed higher up, the idea of a river trail was abandoned. The wagon road which is being built by Mr. Brackett, who had a contract drawn for the building of the C.P.R., is going on well, about nine miles of first class road having so far been built. Mr. Brackett hopes to reach the summit by January 30th, too late, I am afraid, to catch the first part of the rush. The tramway is progressing, but is evidently not going to be finished in time to be of much use.

As for Dyea, it is only on a very calm day that it can be approached from the sea, as the ice has formed for a mile and a half out. This is the first day during the past ten that a landing there could be effected. The trail from Dyea to Sheep Camp is good. From there to the foot of the summit very bad, and packers will not attempt to cross except on calm days. None of the four cables to haul stores over the summit is yet working. The tramway line at Dyea is making good headway. There is now telephone communication between Dyea and Sheep Camp, and Dyea and this place.

As for the Dalton trail, it is said, even by Mr. Dalton himself, to be very unsafe on account of the continual blizzards, of which I write you, is still at the Mission with all their cattle and horses and have not moved a foot since landing. Everything considered this is the most feasible route at present. There are three good ways here now, so the approach from the sea is easy.

The Tagish, Fort Selkirk and Dawson mail left here on the 29th ult. by pack train for Bennett, Corporal Holmes in charge. The mail consisted of 13 sacks, containing 254 lbs. as against 4 sacks containing 317 lbs. the last month. My protest to the U. S. authorities against the unwieldy bulk of their sacks (one alone weighing 212 lbs.) had the desired effect. All but three of the sacks sent forward on the 29th ult. contained U. S. mail.

Mr. McGregor is still detained here awaiting the freezing up of Lake Bennett. Reports received from Mr. Hurdman only two days ago state that this lake is frozen over to a depth of six inches for eight miles from the western end, but the rest of the lake is open. The thermometer there has been as low as 18 degrees below zero. Lake Incha is also only partly covered with ice. Lake Tagish is solid. Were there the slightest chance of Mr. McGregor being able to get through the river to Selkirk with horses impossible, owing to the banking up of the ice. Mr. Morley Ogilvie, son of Mr. William Ogilvie, who was here a few days ago, and who has had a good deal of experience on Alaskan rivers, does not think so. Mr. McGregor is relying on his 14 horses to carry through the provisions for Major Walsh. Should the horses fail I will have all the dog teams at Tagish, so he can fall back on them. No further word has been heard of Major Walsh and his party, nor of Judge McGuire's party. Mr. Ogilvie thinks it quite likely they reached their respective destinations as the river does not freeze solid until December, and they could run down in their boats with the running ice.

At Bennett's a building 16x30 has been put up of logs for the accommodation of the men. The stores are in tents or on the beach covered with tarpaulins. On the 23rd ult. the steamship City of Seattle arrived here with the balance of the stores (except clothing) ordered by Asst. Commissioner McIlree. We have on hand here now 25 tons of provisions, 8 tons of oats, 3 tons dog fish, and a little over 2 tons of hardware, tents, tarpaulins and shoes. Of the 25 tons of provisions, 34 tons of flour and bacon have to go to Bennett and once, as per Major Walsh's instructions. The oats I am sending to Mr. McGregor's horses while they are waiting the freezing over of Lake Bennett. Any remaining after their departure I will sell.

Freighting rates are still at the old figure, viz: 50 cents a pound, and I doubt very much if they are going to drop. They would, no doubt, were it not for the fact that people are already commencing to come in, 230 having arrived during last week. Every boat brings 100 or more. The great rush is expected between the 1st and 15th of January, and everyone is striving to keep ahead of the crowd. I have decided to put the stores now here over to Bennett at once. If I wait, I not only run the chance of

setting caught in a crowd, but also of having the price raised, as undoubtedly it will be, when people commence to flock in. As soon as the rivers are safe I am sure many hundreds will start out from Dawson for this place.

As soon as the stores are at Bennett, it is my intention to run them down on the ice to the foot of Lake Labarge and there build scows to float them down the river as soon as it opens. On the way to Labarge I can supply the detachments at Tagish and White Horse Rapids. As the rivers break up fully a month earlier than the lakes, I not only gain that much time, but also keep well ahead of the rush behind me. I have talked with Mr. Morley Ogilvie and written to Inspector Strickland and both not only say that it is quite feasible, but that it is the best thing to do.

Mr. Morley Ogilvie reached here from the Stickeen via Hootalinqua, Marsh Lake, Tagish and Bennett on the 24th ult. He had one assistant with him and reports a hard trip. He left here on the 27th for the east."

It is the intention of the department to send up at once four more dogs and sleds. SLABTOWN.

D. C. CORBIN'S VIEWS. Will See 10,000 Miners Employed Around Nelson.

D. C. Corbin, president of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, was a visitor to Nelson last week, says the Nelson Miner. In speaking of the project to build to the Boundary country he said that he intended to apply for a charter for that purpose and would build just as soon as conditions justified it. At present there is not sufficient business to justify the expense but as there are many fine mines in that district the probabilities are that a road could do good business there within the next two years. The route will not be all Canadian but will extend from Northport over the easiest grades on both sides of the line. Mr. Corbin says that he does not care where the terminals are. He would as readily take ore from the Colville country and bring it into British Columbia for smelting if there was an equal amount of money in it for him. If anybody wants to build a smelter along the line of the proposed road or within a mile of it, he will haul as cheaply to it as to Northport.

He thinks the idea of an export duty on ore is absurd and would have a tendency to keep capital out of the country. It is a matter that will eventually right itself. Kootenay people should throw nothing in the way of the development of low grade mines. They should look to the building of the Crow's Nest road so that cheap fuel, etc., will make smelting in British Columbia as cheap as it is on the other side. When this condition has been established smelters will be built in the natural course of events be built in British Columbia. He looks forward to the day, and confidently believes that it is not far distant, when 10,000 men will be employed underground in that strip of territory lying between Nelson and the boundary. When this number is employed he will not care to haul ore but will be well satisfied to haul fuel, etc. It is a condition that can and will be accomplished and will soon be realized by the people working to that end. For general prosperity, the people of Kootenay should pin their faith to low grade properties.

FREIGHT IS REDUCED.

Nelson Miner: The Canadian Pacific railway has voluntarily made material reductions in freight charges on commodities shipped from Eastern Canada to the Kootenay country. The reductions are those which the C. P. R. at the time of obtaining the Crow's Nest charter agreed to make when the Crow's Nest line was completed to Kootenay river. Under the agreement the cost of freight on the line is to be reduced for many months to come, but the company concluded that they should go into effect January 1, 1898.

The reductions are from 10 to 33 1/2 per cent, and some of the commodities affected are agricultural implements, iron, paints and oils, building paper, wire, woodenware, coal oil, green and fresh fruits, rope, etc.

The C. P. R. is opening a route to Fort Steele by the new wagon road through the mountains on Kootenay river. The steamer Nelson will make the trip twice a week regularly and also make intermediate trips when necessary. On the regular trips the boat will leave Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 a.m. An agent will at once be appointed to Armstrong's landing to look after the freight and turn it over to the freighting partner Brothers.

This direct connection with the Fort Steele country, pending the construction of the Crow's Nest line, is a most important thing to Nelson and will open up new fields for exporters. At present a considerable quantity of goods is going in from Golden, Kalispell and Bonner's Ferry but this trade will in the future be secured to Nelson. In anticipation of this new route some of Nelson's merchants have already sold a large quantity of goods for that section. Mr. McDonald of the C. P. R. left yesterday to go through to Fort Steele and make all arrangements for the proper handling of the goods.

The Canadian Pacific has published a Klondike tariff and the rates from Vancouver via the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. are as follows: To Fort Wrangle for flour, beans, pork and general merchandise, \$8 per ton and \$5 for each dog; to Telegraph Creek, \$53 per ton and \$10 for dogs; to Juneau, \$9 per ton and \$3 for dogs; to Dyea, \$10 per ton and \$5 for dogs; to St. Michaels \$100 per ton; to Dawson City and Yukon points for flour, beans and pork \$120 per ton and for general merchandise \$200 per ton. No rates are given for dogs to St. Michaels and Yukon points.

THE LIBEL SUITS

The Position Taken Up by Magistrate MacRae Carefully Reviewed.

What the Recent Decisions in the Police Court Mean to the People of Canada.

The Province, in discussing the recent preliminary hearing in the libel suits, says: "Assuming for the sake of argument that Mr. Macrae would feel he would be acting on the safe side in committing the defendants for trial, a man of different capacity would possibly have taken a broader view of his duty, in which event it is possible that the result might have been otherwise. It is a question if it is wise for the preliminary hearing of important actions to be left to the care of magistrates. The jurisdiction of police courts is limited and it is evident that the intention was to keep them so. Some magistrates are capable and orderly conduct with a nice regard for the facts, but when they get beyond matters of this character they get out of their depth. The cases are too big for them. When this happens either the law should be applied strictly to the facts and letter of the law regarding comments on issues which are sub-judice, but there is a broad principle underlying the prosecutions which is a fit matter for public comment, and in the interest of the press and the people generally ought to be discussed. It is a cause for regret that the criminal code which the late premier and minister of justice, Sir John Thompson, compiled with such care should contain a clause of the nature of the one under which these actions for criminal libel were instituted, because it makes possible a species of persecution that belongs to the middle ages rather than to the enlightened and progressive civilization of the present."

The Province repeats that it does not intend to comment on the issues of the case at all, but, as pointed out above, when the charge against Mr. Nichol was being heard the defence endeavored to show that the article complained of was true and fair comment on a condition of affairs believed to be without a parallel under the British flag. Unfortunately, however, when the prosecutors in these cases were placed in the box and the nature of the case was explained to the British mining companies and what emoluments resulted from that connection, the magistrate ruled that question out of order, thus denying the Province an opportunity of endeavoring to prove that the article was true and fair comment on a condition of affairs believed to be without a parallel under the British flag. Unfortunately, however, when the prosecutors in these cases were placed in the box and the nature of the case was explained to the British mining companies and what emoluments resulted from that connection, the magistrate ruled that question out of order, thus denying the Province an opportunity of endeavoring to prove that the article was true and fair comment on a condition of affairs believed to be without a parallel under the British flag. Unfortunately, however, when the prosecutors in these cases were placed in the box and the nature of the case was explained to the British mining companies and what emoluments resulted from that connection, the magistrate ruled that question out of order, thus denying the Province an opportunity of endeavoring to prove that the article was true and fair comment on a condition of affairs believed to be without a parallel under the British flag.

"Do the people of Canada realize what this state of affairs means? Let us suppose for a moment that A finds B looting the public treasury, that he actually catches him in the act of taking money from the public chest and putting it in his own pocket. If he publishes that fact, it is possible for the thief to institute criminal libel proceedings against him under this section of the code and actually close his mouth and prevent any evidence of the facts being adduced for a period varying from weeks to months, depending on the length of time elapsing between the conclusion of the preliminary proceedings and the police court and the hearing of the case at the assizes. Instead of taking proceedings

in Van Volkenburgh vs. Canada Western Ranching Company, Mr. Justice Drake dismissed with costs the defendants' application to have struck off the files the proceedings instituted by the plaintiff and Mr. S. Perry Mills, his solicitor. Mr. A. E. McPhillips for the defendants and S. Perry Mills for the plaintiff.

In the Supreme Court chambers this morning Mr. Belyea acting on behalf of F. L. Guillim, of Slocan City, moved for a mandatory order compelling the Law Society to enroll Mr. Guillim as an applicant for admission. Section 37 of the Legal Professions Act, 1885, after stating the powers of Benchers to admit attorneys from other provinces has this proviso: "(5) Provided, also that any barrister or solicitor who shall base his claim for call or admission, upon his having been called or admitted, as the case may be, in Great Britain or Ireland, or in some place or province where barristers or solicitors are called or admitted after a term of study or articles less than five years (except in case of a graduate of any recognized university of Great Britain or Ireland, or Dominion of Canada), must, before call or admission in this province, serve as a student-at-law or under articles for a sufficient time to complete the full term of five years."

OF INTEREST TO MEN.

The attention of the reader is called to an interesting little available inch of that eminent Expert Physiologist, G. H. Roberts, M.D., 522 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. This book is one of genuine interest to every man and his plain and honest advice is worth a fortune. It is not a value to any one desirous of securing perfect health and vigor. A request for a free copy will be gladly sent. It is addressed as above and the Victoria, B.C., Times mentioned.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache and all the ailments of the liver. Only one pill a dose.

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in the civil courts in the ordinary way, where an examination of the parties could be had before trial at an early date and the truth of the charges discovered. He would invoke the criminal code and use it as a powerful and most effective engine of legal oppression to temporarily shield himself and discredit those who had exposed him. There has never been greater treachery of justice than this, and it is a most infamous thing that the clause should be permitted to remain in force without amendment. Under it the boasted liberty of a British subject is no longer anything but an idle phrase. Publishers can muzzle criticism at any moment and any paper in the land is liable to be brought up with a round turn and prevented from discussing the public acts of public men. If that clause is not repealed we might as well return to the days of the Spanish Inquisition and be done with it. It is a menace to the welfare of society and affords an open door for the perpetration of all sorts of treachery and allowing it to go for a time at least unpunished. The effect of it as applied here is to close the mouth of the Province and prevent its getting at the facts in open court until after the election, and when it is worse, the matter cannot now be discussed on the floor of the house even. While this gag law remains in the code no one is safe."

BONDING REGULATIONS. Arrangements for the Passage of Goods Through Canadian Territory.

The regulations for the bonding of goods through Canadian territory from Japan via the Chilkoot or White Pass to Circle City and other places in interior Alaska, are as follows: 1. Imported goods in transit as above described, must be bonded at the Canadian custom house, Lake Tagish, and may be entered for exportation there on the usual form in transit in duplicate. 2. The goods may then be delivered without bond to the consignee at their destination out of Canada by any transportation company which has duly executed in the form prescribed by the Minister of Customs for the due and faithful delivery of the packages carried by such company and for general compliance with the customs law and regulations governing the transit of goods out of the country in transit, duly signed and marked with the proper customs stamp, shall accompany the shipment of goods conveyed by a bonded carrier, so that the same may be returned to the customs house at Fort Cudahy, with a certificate thereon as to the landing of the goods in the United States or to the consignee outside of Canada within six months from date of entry.

If the goods when entered in transit for exportation are not delivered to the consignee within the time specified in the last preceding section, the duty thereon is to be deposited with the customs officer at Fort Cudahy, subject to a refund at the port of Fort Cudahy when the goods pass onwards thereat, or upon the certificate of the collector of the United States or of the Canadian customs that the goods within six months from the date of their transit entry. The duty deposited in such a case is to be endorsed on the entry and certified by the customs officer making the deposit. The entry stamp is to be marked with the person making the deposit.

A report of such entry in transit shall be forwarded by mail without delay by the customs officer to the collector of customs at Fort Cudahy and not duly reported.

The articles usually classed as travelers' baggage are to be passed free without entry.

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SMOKE THE GREAT CIGAR. How Small. Some people feel after the elections? You will feel the same when you find that you have been throwing your money away by mediating advances to candidates, though "there are others," these are the most striking this week.

Bloater Paste 50 tin Mustard and 2 tins for 25c Spiced Sardines! 25c Flour—Same price as last week. Fine Creamery Butter . 25c. lb Also small tubs for family use.

Dixie H. Ross & Co. COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. HUNGARIAN, PREMIER, R. P. RITHET & CO., Victoria, Agents.

AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY. Messrs. Lenz and Leiser's Well-Appointed Wholesale Clothing Manufactory.

An Establishment Modern in Equipment and Employing Only White Labor.

Messrs. Lenz & Leiser, who have for many years occupied a leading position as dry goods warehousemen, are amongst the first to enter upon the wholesale manufacture of clothing, including both fine and heavy goods, overalls, shirts (negligee, white flannel and mackinaw), and indeed all the lines usually included in the term clothing. While it is intended by this enterprising firm to manufacture all classes of goods suitable for the Klondike trade, they will not confine themselves exclusively thereto, and some very fine goods will be made at their new factory situate on Yates street, almost opposite the large warehouse and store so long occupied by the firm. The new factory is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is intended, and when visited by a Times reporter yesterday was found to be a very fine structure of masonry. Lighted by large windows at either end the main room affords ample space for fifty sewing machines, the cutting department, and the battonhole and button-attaching machines.

The manager, Mr. A. H. Hartley, courteously showed the visitor all the details in connection with the work, commencing by demonstrating the ease with which quantities of woollen goods can be shaped into shirt patterns ready for stitching, more speedily than a single garment can be cut out with the shears. Mr. Hartley's experience was gained with such firms as Hart & Leary of Leicester, England, who are the largest clothing manufacturers in the world, who employ 1,500 hands, of whom 100 do nothing but cut out. Mr. Hartley was also for some years with John Calder & Co., of Hamilton, where he gained a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of the finest grades of clothing.

The Singer sewing machines, fifty in number, are driven by electricity. The slightest pressure upon the treadle starts the machine in motion. Some of them have a capacity of 3,000 stitches a minute, and the ease with which the operators can turn out a finished garment demonstrates very conclusively the superiority of the electric motor as a driving power compared with the old foot-treadle. The machines for attaching the buttons to the garments, and those for making and finishing the battonholes are marvels of ingenuity. When the machinery is in motion and the nimble fingers of the operators are seen guiding the cloth while the sewing is being done at the rate of speed mentioned, the three cutters carrying out the shirts, suits, overalls and other garments in layers, and the buttons being attached at lightning speed, one cannot doubt that, as Mr. Hartley says, the factory has a capacity of seventy-five dozens of complete garments a day.

The motor from which the power for driving the machines is obtained was supplied by the Royal Electric Company of Montreal, and is of about 5 h.p., 600 volts with a speed of 2,000 revolutions. The space is utilized reflects credit upon the manager who conceived it and the contractor who carried it out. Just before the reporter left Mr. Hartley called his attention to a device called an automatic bobbin winder. Everyone who has operated a sewing machine knows what annoying frequency the under bobbin is exhausted of its supply of thread and the waste of time caused by refilling it. By the side of

RIOTS IN MADRID. The Outbreak on Wednesday in Madrid to Significant Significance. Capt-General Blanco Led and Proposed Severe Measures.

New York, Jan. 14.—The riots which occurred in Havana have been attacked in the conduct, were immediately joined in the revolutionary proceeded to wreck the office, but the mob was police, and the officers were tried by court-martial, though "there are others," these are the most striking this week.

The news of the acute interest in Madrid, prominent places were evening papers would and these were surprised of people who chaff Spanish can. Later on came out, there was a the streets.

It is not true that a summarily shot. Their court-martial. Their physically what General the Herald makes of all the papers, have with the heading rioters in Havana. Mutineers in Havana, have received a special steamer touching at the press and officials belonged to a different of the trouble was newspaper attacks upon and Sanchez, General Captain-General Blanco and proposes severe cable despatch from new law to prevent it from attacking the press army and officials Gaeceta this week.

New York, Jan. 14.—Among the passengers from Havana was W. cattle dealer. When Havana he was near the office attacked. He was shot by Spanish officers, who became enraged of articles in the paper. offices of La Discusion de La Marina, totally officers from his party. There was a Sp as soon as he spoke the and made a demonstra Words ensued and some ped the colonel's office of the press and of the street. El Recon the same fate a few n this was done because favored autonomy.

Havana, Jan. 14.—A published prohibiting of the press and of without previous cens 12 hours notice of the diton, in future, the p detain national and fo in Havana that have censured. Violators they are under milita London, Jan. 14.—A rioting in Havana are they have more signif than Washington. They Weyler and his friend excrete Spanish feeling overthrow the Sagasta themselves in power spray seems to be in the Weyler's overthrow the a declaration of war by the United States mig

Washington, D. C., calm prevails in Havana dispatches received by Lome the Spanish mig and this morning. The a number of dispatch absence of disturbance hension is felt by the Madrid, Jan. 14.—P have been redoubled in the United States lega sence of United Stat S. L. Woodford.

The Most Prominent Dyspepsia or indigestion fashionable disease. Individuals who have times experienced the caused by digestive dis Lome the Spanish mig and this morning. The a number of dispatch absence of disturbance hension is felt by the Madrid, Jan. 14.—P have been redoubled in the United States lega sence of United Stat S. L. Woodford.

CAST. For Infants and Small Children.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. The Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are pleasant and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action clear all the bile from the system. They are sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

DEATH ON THE TRACK

Charles Gallagher, an Old Political Warhorse, Killed on the V. & S. Railway.

He Fell Asleep on the Track and Was Run Over by the Train Last Evening.

Charles Gallagher, who, during two sessions of the provincial legislature, was one of the most prominent members of that body, was run over by a train on the Victoria & Sidney Railway last evening and instantly killed. No blame can be attached to the train hands. The old man had wandered on to the track, and using one of the rails as a rest for his head, had fallen asleep. He had chosen the most dangerous place on the road, at a curve, and although the train had slackened speed to stop at Beaver Lake, it was too close to the sleeping man to be stopped after the engineer saw there was something on the track. Charley, as he was known by all his acquaintances, has been living for some time near Beaver Lake. Yesterday he came to town in the morning, returning on the afternoon train. He asked to be set down at the Royal Oak, a request which he persisted in despite the efforts of Conductor Forbes to induce him to go home on the train. The old man said he owed Mr. Duval a small bill, and as he had the money he wished to pay him, displaying to the last that scrupulous honesty for which he was so well known by his conferees in the legislature. After visiting Mr. Duval's he proceeded to Beaver Lake, where he was seen by Mr. Lehman, the caretaker at the waterworks, and from there he must have wandered along the track, where he lay down to sleep and where he met his death. It was in 1862 that Charles Gallagher came to British Columbia from Ireland. He was among those who took part in the rush to Cariboo, and with the minority of those who took part, remained in the interior of the province, drifting from Cariboo to Kootenay. Always taking a prominent part in the affairs of the district in which he resided, and being looked up to by the miners and other residents of that rough country, he had no difficulty in being elected as members for Kootenay, where he offered himself as a candidate at the general election of 1875, as a supporter of the Waikem government. Politics were livelier then than now, and Gallagher was always in the midst of the hottest fights. It was he who charged Premier Elliott with having offered him a bribe of \$1,000 and a constableness, which charges a royal commission was appointed to inquire into. Another prominent event in the history of British Columbia in which he took a principal part was the attempt made to defeat the Waikem-Beaven government on the graving dock question. It was arranged by the opposition that Messrs. Gallagher and the late James Drummond should be away when the vote was to be taken. The leaders of the opposition thought that Drummond was on the way to New Westminster and that Gallagher was out of the city, but when the division bell rang, they walked into the house and saved their friends. Mr. Gallagher was re-elected at the general election of 1878, but did not serve the full term, being appointed tax collector at Yale, a position which he held during the construction of the C. P. R. The deceased was one of those generous, big-hearted and honest men who never saved much of this world's wealth, but who made friends who are friends to the last. When told this morning of the death of his old political supporter, the Hon. Robert Beaven simply said: "He was one of the most honest men that ever lived." An inquest was held at the provincial police office this afternoon, the evidence showing that the train was within two car lengths of the body before the engineer could see it. Gallagher was lying across the right rail, his legs between the rails. The right leg and right arm were cut off, and there were bruises on the head and body where it had been rolled over by the engine. After leaving the Royal Oak Gallagher went to his cabin with a companion who left him there. At that time he was talking of going to "Steve's" and was probably on his way back from there when he met his death. The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon from the funeral undertaking parlors.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Routine Business Occupies the Members at the Quarterly Meeting.

President Kirk took the chair yesterday afternoon at the usual quarterly general meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade shortly after 3 o'clock, and gave the members a brief account of the work done by the council since the last meeting. He referred to the visits of Mr. James McNamee, Sir W. C. Van Horne and Hon. Clifford Sifton, which have been reported, and incidentally mentioned that 10,000 copies of the annual report had been distributed. On the matter of amendments to the Insolvency Law President Kirk said some correspondence had passed with the authorities. The negotiations which have been carried on with a view to having the C.P.R. boats call at Victoria, and the settlement of the trouble at Dyve and Skagway was also mentioned. The appointment of Mr. Edward Pearson to fill the vacancy on the council caused by the resignation of Mr. Seafie was reported. The report was adopted, and Mr. Pearson then moved the resolution changing the constitution to allow of any member nominating a president, a vice-president, and three members for the council and three members to the board of arbitration, which was carried unanimously. Mr. C. H. Luginja called the attention of the meeting to the advisability of urging upon the Dominion authorities of making an appropriation for an investigation and survey of the route of the proposed railway between Victoria and Skagway. The report was adopted, and Mr. Luginja then moved the resolution changing the constitution to allow of any member nominating a president, a vice-president, and three members for the council and three members to the board of arbitration, which was carried unanimously. Mr. C. H. Luginja called the attention of the meeting to the advisability of urging upon the Dominion authorities of making an appropriation for an investigation and survey of the route of the proposed railway between Victoria and Skagway. The report was adopted, and Mr. Luginja then moved the resolution changing the constitution to allow of any member nominating a president, a vice-president, and three members for the council and three members to the board of arbitration, which was carried unanimously.

BURNS ANNIVERSARY BANQUET.

The annual banquet of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society will be held at the Hotel Deland on Tuesday evening, January 25th, Burns anniversary. Invitations have been sent to His Honor Lieut.-Governor McInnes; the United States Consul, Mr. Abraham Smith; Admiral Palliser and officers of the H.M. fleet at Esquimalt; His Worship Mayor Redfern, the Hon. J. H. Turner and members of the executive council of British Columbia; the hon. senators W. J. Macdonald and Wm. Templeman; and the presidents of the following benevolent societies: B. C. Pioneer, Sons of Erin, Sons of England, B. C. Beneficent, Scandinavian, and the Sir William Wallace.

THE LATE BISHOP LOOTENS.

The arrangements for the funeral services of the late Bishop Lootens are as follows: At 9 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, Pontifical Requiem and High Mass will be celebrated at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, after which the body will lie in state during the day. On Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock a special train will convey the remains to Saanich, where the interment will take place. The following clergy will officiate: Bishop O'Dea of Vancouver, Wash., and several of the clergy from New Westminster, and the Terminal City are expected to be present. Mr. J. Matheson and Napoleon Dufresne, French Jesuits, will officiate at the Victoria, B.C. day and are staying at the Victoria Hotel.

THE RUSH BEGINS

Steamer Danube Departs With a Large Cargo and Many Passengers.

The Northern Travel Assumes Something of Its Expected Dimensions.

C.P.N. Company's steamer Danube, which came over from the Sound early on Saturday morning, was the scene of general activity and bustle throughout the day and right up to the moment of her departure for the north at an early hour on Sunday morning. The crowds which lined the wharf attracted by the embarkation of the first large contingent of the army of miners expected to leave Victoria for the Klondike, while not equalling those seen last summer on similar occasions, sufficiently indicated the interest taken by the average citizen in the setting out of the gold seekers. With every inch of available freight and passenger space disposed of, the steamer afforded an example of what may be expected when the tide of travel reaches the food; and her condition disposed of any doubt as to the necessity which will exist for the season of 1898 to be put in commission for the summer months. A portion of the cargo consisted of 27,000 feet of lumber from Skagway's mill which is being taken to White of the place, and a large amount of general freight consigned by the local business houses to the various points of call. Dogs of all kinds were in evidence, and a heterogeneous collection of miners' implements filled the hold and overflowed into every corner. The passengers from here included a large number who came over from Sound points on Saturday, and at Vancouver, where they had spent yesterday, 21 members of the N. W. M. P. and about 30 others were taken aboard. Ten others joined at Nanaimo, so that the company have every reason to feel encouraged at their initial trip in the northern trade. The Danube is expected to leave here on February 9th. The Tees leaves on the 24th inst., and will be followed by the Islander on February 1st.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

FOOTBALL. Victoria v. Vancouver.

The second match of the season between the Victoria and Vancouver Rugby clubs was played at Brockton Point on Saturday, and as the previous contest between these old rivals had resulted in a draw much interest was taken in the event. The Victoria team was, unfortunately, weakened by the absence of several of its strongest members, who at a late moment found they could not go. Their places were filled by other members of the club. Vancouver being upon their own ground had, of course, the advantage, and they again secured the victory by their backs. The Victoria forwards more than held their own, and during the second half developed better spirit and power than they had shown in their opponents. Their good play and grand rushes headed by O'Brien, Atkins and Fry at times quite overpowered their opponents. Vancouver's new mayor "kicked off" and thus started the contest. Several many friends, but the ball was promptly dropped back by Gamble to Woodward, who in turn returned to centre by one of his well-judged kicks into touch. Here a scrum was formed, and the ball was carried to Tait, the latter springing towards Victoria's goal, where he was effectually collared by Gullin, and the ball again sent back to centre. Woodward secured the ball, and after several carries he was tackled by Gamble and Wilson took part, the ball was several times carried to Vancouver's territory, only to be returned by Woodward's never-failing kicks into touch and Seakler's collaring. Goyard was also on hand and made perhaps the best run of the day; and if he had been properly backed up a try would have been earned; he was only stopped within five feet of the goal line. Vancouver forwards were now thoroughly roused and for a time were quite regardless of offside rules, the result being that Victoria was in a very brief space awarded three more free kicks. The last of these was given in front of their opponents' goal and an opportunity to score was obtained. Victoria's captain essayed a place kick but the ball passed just outside the goal post. Woodward secured the ball by a good run forward and converted it into another goal. Still another goal was earned by Vancouver in the beginning of the second half, this time by a rush on the part of their forwards. During the second half Atkinson was compelled to retire, and Gamble was for a time disabled, notwithstanding the loss, Victoria more than held their own, but they could not succeed in passing their opponents' back division. The game was thus a win for Vancouver by 15 points to nil.

THE CHAMNE MINING COMPANY.

The Chamne Mining Company, largely interested in coal properties and having large holdings in the Kootenay district, have decided to reduce the amount of capitalization from \$1,000,000 to \$250,000. The vacancy in the office of mining recorder and deputy registrar of the county court at Revelstoke, caused by the resignation of Mr. Fraser, J.P., has been filled by the appointment thereto of Mr. Wm. G. Paxton.

THE YUKON TRADING CO., LTD.

A stern-wheel steamer to ply on the waters of Lake Bonanza will be constructed in time for the summer travel by the Kerry Saw Mill Company, of Seattle. Six portable saw mills will be taken in by the company at an early date.

THE YOUTHFUL ENTHUSIAST.

The youthful enthusiast—I have just heard that two people, who have lived with each other in the bonds of matrimony for a long time, are to look much alike. Isn't it beautiful to think of? The Sayave Bachelor—I don't see anything beautiful in the thought of two people gradually taking on a look of chronic worry.—Indianapolis Journal.

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THE RUSH BEGINS

Steamer Danube Departs With a Large Cargo and Many Passengers.

The Northern Travel Assumes Something of Its Expected Dimensions.

C.P.N. Company's steamer Danube, which came over from the Sound early on Saturday morning, was the scene of general activity and bustle throughout the day and right up to the moment of her departure for the north at an early hour on Sunday morning. The crowds which lined the wharf attracted by the embarkation of the first large contingent of the army of miners expected to leave Victoria for the Klondike, while not equalling those seen last summer on similar occasions, sufficiently indicated the interest taken by the average citizen in the setting out of the gold seekers. With every inch of available freight and passenger space disposed of, the steamer afforded an example of what may be expected when the tide of travel reaches the food; and her condition disposed of any doubt as to the necessity which will exist for the season of 1898 to be put in commission for the summer months. A portion of the cargo consisted of 27,000 feet of lumber from Skagway's mill which is being taken to White of the place, and a large amount of general freight consigned by the local business houses to the various points of call. Dogs of all kinds were in evidence, and a heterogeneous collection of miners' implements filled the hold and overflowed into every corner. The passengers from here included a large number who came over from Sound points on Saturday, and at Vancouver, where they had spent yesterday, 21 members of the N. W. M. P. and about 30 others were taken aboard. Ten others joined at Nanaimo, so that the company have every reason to feel encouraged at their initial trip in the northern trade. The Danube is expected to leave here on February 9th. The Tees leaves on the 24th inst., and will be followed by the Islander on February 1st.

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LEO'S LO

Leo's Lo... Full Text of... School...

The Roman Pont... With the... Pro...

Roman Catholic... Force Reco... De...

Quebec, Jan. 10... clial, as translat... the ecclesiastical... made public yester...

To our venerable... the Dominion of... and communion w... Leo P.P. XIII.

Venerable broth... tollie benediction... an addressing y... ingly do, there n... mind the conti... proofs of mutual... offices that has... Apostolic See and...

The charity of... church, watched... and she has never... received you into... hold you in a close... benefits on you...

If that man of... Francis de Lave... Bishop of Quebec... accomplish for th... out of her own... witnessed, it was... ported by the at... the Roman pontiff... other source that... ing bishops, men... their origin, and... of success.

In the same way... days, it was thro... initiative of the A... erous bands of r... the journey to yo... together with yo... higher culture and... lization. It was... fruitful by their... though of recent... of culture and... polished nations...

It is most pleas... loved facts, all th... can still contem... fratitudo. Assuredly... is that amongst... there is an ardent... holy religion whic... ing chiefly from... land, and afterwa... fully practised... an invaluable dep... But if the childr... served this preciou... for us to understan... due to your com... venerate brothers...

How much also... your clergy, for al... with unanimity a... preservation and... Catholic faith, se... homage to the t... with disfavor o... laws of the Brit... that when me... tion your com... a few years ago, I... bec i n Cardia... in view not only... merits, but also... homage to the pi... people.

Educate... upon which rests... ligious and civil... See has never ce... with you and you... cury itself. Hen... great numbers in... tutions destined fo... tific instruction... which are so g... guardianship an... church. Amongst... of Quebec, adons... and enjoying all t... authority is... occupies a place... tively proves that... greater preoccup... the formation of... distinguished by in... commendable by t... Therefore, it is... tuted as you cat... that we turned e... events which in... marked the histo... tion in Manitoba... this wish is a du... obtain and to eff... the means and a... power, that no b... ligious among so... souls whose salva... committed to us, ... try which owes t... tion in Christian... rudiments of a... many expected th... pronouncement on... duct and a way f... not just to decid... lect before our... been on the spot... a serious examina... and to give an acc... of affairs. He h... general fulfilme... had given him.

Of Exception... The question ag... and exceptional i... of the decision t... by the parliament... subject of educat... federation high sc... rden the right of... schools, in keepin... tions, convictions... Manitoba' abolishi... tary laws, which... inquiry was indefi... fully for childre... of education in... Catholic religion... combatted; in sch...

Further Particulars of the Horrible Experiences of Henry Savage Landor.

London, Jan. 14.—The Daily Chronicle in a description of the experiences in Tibet of Henry Savage Landor, the artist, writer and traveller, who narrowly escaped death at the hands of the Tibetans when endeavoring to reach Lassa, the capital of Tibet, says: "His valuable diary, maps and other papers, including interesting photographs, were only interrupted when Mr. Landor himself was under torture. One of these represents the scene of the torture of his native companion, tied naked to a tree, and slashed and bruised by a circle of hideous beings dancing around, jeering at him."

Another photograph, taken after the rescue, shows two unrecognizable men, all the hair burned off their heads, the skin lacerated, and in place of their eyes, two ghastly slits. Mr. Landor lost one eye.

The Tibetans repeatedly held white tongs so close to the eyes of their captives, without touching them, as to shrivel and wither them.

Mr. Landor was rescued when nearly dead, after being three days without food and water, by a party including Mr. Wilson, Mr. Larkin and Karak Singh, Pat, nephew of the Tibetan ruler of Askote, who had heard from Tibet that a white man was doomed to be hanged in the interior of Tibet.

Mr. Landor had almost lost his reason. After three hours he gained consciousness to say where he had concealed his camera. They had a photograph taken of the savages cowering in terror of the avenging whites.

It is not probable that Mr. Landor will ever be well enough to return."

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The funeral of the late Mrs. John Bruce took place from the family residence, Lake District, at 2 p.m. on Saturday. There was a large gathering of friends. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Messrs. G. McMorin, G. A. Knight, Wm. Pettigrew, David Blythe, A. J. Woodward, and H. Monday. Rev. Mr. Harewood conducted the services at the

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and at Ross Bay cemetery, where a number of friends gathered, many came in on the train.

King Lee was charged in the police court this morning with an infraction of street by-law. A white man stoned his wash house and the Chinaman read the complaint by stoning the man. A policeman was able to get the Chinaman but the white man got out of the way. When Chief Shepherd heard the facts he discharged the man. The hearing of the charge against Fred Winkel was adjourned until the 20th. The charge of larceny against Winkel will be proceeded with in the provincial court.

On Saturday evening Mr. Justice was entertained at dinner at the Victoria Hotel by the members of the law society who congratulated him upon his return to the bench. The following members of the bench and bar were present: Sir Henry Crease, Mr. Justice Ke, Mr. Justice McColl, Hon. D. M. McCreary, C. E. Pooley, Q.C., Charles Hibbert Tupper, Hon. Fred Charles Wilson, Q.C., L. G. McMillan, Q.C., E. P. Davis, Q.C., G. H. Helmeke, Q.C., S. Perry Mills, Hon. J. A. Smith, Q.C., Gordon Porter, E. V. Bodwell, A. L. Belyea, Dubois Mason, L. P. Duff, Robert A. D. Crease, L. P. Phillips, G. H. Barnard, A. D. Crease, L. Crease, F. B. Orr, Archer Martin, E. B. Oliver, H. Powell, Frank Higgins, W. H. H. S. Innes, E. E. Wootton, Alice Hills and P. S. Lammpan.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Gwillim vs. Law Society of B. C. Justice Drake this morning gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff. The case is as follows:

The plaintiff in this case applies under section 37 to be admitted as a solicitor in this province. According to his statement he was admitted as a solicitor in the Northwest Territories, where three years is the compulsory time of study, and having been admitted he complied with the regulations affecting the profession in the province of Manitoba and was admitted as a solicitor there. The Law Society rejected his application on the ground, as I understand, that having attained the status of a solicitor in a province where five years study is not compulsory, he cannot (by being admitted in another province) obtain admittance here without completing the full term of five years as a student.

Think a careful consideration of section 37, sub-section 5, will show that the act taken by the Law Society is in accordance with the intention of the act. In case an applicant for admission has been admitted in various portions of Her Majesty's dominions he can select whichever of those admissions which most nearly fulfills the requirements of our act. If it is intended that five years' study should be essential to the applicant he could obtain admittance here without completing the full term of five years as a student.

It is most pleasing to recall those beloved facts, all the more so because we can still contemplate their abundant fruits. Assuredly the greatest of these is that amongst the Catholic people there is an ardent love and zeal for our holy religion which grows and flourishes chiefly from France, then from Ireland, and afterwards from elsewhere, faithfully transmitted and as an invaluable deposit to their children. But if the children have not inherited this precious inheritance it is easy for us to understand how much of praise is due to your vigilance and your zealous efforts.

How much also is due to the zeal of your clergy and of your lay laborers with unanimity and assiduity for the preservation and advancement of the Catholic faith, and we must pay this homage to the truth without meeting with disfavor or opposition from the laws of the British Empire. Thus it was that when moved by the consideration of your common merits we raised, a few years ago, the Archbishop of Quebec to a Cardinal's dignity, we paid in view not only to recognize his personal merits, but also to repay a tribute of homage to the piety of all your Catholic people.

Education of Youth. As regards the education of youth, upon which rests the best hopes of religion and of a civilized society, the Holy See has never ceased in conjunction with you and your predecessors, to occupy itself. Hence were founded in great numbers in your country institutions destined for the moral and scientific instruction of the youth, in which are so flourishing under the guardianship and protection of the church. Amongst these the university of Quebec, adorned with all the titles and enjoying all the rights which Apostolic authority accustoms to confer, occupies a place of honor, and sufficiently proves that the Holy See has no greater preoccupation nor desire than the formation of youthful citizens distinguished by intellectual culture and commendable by reason of their virtues.

Therefore, it was with extreme solicitude as you can readily understand, that we turned our minds to unhappy youths which for many years have marked the history of Catholic education in Manitoba. It is our wish, and this wish is a duty for us to strive to obtain and to effectively obtain by all the means and all the efforts in our power, that no hurt shall come to religion among so many thousands of souls whose salvation has been specially committed to us, especially in the country which owes to the church its initiation in Christian doctrine and the first rudiments of civilization. And since we have expected that we should make a pronouncement on the question, and asked that we should trace a line of conduct and a way to be followed, we did not wish to decide anything on this subject before our apostolic delegate had been on the spot, charged to proceed to a serious examination of the situation, and to give an account to us of the state of affairs. He has, with care and diligence fulfilled the command which we had given him.

Of Exceptional Importance. The question agitated is one of great and exceptional importance. We speak of the decision taken seven years ago by the parliament of Manitoba on the subject of education. The act of Confederation had secured to Catholic children the right of education in public schools, in keeping with their special conditions. The parliament of Manitoba converted this right by conferring law. By this latter law a grave injury was inflicted for it was not lawful for our children to seek the benefits of education in schools in which the Catholic religion is ignored or actively combated; in schools where its doctrine

LEO'S LONG LETTER

Full Text of the Recent Encyclical on the Manitoba School Dispute.

The Roman Pontiff Is Not Satisfied With the Settlement as Proposed.

Roman Catholics Incited to Unite to Force Recognition of Their Demands.

Quebec, Jan. 10.—The Papal encyclical, as translated from the Latin by the ecclesiastical authorities here, was made public yesterday. It is as follows: To our venerable brothers, the archbishops, bishops and other prelates of the Dominion of Canada, having peace and communion with the Apostolic See, Leo P.P. XIII.

Venerable brothers, health and apostolic benediction. In addressing you, as we most willingly do, there naturally occurs to our mind the continual interchange of proofs of mutual kindness and good offices that has ever existed between the Apostolic See and the people of Canada. The charity of the Roman Catholic church, watched by your very cradle, and she has never ceased since she has received you into her maternal bosom to hold you in a close embrace and bestow benefits on you with a prodigal hand.

Francis de Laval Montmorency, first Bishop of Quebec, was able to happily accomplish for the public good such deeds of renown, as your forefathers witnessed, and he was supported by the authority and favor of the Roman pontiffs, nor was it from any other source that the works of succeeding bishops, men of great merit, their origin, and drew their guarantee of success.

The Early Missionaries. In the same way, to go back to earlier days, we have through the initiative of the Apostolic See, that generous bands of missionaries undertook the journey to your country, bearing, together with the light of the gospel, a higher culture and the first germs of civilization. It was these germs, rendered fruitful by their devoted labors, that have placed the people of Canada, although of recent origin, on an equal footing of culture and glory with the most polished nations of the world.

It is most pleasing to recall those beloved facts, all the more so because we can still contemplate their abundant fruits. Assuredly the greatest of these is that amongst the Catholic people there is an ardent love and zeal for our holy religion which grows and flourishes chiefly from France, then from Ireland, and afterwards from elsewhere, faithfully transmitted and as an invaluable deposit to their children. But if the children have not inherited this precious inheritance it is easy for us to understand how much of praise is due to your vigilance and your zealous efforts.

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is despised and its fundamental principles repudiated. If the church has anywhere permitted this, it was only with great reluctance and in self-defence; and after having taken many precautions, which, however, have too often been found unequal to parrying the danger. In like manner, one must not avoid as most pernicious those schools wherein every form of belief is indifferently admitted and placed on an equal footing, as if in what regards God and divine things it was of no importance whether one believed rightly or wrongly, whether one followed truth or falsehood. You well know, venerable brothers, that all schools of this kind have been condemned by the church because there can be nothing more pernicious or more fitted to injure the integrity of faith and to turn away the tender minds of youth from the truth.

Needs of Religious Teaching. There is another point on which even those who differ from us in all else will agree with us, namely, that it is not by means of a purely scientific instruction, nor by vague and superficial notions of having overthrown its very basis, a school such as their country desires and expects. They must be more deeply and fully instructed in their religion if they are to become good Christians, honest and upright citizens. The formation of their character must be the result of principles which, deeply engraven on their consciences, will impose themselves on their lives as the natural consequences of their faith and religion, for without religion, there is no moral education worthy of the name, nor truly efficacious, seeing that the nature and force of all duties are derived chiefly from those special duties which bind man to God, who commands, who forbids, and who had appended a salvation to good or evil.

Wherefore, to hope to have souls imbued with good morals, and at the same time to leave them deprived of religion, is as senseless as to invite to virtue and to have overthrown its very foundation. For the Catholic, there is but one true religion, the Catholic religion, hence in all that concerns doctrine or morality or religion, he cannot accept or recognize anything which is not in conformity with the very sources of Catholic teaching.

Justice and reason demand that our children have in their schools, not only scientific instruction, but also moral teachings in harmony as we have already said, with the principles of their religion, teachings, without which all education will be not only fruitless but absolutely pernicious. Hence the necessity of having Catholic teachers, reading books and text books approved by bishops, and libraries to organize the schools, that the teaching therein shall be in full accord with the Catholic faith as well as with all the duties that flow therefrom.

Rights of Parents. For the rest, to decide in what institution their children shall be instructed, and who shall be their teachers of morality, is a right inherent to parental authority. When, then, Catholics demand, and it is their duty to demand, and to strive to obtain that the teaching of the religion of their children, they are only making use of their rights; and there can be nothing more unjust than to force on them the alternative of allowing their children to grow up in ignorance and in a state of manifest danger, or to have their children instructed in the Catholic religion.

It is not right to call in doubt or to abandon in any way these principles of justice and equity, which are founded on truth and justice, and which are the safeguards both of public and private interests. Wherefore, thus when the new law in Manitoba struck at the Catholic education, it was our duty, Venerable Brothers, to freely protest against the injury and disaster inflicted; and the way in which you all fulfilled that duty is a proof of your common vigilance and of a spirit truly worthy of bishops; and although each one of you will find on this point a sufficient approbation in the testimony of his own conscience, nevertheless, that you have assisted in the bonds of our approbation, for the things which you sought and still seek to protect and defend are most sacred.

The difficulties created by the law of which we speak, by their very nature, showed that an alienation was to be sought for in a united effort. For so worthy is the Catholic cause that all good and upright citizens without distinction of party, should have joined themselves together in a close union to uphold it. Unfortunately for the success of this cause the contrary took place. What is more deplorable still is that Catholic Canadians themselves failed to unite as they should in defending those interests, which are of such importance to all, the importance and gravity of which should have stirred the voice of party politics, which are of much less importance.

Settlement Insufficient. We are not unaware that something has been done to amend that law. The men who are at the head of the federal government and of the province of Manitoba have already taken certain measures which, if they are not nullified by the Catholics of Manitoba, will, we think, be a step towards the settlement of the question. We have no reason to doubt that these measures were taken for the love of justice and from a laudable motive. We cannot, however, disseminate the truth the law which they have passed to repair the injury is defective, unsuitable, insufficient. The Catholics ask, and no one can deny that they justly ask for much more. Moreover, in the relief measures that have been proposed there is this defect, that in changes of local circumstances they may easily be useless. In a word, the rights of Catholics and the education of their children have not been sufficiently provided for in Manitoba. Everything in this question demands, and is conformable to justice, that they should be thoroughly instructed in their religion, as security and surrounding with due safeguards those unchangeable and sacred principles of which we have spoken above. This should be the aim, this the end to be zealously and persistently sought for.

Nothing can be more injurious to the attainment of this end than discord. Unity of spirit and harmony of action are most necessary. Nevertheless, since we frequently discern in things of this nature, there is one fixed and determined, but various ways of arriving at the end which is proposed, and which should be obtained, it follows that there

may be various opinions all equally good and advantageous. Wherefore, let each one be the master of his own conscience; let no one fall in the respect that is due to another, but let all resolve in fraternity, unanimity and not without vigilance, to do that which the circumstances require and which appears best to be done.

The Manitoba Catholics. As regards especially the Catholics of Manitoba, we have every confidence that with God's help they will succeed in obtaining full satisfaction. This hope is founded, in the first place, in the righteousness of their cause; next, in the sense of justice and prudence of the members of the government, and, finally, in the good will of all upright men in Canada.

In the meantime, until they are able to obtain their full rights, let them not refuse partial satisfaction. If, therefore, anything is granted by law, or custom, or the good will of men which will render the evil more tolerable and the dangers more remote, it is expedient and useful to make use of such concessions, and to derive therefrom as much benefit and advantage as possible. Where, however, no remedy can be found for the evil, let them abstain and beseech that it be provided against by the liberality and munificence of their contributions, for no one can do anything more salutary for himself, or more conducive to the prosperity of his country, than to contribute according to his means, to the maintenance of these schools.

There is another point which appeals to your common solicitude, namely, that by your authority and with the assistance of those who direct educational institutions, an accurate and suitable curriculum of studies be established, and that it be especially provided that no one shall be permitted to teach who is not amply endowed with all the necessary qualities, natural and acquired, for it is only right that Catholic schools should be able to compete in bearing, culture and scholarship with the best in the country.

As concerns intellectual culture and the progress of civilization, one can only recognize an accurate and suitable curriculum of studies, and to raise its standard more and more, in order that it may daily become higher and more perfect.

A Word to Journalists. No person of no kind of knowledge, no person of no kind of character, should be fully harmonized with Catholic doctrine, especially Catholics who are writers on the daily press can do much towards explaining and defending what is the mind of the Catholic Church. Let them, therefore, be mindful of their duty. Let them, secretly and courageously uphold what is true, what is right, what is useful to the Christian religion and the state; let them do it, however, in a decorous manner, and with the moderation of a statesman. Let them never overstep the bounds of moderation. Let them respect and religiously take heed to the authority of the bishops and all legitimate authority. The more imminent the danger, the more the more studiously should they endeavor to promote unity of thought and action, without which there is little hope of obtaining that which we all desire.

As a pledge of heavenly gifts and a testimony of our fraternal goodwill we lovingly impart in the Lord to you, our brothers, and to your clergy and people. Given at Rome from St. Peter's, on the 8th of December, 1897, in the twentieth year of our pontificate. (Signed.) LEO P.P. XIII.

MORE BODIES BEING FOUND. Death Roll at Fort Smith Now Numbers Forty-three.

Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 13.—The work of removing the bodies from the ruins of the destroyed buildings progressed today. Five new names were added to the list of the dead.

Two bodies were dug from the ruins of the Smith block, from which eleven bodies have been taken. The full extent of the storm may be comprehended from the fact that thirty-five miles north-east of the city a quantity of tin roofing from Garrison avenue buildings was found. An unknown woman was taken from the ruins of the building. She was found and identified as Mrs. Ida Egan, of Elm Springs, Ark. Her brother is still buried in the ruins. Business in the devastated district where the buildings were only partially damaged was resumed today. Ladies of the city are at work distributing food and clothing to the needy. The relief committee, composed of prominent business men, find difficulty in honoring the notes issued.

One hundred and fifty buildings were demolished and will have to be built to accommodate the people. Orton and Wright, two of the dead, were Indian territory farmers, and just stepped into the storm when they were on their way to St. Louis, Kansas City, Little Rock and other cities widely renowned to lend aid if necessary.

The latest official death list shows a total of forty-three lives lost in the tornado. Not less than seventy-five others are injured, a large number of whom are seriously hurt, of whom several are expected to die. Van Buren, Ark., Jan. 13.—Tuesday night's tornado played havoc among the fruit and berry growers a few miles east of this city. The killed are: Miss Jennie Tosh, killed outright; Miss Pearl Tosh died this morning; E. Blake, died this morning. The fatally injured are: Helen Tosh, aged 13; Silas Hatley, aged 12; Mrs. S. W. Hatley.

There are possibly twenty others wounded in Crawford county, while the destruction of buildings for churches, farms and orchards was very great. ANTHONY HOPE. Anthony Hope wrote for ten long, discouraging years before the slightest recognition of his work came to cheer him. He worked with passionate enthusiasm all the week, and as a great lack Sunday afternoon had tea with his quiet English sisters, consuming their muffins and the mildest kind of rectory gossip. "Thus he lived and toiled, and made until 'The Prisoner of Zenda,' made his author famous did he ever attend the most innocuous form of literary gatherings.

CAPT. HOLMES DEAD

Heart Disease Ends an Active and Useful Life—Commanded Many Vessels.

His Last Active Service Was as Master of the Big Collier Willamette, on the Trip to Skagway.

Captain Edwin W. Holmes, formerly master of the steamship Umattila, died yesterday morning of heart trouble at Providence Hospital after an illness of several months, aged 68 years. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says he was well known from Alaska to San Francisco having been in charge at different times of the Umattila, Willamette, Eliza Anderson and the old steamer Mississippi, which were among the first boats owned by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, formerly the Oregon Improvement Company.

Captain Holmes' active service ended with the memorable trip of the big collier Willamette to Skagway and Dren last fall, with the largest number of passengers, between 800 and 900, ever carried by any steamer on the Alaska run. At that time his health was not good and the worry and anxiety caused by the responsibility resting on his shoulders hastened the breakdown, which ended in his death.

During the latter part of his illness he was often delirious and imagined himself standing on the bridge giving orders. His record has, indeed, been a wonderful one. From the spring of life until winter he trod the deck, but always came to port with sailing. He once did have to report loss of life, and then his vessel was struck on the Columbia bar by a towering sea. Four men were swept away. Two of them were brought back by the waves, but the other two, one of them Second Mate Callahan, a life-long friend of Capt. Holmes, were carried on the spit clinging to a life raft and killed.

Capt. Holmes was born at Egg Harbor, N. J. 18 years ago. He came of good stock, and in early life received a good education and a good training. From inclination he followed the sea, sailing on the old clipper ships that ran between New York and Liverpool and San Francisco. He was a self-reliant young man, cool headed and possessed of ability. He soon became a captain. Success attended him on every trip, and it was not long before he found himself in possession of a comfortable fortune. Then he came to the conclusion that he would give up a seafaring life and settle down to business. He chose for the scene of his commercial venture the quiet city of Victoria. This time fortune did not smile on his efforts and he returned to New York city, his fortune depleted, but his spirit unbroken.

He secured a position with the Mallory line, which had its headquarters in New York. He was placed in charge of a steamship running from New York to New Orleans. He remained with the company, so far as known, until 1882, when the Oregon Improvement Company purchased the steamer Mississippi, Capt. Holmes took charge and brought her around the Horn to San Francisco and Seattle. She was put in the coal trade, and he remained in charge of the coal bunkers in this city, caught fire in the lamp locker. Capt. Holmes was aboard at the time, but escaped, as did all others, except Chief Engineer Knapp, who was burned to death in attempting to save the coal bunkers of the Mississippi. She was a total wreck. The bunkers suffered a similar fate. When they fell, Dan Mahoney was crippled for life. At present Mahoney keeps a fruit stand on First avenue south, near Jackson street.

After the fire the company agreed to give him employment for life, but differences of opinion arose and the subsequent lawsuit is one of the most notable in this country. After the loss of the Mississippi Capt. Holmes assumed charge of the old sailing steamer Eliza Anderson, which is now rusticated at Dutch Harbor, after an attempted voyage, late in life, to the barren island of St. Michael. In those days, the Anderson was a regular and quick passage to Alaska. This time fortune did not smile on his efforts and he returned to New York city, his fortune depleted, but his spirit unbroken.

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After severing his connection with the Umattila, Capt. Holmes was in command of the Haytien Republic, now known as the steamer Portland. After this time Jerome & Co., of San Francisco, decided to bring the English steamer Washnetan around to San Francisco from New York city. Capt. Holmes undertook the job and was, as usual, successful. After making this last trip around the Horn, Capt. Holmes practically retired from the life he had followed since a mere boy. The Alaska rush, however,

again brought him into service and he went upon the Willamette when she freighted so many passengers and so much freight that it was the talk of the city. He made the trip without an accident, but the nervous strain told on him, and the breakdown that was slowly coming was hastened. He remained in Seattle a while, then took a trip to San Francisco, on his usual run, and about two months ago went to Providence Hospital. Showly and surely the old mariner became a wreck and the last night went yesterday morning. He was dead.

He leaves no relatives except one niece, Miss Adie Benzette, of Cape May, N. J. Capt. Holmes owned considerable real estate in Seattle. It is known that he made a will. The document is in possession of Maurice McMicken, Mr. McMicken said last evening that he did not feel at liberty to make known its contents until it was filed. Capt. Holmes was a great friend of the late Capt. W. H. De Wolf and of Capt. Lorenzo M. Garrison, who came out with him in the Mississippi as second mate.

MR. SPEER'S VIEWS

The Pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Church on the Morals of Victoria.

He Depicts the City's Moral Condition in Very Glaring Colors.

A very large congregation assembled last evening in the Metropolitan Methodist church when the pastor, Rev. J. C. Speer, delivered the second of a series of sermons upon the subject of Municipal Morals. Taking his text from the 8th and 9th verses of the 10th Psalm, the preacher prefaced his remarks by a reference to the comments which had been made during the week to the effect that no preacher should deal with matters of the nature treated of by him last Sunday, and declared that no individual or no aggregation of individuals will be successful in any attempt to place a muzzle upon him. "The day has gone by when any attempt to place a gag in the mouth of the pulpit can be allowed." The reverend gentleman divided those who objected to the treatment of such matters in the pulpit into two classes: "The one consisting of females of the 'namby-pamby' sentimental kind who would send bouquets to a murderer like Durrant, the murderer of murderers on the Pacific coast," and who bedewed with tears the eyes of the murderer. "The other class consisted of men whose accusing consciences make them dread any attempt at reformation lest their own guilt should be made known." The preacher referred to the comments made in the public press and expressed his indignation at the attitude of men in the work of reform made by the newspapers of the city, and taking up the suggestion that he should be prepared to enter upon the duty of instituting prosecutions, he declared that he would not be expected to step out from his recognized sphere to commence the prosecution. "If it were," said he, "that our officials were ignorant of the condition of affairs then it might well be expected that the preachers should take the initiative, but it is well known such ignorance does not exist."

Taking up the text which was the subject of his sermon, the speaker said the words described the members of two classes of people, the first those real estate corporations and agents and owners who "lay in wait in the secret places of the cities to rob the poor," by demanding high rents for the use of their property for houses, flats and other places to be used for the purposes of the nefarious business to which he referred. "He denounced in strong terms those who were guilty of such conduct, and said that although many men who enriched themselves by such means attended churches and took the Lord's Supper, they were, in his opinion, not decent citizens and would deserve divine punishment if the other class was composed of those men who were the instruments of Satan for the most foul of all murders, the murder of the souls of the unfortunate women who were their victims."

The members of the city council were called upon by the preacher to see to it that at the end of 1898 they could be referred to as a model council. Authority had been given the city council by the Municipal Classes Act of 1896 to stamp out this evil, and it was therefore to them the people must look that the houses of ill-fame should be suppressed in the city. The public officers should have authority to enter those places and demand that the people who were pursuing this shameful business should leave the city. "You are all looking towards a time of prosperity in this year; you are expecting a large influx of population; money is being spent lavishly in advertising our city, and yet not one word has been said in any of those advertisements about the advantages we possess as a place in which parents demand that their children be free from the temptation of vice. It would be a nice thing if we could say that in addition to our good schools the children would see and hear nothing of a demoralizing nature, but we cannot say that. The city is demoralized with pictures which are of the most disgusting nature, can we say that?" The preacher said he had received letters of enquiry from all parts of the world asking if this was a place in which parents would wish their children to be reared, and he regretted to say that under present conditions it was impossible for him to answer those letters in the affirmative. He

expressed the opinion that in advertising the advantages of the city something might have been said about our schools, our churches, and the various religious organizations, and appealed to those in authority, the city council, to so order their conduct that it will be possible for the ministers of the city to reply to all enquirers that Victoria is a place where young men and young women would be free from the evil influences the existence of which to-day renders it impossible for them now to say to their parents "bring your children here."

The preacher denounced most strongly those men who caused and supported the existence of the sinful traffic he had in mind. "The young men and the older ones who, fresh from the hands of the tailor, the bootmaker and the barber, leave their business houses in an evening and venture into those dark corners of vice and crime," and concluded the sermon, which was listened to with attention by the large congregation, by drawing a verbal picture of the awful fate awaiting such men "at the bar of the divine judge" when the unfortunate victims of a large delegation of preachers, accusing fingers at them and denounce them as the instruments of their ruin."

Mr. Speer announced at the close of the service that he will deal further with the subject of the Sunday evening next, when he will take up new ground.

BOOTH AT NEW YORK.

Twelve New Shelters Opened in Honor of Him. New York, Jan. 15.—In honor of Gen. W. A. Booth's visit to America, twelve new shelters for the homeless poor and three new rescue homes for women will be simultaneously inaugurated in the course of the week.

The colonization scheme, the pet project of Booth, will be pushed during his stay. General Booth was met down the bay by Commander Booth-Tucker. On the pier a large delegation of preachers were awaiting their chief. He was given a warm reception. General Booth will begin his American tour February 10 in Washington. After that he will visit the principal cities of the country, including Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane, at which place he will be on March 17. He will then cross over into Canada and visit Victoria, Vancouver and Winnipeg.

On April 20th he will set sail for England. Commander Ballington Booth, of the Volunteers of America, was asked if he would be willing to meet his father. He said: "Most assuredly. I will meet my father under the following conditions, which have been drawn up by the Rev. Josiah Strong: "First, that there shall be arranged an interview between Gen. Wm. Booth and Commander Ballington Booth at as early a date as possible. "Second, that they meet not in their official capacity, but as father and son. "Third, that Rev. Josiah Strong of the Evangelical Society, be invited to be present as a witness, and that Dr. Strong shall give the result of such an interview, to the public."

During the day General Booth made a detailed statement of his plans to the newspaper reporters. Incidentally he spoke of his relations with his son, Ballington Booth. Upon this subject he said that the explanations of the cause of separation were given at the time of the disagreement, and to these he was unable to add anything. "As to the present condition of my daughter-in-law, he went on, 'I have already expressed my deep sympathy with my son, both by cable and letter. "With respect to the causes that have led up to this illness, I am totally in the dark. Commander Booth-Tucker and my daughter have, I believe, readily denied all blame for the illness of the part of the leaders of the Salvation Army here for this painful affliction."

"Of my daughter, who is known to every Christian throughout the length and breadth of the world, I need not say anything, while my long and intimate acquaintance with Commander Booth-Tucker and personal knowledge of the honor and sacrifice in the Indian service to become a worker with me, give me the highest confidence in the wisdom of his administration and the correctness of all statements he may have made in this or any other phase of the subject. "A great deal of curiosity has been manifested as to whether I will have any interview with my son. I reply that I have already asked for an interview on the occasion. "Whether it will be granted to me in the form I have asked for—that is, without the interference of any other person—remains to be seen."

Late to-night Commander Booth-Tucker called on Dr. Strong and had a long conference. When he left Dr. Strong said: "Booth-Tucker feels that he, too, ought to have a representative in the conference to-morrow. He has named Rev. Dr. Cuthbert Hall. I asked Ballington Booth if he would have any objections to Hall's presence at the conference, and he told me that he would be only too glad to see him there. "The conference was thereupon arranged to be held at the Park Avenue Hotel at noon to-morrow. Gen. Booth still prefers to see his son alone, but Ballington Booth will not consent to this."

TROUBLE OVER YUKON TRADE.

Canadian Pacific Threatens to Precipitate a Rate Fight. Chicago, Jan. 13.—There is every prospect of a fight between the Canadian Pacific and the other transcontinental roads over the rates to the Pacific coast for those intending to go to the Yukon. When the matter of rates to the Yukon first came up the Canadian Pacific said it would demand on this business the same differential that it had been allowed on California business. The more southern routes said the Canadian Pacific had as good a route as any for those intending to go to the Yukon, and that it should not have any differential. This matters nothing to the Canadian Pacific, and it took the differential which it said was due.

Now all of the transcontinental roads and those of the western passenger associations have determined that they will not allow the Canadian Pacific to have any rate which it may make. A mass meeting of all the interested lines will be held in Chicago in the near future to take formal action in the matter.

The Youthful Enthusiast—I have just read that two people, who have lived in each other in the bonds of matrimony for a long time, come to look much like. Isn't it beautiful to think of? The Savage Bachelor—I don't see any good in the thought of two people gradually taking a look of romantic worry.—Indianapolis Journal.

FOR SALE—At Quinalthe Cove, Valdez Island: store, business, stock and premises. For particulars apply to R. H. Hall, Valdez.

