

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

"COMPANIES ACT 1897."

Province of British Columbia.

No. 2197.

This is to certify that the "Sunshine, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

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

The amount of the capital of the Company is £200,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £1 each.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:

- (a) To acquire mines or claims known as the Silver Cup, Sunshine, and Townsend, situated in Kootenay District, in the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

(b) To carry on any other business which may be deemed to be expedient for the carrying out or effecting of the objects of the Company.

(c) To contract, maintain, improve, work and control any roads, ways, tramways, railways and other works and concerns which may be deemed to be expedient for the carrying out or effecting of the objects of the Company.

(d) To enter into any arrangement for carrying out or effecting the objects of the Company, whether by contract, co-operation, joint venture or otherwise, with any person or persons, whether incorporated or unincorporated, and to carry out or effect the objects of the Company in connection with such arrangements.

(e) To purchase, take over, and carry on any business, whether or not a mining business, which may be deemed to be expedient for the carrying out or effecting of the objects of the Company.

(f) To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company upon such securities, and in such manner, as may be deemed to be expedient for the carrying out or effecting of the objects of the Company.

(g) To do all or any of the above things, whether by contract, co-operation, joint venture or otherwise, with any person or persons, whether incorporated or unincorporated, and to carry out or effect the objects of the Company in connection with such arrangements.

(h) To purchase, take over, lease, hire, or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, whether or not a mining business, which may be deemed to be expedient for the carrying out or effecting of the objects of the Company.

(i) To borrow, raise, or secure the payment of money in such manner as the Company may be deemed to be expedient for the carrying out or effecting of the objects of the Company.

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\$1.50 PER ANNUM \$1.50

VOL. 16.

NEW CABINET FOR JAPAN

Marquis Ito Succeeds in His Task—The Distribution of Portfolios.

A Brief Career Predicted for the New Ministry—the Political Outlook.

London, Jan. 13.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Shanghai says that the new Japanese cabinet has been completed with the following distribution of portfolios: Premier, the Marquis Ito; minister of foreign affairs, Baron Nishi; minister of the interior, Viscount Katsura; minister of marine, Marquis Saigo; minister of finance, Count Yamamoto; minister of commerce, Baron Inouye; minister of customs, Baron Euyematsu; minister of education, Marquis Saionji; minister of justice, M. Sano.

The ministry is regarded as a weak one, despite the insistence of the press for a strong cabinet in view of Chinese affairs. A dispatch to the Times from Kobe says: "The endeavor to form an Ito-Okuma coalition ministry failed. The Marquis Ito, after great difficulty and the personal intervention of the Mikado, has constructed a ministry independent of these parties for which a brief career is predicted. The military party strongly approves Japan's asserting herself in the present crisis, and the activity of the dockyards is unabated. The press is constantly discussing an Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The East Asiatic Correspondence, a journal credited with intimate relations to the Chinese embassy, announces that after the failure of Li Hing Chang China places the loan negotiations in the hands of Sir Robert Hart, director of the Chinese Import and Export Customs, whose efforts to place a loan in London secured by the salt monopoly offer every promise of being successful. The paper adds that fresh taxation is being planned in China, where the taxation rate is now only two shillings per head as against three shillings per head in India, plenty of revenue thus being available.

With respect to the Anglo-Russian agreement as to Corea the East Asiatic Correspondence says: "An agreement is in the works by which Russia controlling the customs, and Mr. McLevy Brown (for some time superintendent of customs at Seoul) succeeding Sir Robert Hart."

It is said that the Emperor of China has ordered Li Hung Chang, with a large suite, to go to Tientsin to welcome Prince Henry of Prussia (now en route) and to escort him to Peking.

In official circles it is believed the government will not adopt protective measures at Kiao Chan against foreign trade.

SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.

London is Agog Over the Case of Jay vs. Sykes.

London, Jan. 13.—The case of Jay vs. Sykes was opened before the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell of Killowen, in the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice to-day. Mr. Lawson Walton, Q.C., who appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Daniel Jay, a money lender, said the action was to recover the sum of £15,870 lent to Lady Sykes in 1896 on the security of a note signed by her husband, Sir Thomas Sykes, who is a well known Yorkshire baronet, owning about 30,000 acres of land. The actual amount of cash lent, counsel continued, was about £10,000, the balance being interest. Lady Sykes admitted the liabilities, but Sir Taton denied the signatures were his, and alleged they were forged by Lady Sykes. The latter would testify that her husband signed the notes.

Counsel then proceeded to describe the relations between husband and wife, the former encouraging his wife's extravagance, yet not to pay the bills. The wife, consequently, became involved in debt, and borrowed money at sixty per cent interest. At the same time, with her husband's knowledge, she speculated heavily on the stock exchange. When the "Kaffir crisis" was "smashed" her husband had to pay £31,000 to her brokers.

Early in 1896 Mr. Jay pressed for payment, but agreed to wait if Sir Taton wrote, asking him to do so. Subsequently Lady Sykes presented Mr. Jay with a letter, purporting to be signed by her husband, asking him to hold the notes, and agreeing to pay the amount in the March following. Sir Taton now alleges that Lady Sykes, or some one she employed, forged these letters. The case will be heard on the 22nd inst. in January 1897, the husband going from there to New York. When he returned to England, Sir Taton promised to pay off the whole of his wife's liabilities, but immediately afterwards disappeared. Sir Taton is in great financial distress. Finally she was forced to take matrimonial proceedings, to obtain relief, to which her husband answered by the present criminal charge.

ACCIDENTS TO CHILDREN.

Children, in their play, are apt to get sprains, bruises or cuts, and the pain these little ones suffer before relief is brought to them should convince mothers that it is necessary to be always prepared for accidents. "Quickcure" is a salve, and acts quickly and removes pain at once.

British Times

Twice-a-Week.

VICTORIA, B. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1898.

NO. 40.

BATTERED BY BIG SEAS.

Terrible Experience of a Bark's Crew in a Hurricane.

Queenstown, Jan. 9.—The Norwegian bark Hoyding, Capt. Reynolds, which arrived here yesterday from Pensacola, was terribly battered by a hurricane on December 20th. She was submerged for a time and the wheelman drowned. "Afterward a huge sea washed off the captain. One of his legs caught in the splinter sheet and he was dragged into the boiling surf. A few minutes later another wave washed him on deck. The flesh was torn off his leg. The cabin was gutted and the charts and compasses were destroyed. Several of the crew were injured.

THE CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY.

London, January 10.—The Times this morning prints a letter from George F. Parker, United States consul at Birmingham, describing the proposed California University.

After some sarcastic editorial comment on the "smallness of the space which is intended to devote to such a magnificent idea as compared with the English universities," the Times wishes the scheme well, and hopes it may turn out to be a "worthy embodiment of a lofty intellectual conception."

TO PAY THE SEALERS.

McKinley Submits to Congress the Report of the Behring Sea Commissioners.

Recommends That the Sum Necessary to Satisfy the Awards Be at Once Appropriated.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The president to-day submitted to congress the awards and report of the sealing commission appointed under the terms of the treaty of 1866. In the letter transmitted the president says: "The report of the secretary of state presents a clear epitome of the award and renders unnecessary any extended observation on my part, further than to say I cordially concur in the recommendation, and only two objections remain pending of which favorable action by congress which I urgently hope may be taken to end these long pending questions so they may be finally and satisfactorily terminated. The total amount necessary to satisfy the awards recommended is \$2,442,000, which I recommend to be appropriated."

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Midland Trust Co. Assigns—John Burnham, ex-M.P., shows a large deficit. It is not yet known how the large amount of trust funds held by the deceased will be affected. Burnham suffered from depression in real estate.

Peterboro, Jan. 14.—An investigation into the affairs of the late John Burnham, ex-M.P., shows a large deficit. It is not yet known how the large amount of trust funds held by the deceased will be affected. Burnham suffered from depression in real estate.

Kingston, Jan. 14.—A by-law granting \$62,000 for a site and bonus for the location here of the Abbott Rolling Mills of Montreal, carried by a vote of 274 against 195. The concern will employ from 200 to 300 men.

London, Jan. 14.—After many ballots, with Mayor Wilson's vote, the city council elected Mrs. H. A. Booker, its representative on the high school board.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—Helen McKinnon, the well known agent of the Great Northern in Canada, left last night for England to represent the company there and on the continent.

St. Thomas, Jan. 14.—A deputation from Woodstock came here yesterday looking for pointers in the proposed movement to raise Woodstock to the rank of a city.

Lindsay, Jan. 13.—Vern Callaghan, arrested here for having a illicit still, was fined \$100 and sentenced to one month with hard labor.

Renfrew, Jan. 13.—S. J. Dempsey was renfrewly selected as candidate to contest the coming provincial election in South Renfrew in the interests of the Liberal Conservatives.

Toronto, Jan. 13.—Fire at six o'clock this evening gutted the premises of the Dominion Paper Box Company, on Adelaide street west. The 150 employees were just getting ready to leave the premises and the fire spread so rapidly that they had not time to get their coats. The building was gutted and damage done to the extent to \$50,000. The Toronto Electrical Works also suffered \$10,000 loss.

I had the rheumatism so badly that I could not get my hand to my head. I tried the doctor's medicine without the least benefit. At last I thought of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and one-half of the second bottle effected a complete cure.—W. J. HOLLAND, Holland, Va. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is equally good for sprains, swellings and lameness, as well as burns, cuts and bruises. For sale at Lanley & Henderson Bros. drug store. Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

ALL YOUR GROCERIES

Anderson Salt

For Tables and Dairy, Purest and Best

GAY PARIS IS IN AN UPROAR

Startling Charges by Emil Zola in an Open Letter to President Faure.

Military Leaders Accused of Perjury—All Over the Dreyfus Matter.

Paris, Jan. 13.—Count de Mun, the clerical leader, caused excitement in the chamber of deputies to-day when he asked to be allowed to question the government on the subject of Emil Zola's open letter to President Faure (published in the Aurore to-day), pointing out the alleged irregularities and illegalities in the Esterhazy court-martial, formally accusing the minister of war, General Billot, General Mercier, Major Havary, and Major Party de Chan, of perjury, and challenging the government to prosecute them.

The minister of finance, M. Courchery, replied that the absence of General Billot compelled him to postpone discussion of the matter. This caused an uproar and Count de Mun declared he had advised General Billot and Fernand Meunier of his intention to raise the debate, adding, "for the matter is not one which can be put off." This remark was greeted with applause. M. Courchery then said the government proposed to fix a day for the debate at the conclusion of the session, and the minister finally agreed to suspend the session until General Billot could be in attendance. When the session was resumed the premier made a statement saying in substance:

"We understand that there is excitement in the chamber because of the attacks on the chiefs of the army. The government have decided to prosecute M. Zola, although they are not blind to the fact that the prosecution is desired in order to prolong the agitation. It is to be hoped the chamber will have conditioned in the energy and wisdom of the government."

Count de Mun said that the government owed it to the army that the latter be taken into its confidence, as it was impossible to allow the accumulation of falsehoods. He said that he would do all that was possible to satisfy the army. He said that the government was not in a position to defend a matter which had already had judgment passed upon it. The army, he added, treated the attacks with composure, and the government was not attacked from abroad. The army is composed of pursuing its mission and in the day of need will know how to do its duty. (Applause.)

M. Jaures, socialist leader, condemned the court-martial proceedings, and closed doors, which he asserted, kept the mind of the nation groping in obscurity. The socialist deputy also asked the house not to repudiate the subordination of military power to civil power. To this General Billot replied: "The army obeys the chief and as the faithful guardian of public institutions pursues its sacred mission."

M. Cavaignac, republican, asked the government to bring to the house the secret document which had determined the condemnation of Dreyfus, which caused the resignation of the chief of the public institutions in pursuance of his sacred mission."

The house after hearing the statement of M. Meline and General Billot rejected a motion regretting the government's conducting policy, and adopted by a vote of 312 to 122, the combined motion of M. Margy, republican, and Count de Mun, expressing confidence in the government and relying on the government to "take the necessary steps to stop the campaign against the army."

Paris, Jan. 14.—Effigies of M. Mathieu Dreyfus were burned in many quarters of the town yesterday by students.

It is not yet known exactly on what grounds Col. Picquet was arrested.

Count de Mun's interpellation fell suddenly upon the government. Emil Zola was in the lobby of the chamber of deputies while the letter was being debated. He was cold-shouldered and snubbed in almost every direction. It is predicted that M. Zola will get a year's imprisonment, and it is declared that if he were not a Frenchman he would be expelled from the country.

At the same time his courage is acknowledged. He is working hard to utilize the five days left him to prepare his case and find witnesses. There is no doubt he has not revealed all he knows. The line of his defence will be to show that Alfred Dreyfus did not write the Bordereau. This purpose meeting the opinion of foreign experts he has asked for the names of all handwriting experts known to British courts.

M. Mithoué and Leon Dreyfus are to be prosecuted for an attempt to bribe Col. Sandher, chief of the intelligence department of the war department in 1894.

Paris, Jan. 14.—A number of law students after leaving a lecture to-day marched to the office of the Aurore in procession, shouting denunciations of M. Zola, who recently wrote a letter to that paper alleging irregularities and illegalities in the Esterhazy court-martial, formally accusing the minister of war, General Billot and others of perjury, and challenging the government to prosecute himself. The students made

disorderly demonstrations in front of the office of the Aurore, and were eventually dispersed by the police.

Paris, Jan. 14.—M. Zola's letter to President Faure and the action of the government thereon resulting in its decision to prosecute him, have produced an amazing and alarming effect upon the public mind. The scandal has developed into a national crisis, with public excitement to a degree of intensity difficult to understand. The letter, which is a Jewish agitation with incredible intensity in the popular passion. To-day's newspapers display frenzied prejudices, which while genuinely French, are also dangerous.

HOORAY FOR HANNA!

Cleveland, Jan. 13.—Senator Hanna was received in this city upon his return from Columbus with enthusiasm far greater than that which has been accorded any public man in a day. At noon the Tippecanoe club and the Republican club gathered in front of the Masonic building on Superior street and formed for parade. Headed by a brass band, they marched to the Union depot, where Senator Hanna was met by them. The senator was lustily cheered all along the line of march, many business houses especially suspending business for the time being.

A SWINDLER FOILED

Ottawa and Washington Authorities Almost Victimised by a Smooth Scamp.

Successor of Judge Jett Appointed—A Big Cut in the Estimates for Next Year.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—The name of Alexander McDonald, purporting to be connected with the United States survey department, has been kept before the public by Ottawa correspondents all week. The latest published about him was that he was to leave the United States government service and get \$25,000 a year to manage a Yukon company. Yesterday Mr. Ogilvie had suspicion that everything was not right in regard to McDonald, and mentioned the fact to Captain Deville, surveyor-general. Superintendent Deville at once telegraphed to Washington, and the fact was ascertained by the following reply:

Washington, D.C. January 15th 1898. "E. Deville, Surveyor-General, Ottawa, Canada."

"Alex McDonald is not connected in any way with the United States survey department. He represented himself here as coming from William Ogilvie, and as having been on the Canadian survey of the 141st meridian. No letter accrediting him has been written. Write to me if you wish to see the photograph of Alex McDonald, who is on his way to Montreal. This morning Mr. Ogilvie received a telegram from E. C. Davis, of New York, who is a large broker there. The telegram said:

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THE "RELIEF" FARCE

Major Buckner Reports That There Is No Danger of Starvation in the Yukon Country.

Ridicules the Reindeer Scheme—There Is Absolutely No Need for Assistance.

Portland, Or., Jan. 15.—The report of Major J. H. Buckner, of the Fourth cavalry, who was sent to Dyea by the war department to ascertain the condition of affairs in the Yukon district, has been received by General Merriman, at the Vancouver barracks. From his interview with the man who came out from Dawson recently and from observations at Chillikoot and White passes, Major Buckner concludes that:

First—While there is a shortage of stores in the Yukon basin, starvation does not at present exist, nor is it likely to in the immediate future.

Second—A large expedition with quantities of supplies on sledges drawn by horses or reindeer could not proceed down the Yukon farther than the foot of Lake Lehigh, 400 miles from Dawson.

Third—Reindeer on such an expedition are no more serviceable than mules or horses.

Fourth—If government assistance is conspicuously needed in the Yukon, it will be when the stores now in the hands of the people are exhausted, which is not likely, from all that can be learned, to be earlier than April or May.

HOT TIME IN KENTUCKY.

Eight Men Killed and Others Injured in a Free Fight at Middleboro.

Middleboro, Ky., Jan. 15.—A special from Hyden says that a fight at Sandy Forks, Leslie county, continued all day yesterday. Eight men are reported killed and four seriously wounded. Intense excitement prevails and further fighting is expected. The fight occurred over a game of cards in the "Blind Tiger."

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Lord Douglas Hawok Arrives to Look After His Canadian Interests.

New York, Jan. 15.—Lord Douglas Hawok, eldest son of the Marquis of Queensbury, was a passenger on the American line steamer St. Paul, which arrived to-day from Southampton. He is on the way to Saint Ste. Marie, Canada, where he will settle for six months at least with Lord Doyles and his two children, Dorothy and Francis. Lord Douglas has considerable interests there to whose development he will devote himself, principally gold and copper mines.

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 these 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; it is 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 smarmness, 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; if the hostile faculty be sufficiently stung 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 railway and because it is their hobby to praise their readers or their hearers, 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 countermmanding 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

ple. In view of these circumstances it is just to admit that it would have been wrong to attempt to charge duty on the relief provisions. It now appears that the part of the story which had it that American soldiers would accompany the expedition in error; it will be escorted by the Canadian Mounted Police.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

American newspapers, great and small, are much worried over the British army at the present time. Editorials of all degrees of wonderfulness are budi-nd-and-sprouting up and down the land; and in them any one who knows the facts from personal acquaintance can detect the fine splay hand of the writer who never saw a British regiment on parade; nay, probably never saw a British soldier. Some of the papers marvel at the small size of the British army, and speak disparagingly of the work it does on the frontiers of India and other places off the beaten track of Cook's personally conducted tours. The Americans complacently refer to the enormous bodies of men who marched under such nincompoops as McClellan, Rosecrans, Burnside, Thomas, Butterfield and Butterfingers and a number of other circus-major-generals and tin-pot warriors fresh from the lawyer's office or the editorial room. They say that Grant had four hundred thousand men under his command at the close of the war; and we are quite ready to admit that a considerable proportion of those must have been seasoned veterans, inured to war at its roughest, and worst; a really formidable force. But all these papers overlook the fact that the never-ceasing wars of Great Britain are simply invaluable as a means of keeping the army in close training. Always some new regiment is being called to the front; and every battalion ordered home brings with it men hardened, trained and experienced in actual warfare; therefore worth much more as fighters than the somewhat wooden, barrack-and-france soldiers of Prussia, Austria and France. As for the physique of the British troops, an immense amount of garrulous nonsense has been written of late on the subject by men possessing every qualification for not expressing an opinion on the subject. Without wishing to boast at all about British supremacy we are willing to predict that any British regiment now on the strength, at its ordinary battalion games can show more evidence of physical, strength, endurance, agility and general prowess than any other foreign corps in the world could match. Let any of those detractors of the British army select from any foreign army, or all the foreign armies together, a team that will meet a team from the British like regiment only, in such things as boxing, wrestling, football, running, swimming, stick-play, bayonet exercise, cross-country running (steep-chasing), or, in fact, any of the many sports. The result would prove that the estimate of Napoleon and Kinglake as to the physical superiority of the British soldiers to all others, holds as true to-day as it did in the case of the gallant fellows, who whipped Russia and Massena out of Spain and the Russians out of the Crimea. Here is a point that should be noted well. Whenever the world is agitated with a rumor of fresh international disturbances somewhere, and Britain's name is mixed up in it, all eyes are turned upon Britain and the question is: "What will she do?" In the quarrel with Germany during the Transvaal trouble, she put the flying squadron on the sea and said nothing. And the rumormongers died away. In the late Chinese affair Great Britain filled the Yellow Sea with metal enough to blast the combined fleets of all the nations represented there to the bottom of the sea. And the tumult died away. Our dispatches of yesterday show that Great Britain is about to put her foot down flat and hard in the Soudan again; and of course, France, which has been chattering briskly of late about her rights in Africa, will "eyes front" in a hurry, and that will be the end of that little matter. In fact any display of clenched 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.

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."

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 that the further east, the more successful the interview by stating that all the government required a mine 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 mine, but in British Columbia the opposite is the case and they are only one quarter the size of B. C. mines.

COWICHAN.

Cowichan, Jan. 13.—The preliminary hearing of the charge against an Indian named Soner, 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, the jury retiring to the jury box at 10:30, and the trial was resumed at 11 o'clock, the jury retiring at 1:30, and the trial was resumed at 2:30, and the jury retired at 3:30, and the trial was resumed at 4:30, and the jury retired at 5:30, and the trial was resumed at 6:30, and the jury retired at 7:30, and the trial was resumed at 8:30, and the jury retired at 9:30, and the trial was resumed at 10:30, and the jury retired at 11:30, and the trial was resumed at 12:30, and the jury retired at 1:30, and the trial was resumed at 2:30, and the jury retired at 3:30, and the trial was resumed at 4:30, and the jury retired at 5:30, and the trial was resumed at 6:30, and the jury retired at 7:30, and the trial was resumed at 8:30, and the jury retired at 9:30, and the trial was resumed at 10:30, and the jury retired at 11:30, and the trial was resumed at 12:30, and the 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IS GOOD NEWS FOR VICTORIA

given in the drill hall, and a collection was taken up for the hospital.

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.

Every miner and employer of a miner will require to take out a miner's certificate the fee for which will be \$10.

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.

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.

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.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Gen. Brooke, at Chicago, has telegraphed the war department that his inquiries directed to the commanding officer at Fort Reno, brings the response that there is no danger of an Indian uprising.

Governor Barnes, of Oklahoma, has reported to Secretary Bliss that the Indian massacre story was wholly false.

Indian Agent Woodson, at Muskogee, Tex., wired that there is no uprising. He compliments the Seminoles on their good behaviour under trying circumstances.

Washington, Jan. 13.—It looks now as if coal deficiencies were to be taken care of and that congress would not allow the work already started to lag.

SUDDEN DEATH OF W. TEMPLETON

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

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

CANT GAG ZOLA

The Celebrated French Novelist Maintains His Firm Attitude in the Dreyfus-Esterhazy Affair.

He Explains His Position to a Committee of the Paris Students' Association.

New York, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the World from Paris says: M. Zola's reply to the letter addressed to him by a committee of the Paris Students' Association, in which they express regret at his attitude in the Dreyfus-Esterhazy affair reads thus:

"I beg you to tell the committee of the general association of students that I am surprised at the terms of the letter they have sent me. Had I attacked the army the display of feeling would be comprehensible, but I have not attacked the army and am not attacking the army."

"The confusion interested persons are trying to create between those chiefs and the French nation and army is part of an abominable scheme to stifle all truth and justice; and my heart is rent with anguish when I see the young beguiled by such a scheme. What remorse will be theirs, afterwards?"

A semi-official notice relative to the demand that the alleged confession of Alfred Dreyfus to M. Lehren Renaud should be published, says:

"If the government consents to the demand it would bring under discussion and appear to place in doubt the authority of the Dreyfus decision. Moreover, the government does not consider it right to make such communication for reasons analogous to those which determined the court martial to try Dreyfus behind closed doors."

Prices About the Same as Those Obtained at the Last Sales.

The Hudson Bay Company's sale of sealskins took place in London to-day. So far the only advice received as to the effect that the prices obtained were about the same as those obtained at the last sales.

The defense alleged that Prince suffered in his youth from sunstroke and that more recently he had 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.

UNITED STATES DETERMINED TO LAND REEF AND RELIEF IN DAWSON.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Acting Secretary Meiklejohn, 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.

There are perhaps some grains of truth in the reports of grave troubles threatening Persia. The shah's sovereignty has always been shaky and it was affirmed to be rapidly slipping away from him.

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.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15.—The twenty mile paced race between Edmond Taylor, the French middle distance champion, and J. Frank Starbuck of this city, at Saenger last night, was spoiled by an unfortunate accident to Taylor.

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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.

OLD WORLD AFFAIRS

A Great Outcry in Paris Against the Era of Secret Court Martial.

Europe Satisfied That Dreyfus Is Innocent—Situation in London Causes Grave Apprehensions.

London, Jan. 15.—The new phase into which the Dreyfus case has entered, is a distinct and dangerous turning point. The materials is over and a civil and public court will have to investigate Emile Zola's charges of persistent distortion of justice.

Outside of France, all Europe believes Dreyfus is the victim of a villainous conspiracy and the prosecution of Zola has broadened the question, for the whole French army is now virtually placed on trial.

TEMPORARILY OVERSHADOWED, the movements of the French on the upper Nile are again becoming unpleasantly prominent to those who imagined that Great Britain had undisturbed claims upon those regions.

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TERRIBLE COLLUSORY DISASTER.

DURRANT'S BODY CREMATED.

Los Angeles, Jan. 13.—The body of murderer W. H. T. Durrant was cremated to-day at the crematory of Reynolds & Vanuys at Altadena.

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."

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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.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Three Rivers, Que., Jan. 15.—Mr. Lafleur has issued a letter addressed to the clergy of his diocese, transmitting the report on the educational situation of the school children, as well as the pastoral letter of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, and ordering that all three be read from the pulpits after high mass to-morrow.

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, solicitor-at-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. Quinlan 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-tempered criticism. This official statement is the best answer. The Toronto Mail and Empire, printed which the statement is copied, says that Lieut.-Col. Mathias is a Welshman. He is not; he is a Scotsman; and the Times has in consequence of that statement been subjected to an astonishing amount of ignorant and ill-tempered criticism. This official statement is the best answer.

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:

Scots, with headquarters... 591
Scots, with depot... 615
Total... 1206

English (this includes band and drummers, most of whom are always English)... 125
Irish... 15
Welsh... 2
Born in Colours... 2

Grand total... 758

It will be seen that the Irish number less than 2 per cent. The only Welshman is the gallant commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. James Wolfe, who is a native of the British, the greater part of whom will be found to be bandmen or drummers.

Van Jay—The bridegroom was to meet the bride at the church.

Hortense—What did the bride do when the bridegroom did not put in an appearance?

Van Jay—She left the church without any ceremony.—Brooklyn Life.

Van Jay—The bridegroom was to meet the bride at the church.

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.

Charles, 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 gravestone 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 make 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 a private undertaking parlors.

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 Faltier and officers of 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. Beneficial, Scandinavian, and the St. William Wallace.

President H. D. Helacene, intends to spare no effort to make this banquet surpass any previous effort, having secured the services of some of the most talented musicians in the city, and it is

needless to say nothing will be wanting on the part of Mr. Hartnagle to make the affair a success. It is expected that a large number of guests will be present.

SPEED THE PARTING

Mr Frank Hales the Recipient of a Surprise on Leaving the City.

On Saturday evening the auction rooms of Mr. W. T. Hardaker was the scene of a large gathering of friends of Mr. Frank Hales, who is about to leave the city and try his fortune in the Klondike country. About thirty of Mr. Hales' friends were present and a pleasant evening was passed, a musical programme, dancing and other amusements keeping all hands busy until an early hour in the morning. An excellent supper was served during the evening and Mr. Hales was presented with some gold watch chain suitably engraved, accompanied by the following address:

"To Mr. Frank Hales: We, the undersigned, representing your friends here assembled, learn with pleasure that you are about to leave for the Golden Klondike, and we cannot allow this favorable opportunity to pass without extending to you our best wishes for your future prosperity. Knowing as we do your genial disposition and your heartiness, we are satisfied that wherever you go you are sure to make friends as numerous as the leaves of the oak and their hearts as firm as the bud. While we wish you every success in your new undertaking, we regret your departure from our midst as we know that your musical voice will be missed on many of our street crossings and sidewalks; but we know what is our loss in others gain, for we feel sure that anyone going to the Klondike from Victoria will have a strong incentive to rush on over the trail to Lake Bennett to see your genial face and hear your hearty welcome and have a drink of Scotch and well cooked meal. It is with pleasure that we present you with this small token of our regards and hope that you may long live to wear it.

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 Dyak 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. C. M. C. Brown, after 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. Luginjak called the attention of the meeting to the advisability of urging upon the Dominion authorities of making an appropriation for an investigation on an survey of the coast, which was informed that the necessary steps had been taken, and strong representations sent to Ottawa.

Mr. W. A. Ward had given notice of a motion asking the marine department to have proper survey made of the inner boat route between Victoria and the north, and urging the necessity for adequate lights and fog-horn stations to ensure safe navigation. In his absence Mr. Eberhart moved the resolution that some discussion be given to deal with.

The following new members were elected: Bernard C. Mess, of Finlay, Dunham & Brodie; M. Baker, of Baker & Son; G. M. C. Brown, of the C.P.R.; Hon. Edgar Dewdney, N. P. Shaw, of the B. C. Market Co. and J. S. Harvey, of F. C. Davidge & Co.

The startling report that the United States flag had been hoisted by some of the republic at Lake Bennett was mentioned by Mr. Ker, and Mr. Thomas Earle, M.P., was loudly applauded for his suggestion that it would be necessary for the Canadian authorities to close up the passes in self-defence and compel entry into the British Yukon to be made by the Sticksen only. This, or the enforcement of an alien law seemed to him the only plan open to the Government to obtain from Collector Mine the letter in which the information referred to had been conveyed to him, but before his return a copy of the Times containing a full account of the alleged actions of the Americans was obtained. Mr. Ker returned with the information that the matter was being dealt with by the department, representations having been forwarded to Ottawa. This was all the business.

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 in the Catholic cemetery, and several of the clergy from New Westminster, and the Terminal City are expected to attend.

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 remainder of the season to be put in commission for the summer months. A portion of the cargo consisted of 27,000 feet of lumber from Sawyer's mill which is being taken to Skagway for building purposes by Mr. White of the place, and a considerable 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 been on the night train from 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 be 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. The Victoria forwards more than held their own, and during the second half developed better spirit, and showed a decided superiority over 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 secured a chance to score 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 ensued, and in the end Woodward's ball was secured by Jenkinson, who passed 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 a free kick, which he carried the ball to within ten feet of Victoria's goal line, when he passed to Tait, and the latter scored the first try for Vancouver, which was converted into a goal by Woodward.

Atkinson now kicked off for Victoria from centre field, and for a time it was thought Victoria would score, the ball being for some time in Vancouver's hands, but it was forced back by a series of passes, until the end of the half, when Victoria was awarded a free kick for offside on the part of Jenkinson, who had been previously warned by the referee. Not much ground was gained by the Victoria, but they were able to score by a carried ball to Victoria's twenty-five, and by a very clever though hazardous drop from the touch line nearly scored another goal; but to the relief of Victoria, the ball struck the goal post and bounded back into play. Footed to Woodward for Victoria and play was again commenced from Victoria's twenty-five.

It was now the turn of Victoria's backs, and it was what they could do, and by several splendid runs, which included 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 scored again for the home team, 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 all.

While at Vancouver the annual Mainland v. Island match was discussed, and it was suggested that the match should

be played in this city on Saturday, 12th February. The arrangement is approved by the Vancouver club, and there is, therefore, every probability that Victorians will this year have the opportunity of witnessing the event.

HOME MATCHES

A scratch team from the militia met and was defeated by the navy on Saturday at Rugby. The Cowichan Association team beat Nanaimo by two goals to nil. The South Park school defeated the Junior Columbians by five to nil. The Intermediate Columbians won from the Y.M.C.A. by default.

BASKET BALL

Match This Evening. At 8 this evening at the Y.M.C.A. hall, Fort street, the J.B.A.A. team and the Swifts will meet in the championship series, with Mr. Schofield as referee. The teams are as follows:

J.B.A.A.—Guard, A. H. Finsalson; defence, A. Belfry and W. L. B. Young; home, R. Jesse, H. Jesse, H. Galbraith and W. D. Brown.

Swifts—Guard, A. Reid; defence, W. Wriglesworth and W. H. Kinzman; home, W. Peden, H. Erskine, A. Smith and J. Hemsworth.

LOCAL NEWS

Clearings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily. A telegram was this morning received by Mr. G. H. Seelig announcing the death of Mrs. E. Bloomingdale, of San Francisco, mother of Mrs. Seelig. Mrs. Seelig is now on her way to San Francisco.

The full court heard the appeal in Turnbull vs. Jones this morning and reserved their judgment. The action is one of replevin, and the judgment was given in New Westminster by Mr. Justice McColl in favor of the defendant, Aulay Morrison for plaintiff (appellant) and E. P. Davis, Q.C., for defendant (respondent).

Triumph Lodge, I.O.G.T., gave an enjoyable concert last evening at Esquimalt. Dr. Lewis Hall made an excellent chairman, and the programme was as follows: Songs, Mr. Birch, Mrs. Giffin, Mr. J. G. Brown, Mr. Dooley, Miss Houghton, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Mitchell; instrumental selection, Mr. Oliver and Miss Blackie; and recitations, Miss T'wigg, Mr. Laine, Mr. Trowsdale and Miss Hutchinson.

Owing to the impossibility of having the new provincial museum sufficiently advanced towards completion by the date announced for the opening of the parliament buildings, the Natural History Society have been compelled, very unwillingly, to abandon the plan they had announced of holding a special exhibition in connection with the ceremony, and as a consequence they will not participate therein. The individual members of the society will, however, render assistance to the curator in making the best show possible under the circumstances, and although it will not attain to the dimensions intended it is hoped that a very interesting exhibition will be made.

From Saturday's Daily. Mr. Harold P. Christie, of Slooan City, is gazetted this week as registrar under the marriage act.

Notice is given that the sitting of the court of revision for Victoria electoral district has been adjourned to the 22nd inst.

The surplus of the collection taken at the Woodmen's concert on Monday evening, amounting to \$18.50, has been handed to the B. C. Protestant Orphans' Home.

Riley Robins and Ed. Chapman, who were held by the police here for some time on the charge of being implicated in a number of robberies, have been sentenced to a month each in Nanaimo for vagrancy.

The Channe Mining Company, largely interested in coal properties and having large holdings in the Kootenay districts, 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.

A stern-wheel steamer to ply on the waters of Lake Bonaville 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.

Another Yukon company has been incorporated under the title of the Victoria Yukon Trading Co., Ltd., with a capital stock of \$100,000. The company will engage in hotel keeping and the operation of railroads, steamboats and smelters.

On the evenings of February 3rd and 4th Rev. J. G. Tait, Supreme Lodge representative in British Columbia of the A.O.U.W., will lecture in the A.O.U.W. Hall, Yates street. Mr. Tait is said to be one of the most talented orators in the Dominion.

A railroad to traverse the rich auriferous country between Hazelton and the Omineca river is foreshadowed in a notice by Bodwell & Duff that application will be made at the approaching session of the legislature for a private bill authorizing its construction.

Authority has been granted to the following extra-provincial companies to engage in business in this province: Bonanza Gold Mining Company, British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Combination Mining and Milling Company, Dragon Creek Mining Company, Esther and Queen Anne Consolidated Gold Mining Company, Joseph Gold Mining Company, Mayflower Gold Mining Company, Morrison Gold Mining Company, Pacific Bullion Mining Company, Slocan Queen Mining and Milling Company, Superior Mining Company, Fison's Development and Exploration Company.

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 Blyth, A. J. Woodward, and H. Monday. Rev. W. H. Harewood conducted the services at the grave.

British Columbia, Limited, Real Estate Loan Company, of Canada, Limited; Tulameen Mining Company, Limited; and Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation, Limited.

Five new medical men have been added to the list of those qualified under the British Columbia Medical Act, as a result of the recent examinations held by the medical council. The gentlemen are: Messrs. J. W. Barley, G. S. Gordon, G. M. Foster, W. J. Malloch, J. E. Spankie.

Fred Winkel arrested a few days ago by Officer Hedgrave on the charge of vagrancy, has confessed to a number of burglaries and petty thefts committed in the Cedar Hill district. Last August he entered the residence of Wm. Bullman and stole a number of valuable items, most of which he threw away.

The Nanaimo Free Press says: "We learn from the Alberni stage driver, who arrived at an early hour this morning, that it was reported in Alberni that a large number of mineral claims at Clayoquot had been bonded by a syndicate of English capitalists and that a liberal cash dividend had been made to the owners of the claims on the delivery of the bond."

A panther measuring over 7 feet from tip to tip was killed yesterday at Goldstream, receiving three bullets from a 44 Winchester. The head, which was brought to the provincial police station, is a fine specimen, and the bounty of \$7.50 paid for it was well earned, as the panther gave its slayer some hard work, and threatened at one time to turn assailant.

After accomplishing much good work in Ontario as a "missionary," Mr. W. T. Cookley, of New Westminster, has again set out on a lecturing tour in the East. The special object of which is to advertise the advantages possessed by this province as the starting and outfitting point for intending Yukoners. Mr. Cookley has taken with him a complete Klondike outfit, which he will use as an advertisement illustrating what is needed by the intending voyager, to the far north, and showing that such things can be obtained to the best advantage in Victoria.

The funeral of the late James Henry Conway took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from Storey's undertaking rooms, and at 2:30 from St. Andrew's cathedral. Rev. Father Althoff officiated at the cathedral and cemetery. The pallbearers were J. H. Meldrum, Joseph Mellor, T. Deasy, and D. McDougall.

Captain Seyward, of the sealing schooner Dora Seyward, may have to go to sea to-night minus one of his Indian hunters, for Sergeant Hawton of the city police is keeping the swish under close supervision until he renders a satisfactory explanation of how he came into possession of a purse and some cash which were lost this morning by a lady residing in Victoria West. The Indian refuses any explanation of how he came into possession of the wealth, and pending the receipt of such satisfaction the authorities feel justified in detaining him.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council has approved of the regulations recently adopted by the provincial board of health governing the shipment and transportation of corpses and dissection of the bodies and of transportation are detailed in the regulations, and the necessary medical certificate and undertaker's declaration are also set forth. The transportation or shipment of the bodies of persons who have died of smallpox, cholera, leprosy, typhus, yellow fever, diphtheria, anthrax, or scarlet fever, is absolutely forbidden under all circumstances.

From Monday's Daily. The Lieut.-Governor-in-council has appointed Mr. A. C. Plummeret a justice of the peace for the city and county of Victoria.

The funeral of the late William Page, a farmer of North Saanich district, will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock from Hayward's undertaking parlors.

The Great Northern Railway Company will duplicate the new freight rates from Eastern Canada to Kootenay points which have recently been adopted by the Canadian Pacific railway, being considerably lower than the former rates.

The following donations to the B. C. Protestant Orphans' Home are gratefully acknowledged by the hon. treasurer: Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 4, A.F. & A.M., per Mr. B. S. Oddy, \$30; Woodmen of the World, per Mr. Wm. Jackson, \$18.20.

George Varty and Will McIntosh, the boys who last week escaped from the reformatory, returned on Saturday evening, thoroughly tired out after their wanderings. They knocked at the door and in the most crestfallen manner asked to be taken in.

Mayor Redfern and the newly elected aldermen were sworn in this morning by Mr. Justice Walker, in the Full Court. The ceremony was formal, his lordship simply administering the oath, and at the close very briefly congratulating the mayor and aldermen.

Mr. Wm. Page, of Saanich, a native of Kent, Eng., and who came to British Columbia 45 years ago on the ship Norman Morrison, died on Saturday at St. Joseph's Hospital from Bright's disease. Mr. Page was for many years in the Hudson Bay Co.'s service.

In the city police court this morning Magistrate Macrae dismissed the charge of falling to pay a wholesale trader's license, referred against Mr. James Angus. The magistrate stated that there was nothing to show that Mr. Angus was a wholesale trader. It is probable that an effort will be made to collect the license from the British Columbia sugar refinery company, for which Mr. Angus acts as agent.

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

Sing Lee was charged in the police court this morning with an infringement of the street-by-law. A white man stoned Lee's wash house and the Chinaman returned the compliment by stoning the white man. A policeman was able to catch the Chinaman and the white man got out of the way. When Chief Shepard heard the facts he discharged the Chinaman. The hearing of the charge of vagrancy against Fred Winkel was remanded until the 18th. The charge of burglary against Winkel will proceed with in the provincial court.

On Saturday evening Mr. Justice Irving was entertained at dinner at the Hotel Drake by the members of the bar, who congratulated him upon his elevation to the bench. The following members of the bench and bar were present: Sir Henry Crease, Mr. Justice Drake, Mr. Justice McColl, Hon. J. M. Eberts, Q.C., Hon. C. E. Power, Q.C., Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Hon. Fred Peters, Charles Wilson, Q.C., L. G. McPhillips, Q.C., Mr. P. Davis, Q.C., H. Dallas Hildon, Q.C., S. Ferris Mills, Thornton E. L. Smith, J. G. Bell, Hunter, E. V. Bodwell, A. J. Belyea, C. Dubois Mason, L. P. Duff, Robert Cassidy, A. E. McPhillips, G. H. Barnard, A. D. Crease, L. Crease, P. B. Gregory, W. E. Oliver, W. E. Dwyer, Geo. H. Powell, Frank Higgins, Wm. Langley, A. S. Innes, E. E. Wootton, Maurice Hills and P. S. Lampman.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

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

The applicant in this case applies under section 37 to be admitted as a solicitor of this province. According to his statement he was admitted as a solicitor in the Northwest Territories, where three years is the compulsory term of study. After 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 obtained the status of a solicitor in a place where it is not a compulsory study, he cannot (by being admitted in Manitoba, where five years is compulsory) claim admittance in this province without completing the full term of five years as a student in the study.

I think a careful consideration of section 37, sub-section 5, will show that the position taken by the Law Society is hardly in accordance with the intention of the act. In cases where the requirement has been admitted in various other portions of Her Majesty's dominions, he can select whichever of those various admissions which most nearly fulfills the requirements of our act. If it was intended that the right of study should be essential to the applicant before he could obtain admittance here the act would have said so. But it carefully uses the term "base his claim for admission" in referring to the right of the applicant to base his claim for admission on any prior admittance he chooses to select.

I therefore think that Mr. Gwillim is entitled, provided the requirements of the statute, to be admitted to the Law Society of British Columbia, and I think he should not be prejudiced by the delay that has been caused by the objections which have been taken, and if I have the power I order that the notices required to be given by Mr. Gwillim for admission be given forthwith in due time.

A. L. Baker, for plaintiff and A. E. McPhillips for the defendants. In Lippman vs. Edwards, the full court this morning dismissed with costs the plaintiff's appeal. The appeal was from an order of the full court, made at Rossland, sitting as a court of appeal, signed in default of appearance, and making the costs to be paid by the plaintiff in any event. The appeal was dismissed, but the costs of the summons to set aside the judgment were ordered to be in the case. E. Y. Bodwell for the appellant and G. H. Barnard for the respondent.

TORTURED IN THIBET

Further Particulars of the Horrible Experiences of Henry Savage Landor.

London, Jan. 14.—The Daily Chronicle in a description of the experiences in Thibet of Henry Savage Landor, the artist, writer and traveller, who narrowly escaped death at the hands of the Thibetans, when endeavoring to reach Lassa, the capital of Thibet, 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 Thibetans repeatedly held white iron rods close to the eyes of their captives, without touching them, as to shiver 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 Thibetan Askot, who had heard from a Thibetan that a white man was doomed to be hanged in the interior of Thibet.

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 equal enough to return."

LEO'S LO

Full Text of official on School

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Roman Catholic Force Reco

Quebec, Jan. 10

cial, as translated the ecclesiastical made public yesterday.

To our venerable bishops, the Dominion of and communion with Leo P.P. XIII.

Venerable brother, your letter, addressed to me, is a touching and a noble testimonial of the charity of your church, watched and she has never received you into a close bond of brotherhood.

In the same way, it was through the initiative of the Holy Father that the journey to you together with higher culture and civilization. It was a joyful day, when I was able to place in your hands a copy of the "The Early Days of the Roman Pontiff."

It is most pleasing to see that you are so interested in the life of your own church, and that you are so anxious to know the thoughts and feelings of our Holy Father. It is most pleasing to see that you are so interested in the life of your own church, and that you are so anxious to know the thoughts and feelings of our Holy Father.

How much also do you desire to know of our Holy Father, and how much do you desire to know of our Holy Father. It is most pleasing to see that you are so interested in the life of your own church, and that you are so anxious to know the thoughts and feelings of our Holy Father.

As regards the upon which rests the Christian and civil society, I have never seen a man who so fully understands the great numbers of nations destined for the instruction of which are so numerous in our church. Amongst the of Quebec, among the and enjoying all the faculties of the intellect, you are a true representative of the truest and most noble of the Christian civilization.

Therefore, it is a great pleasure to me to see that you are so interested in the life of your own church, and that you are so anxious to know the thoughts and feelings of our Holy Father. It is most pleasing to see that you are so interested in the life of your own church, and that you are so anxious to know the thoughts and feelings of our Holy Father.

The question of the of the decision of the of the parliament subject of education is a most important one, and it is a great pleasure to me to see that you are so interested in the life of your own church, and that you are so anxious to know the thoughts and feelings of our Holy Father.

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I think a careful consideration of s. 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 meets the requirements of our act. If it is intended that five years' study should be essential to the applicant he could obtain admittance to the bar in any province where he would have said so. But it carefully the term "base his claim for admission," thus recognizing the right of the applicant to base his claim for admission upon any prior admittance he has to select.

Therefore think that Mr. Gwillim is entitled, provided he fulfils the requirements of the statute, to be admitted to the Law Society of British Columbia. I think he should not be prevented the delay that has been caused by objections which have been taken, if I have the power I order that the costs required to be given by Mr. Gwillim for admission be given forthwith.

L. Belyea for plaintiff and A. E. Phillips for the defendants. Lippman vs. Edwards, the Tull court, this morning dismissed with costs the plaintiff's appeal. The appeal was from an order of the court, made at trial, sitting in default of appearance, and making costs to be paid by the plaintiff at the event. The appeal was dismissed, the costs of the summons to set aside judgment, according to the order of the Tull court, will be costs in the cause. V. Bodwell for the appellant and G. Barnard for the respondent.

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

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 conscientious convictions. The parliament of Manitoba violated this right by conferring law. By this latter law a grave injury was inflicted on the Catholic children for one children to seek the benefit 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 vicars, all who are faithful to the Apostolic See 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. If that man of immortal memory, 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, it was because 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 times, we see 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 proceeds from a chief from France, then from Ireland, and afterwards from elsewhere, faithfully praesidit and transmitted as an invaluable deposit to their children. But if the children have not preserved this precious inheritance it is easy for us to understand how much of praise is due to your vigilance and your venerable forefathers.

How much also is due to the zeal of your clergy, and of your 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. The laws of the British Empire. Thus it was that when moved by the consideration of your common interests we raised, a few years ago, the Archbishop of Quebec to the Cardinalate dignity, we had 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 hope of religious and civil society, the Apostolic 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, 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 has bestowed, 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 events which, during the last seven years, 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 diligent fulfilled the command which we had given him.

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 we think are not to be regarded as 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 secured, by the aid of public funds, 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 incessantly 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

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 be careful to 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. The 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, none 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, leaving 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 Catholic. The very success of Catholic teaching depends on justice and reason demand that their children have in their schools, not only scientific instruction, but also moral teachings in harmony with the principles of religion, and that their education 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, with 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 of the faith, or to be exposed to the danger of being educated in a school where the religious interests of the state are not sacredly guarded.

It is not right to call in doubt or to abandon in any way these principles of justice or 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 all joined in this protest, and 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 vast 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 thrown 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.

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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 faithful to the rules of moderation, gentleness and mutual charity; 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 the faithful Catholics endeavor to 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 accordingly to the cause, by 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 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.

A Word to Journalists. No word there is no kind of knowledge, no news there is no kind of knowledge, to be fully harmonized with Catholic doctrine, especially Catholics who are writers on the daily press can do much towards explaining and defending what is of their duty. 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, ready with the principles 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 success in any undertaking.

As a pledge of heavenly gifts and a testimony of our fraternal goodwill we lovingly impart in the Lord to you, venerable 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 which were buried in the ruins of buildings destroyed by the storm may be completed by Friday next. 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 names 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 a house near the city, and was identified as Mrs. Ida E. E. 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 to-day. 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 in safety. Miss St. Louis, Kansas City, Little Rock and other cities widely readiness 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 Tost, killed outright; Miss Pearl Tost died this morning; E. Blake Moore. The fatally injured are: Helen Tost, 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, gardens 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 this tea, mince 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 Umattilla, died yesterday morning of heart trouble at Providence Hospital after an illness of several months, aged 68 years. He was well known from Alaska to San Francisco having been in charge at different times of the Umattilla, 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 sails flying, and only once did he 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 to sea life, 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 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 Capt. Holmes was made 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 the Mississippi was cut adrift, and still burning, she went ashore at the foot of Stewart street. She became 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 sidewheel 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 user of the wharves along the coast in a scornful majestic manner as she passed up and down the Sound between Seattle and Victoria. The collier Willamette was the next boat Capt. Holmes had in charge. He sailed for Seattle in safety until some time in 1885, when he was transferred to the Umattilla. When the Umattilla was first used on the run between San Francisco and Seattle by the Oregon Improvement Company she was a collier. In 1884 she was run on the Umattilla rocks, about thirteen miles from Cape Flattery. She was deserted by captain and crew, all of whom took to the water, and she was abandoned. Among the crew was the now famous Capt. O'Brien. He did not think that all hope was lost, and so he got on a raft with one or two other adventurous spirits and paddled out to the vessel. That ship was not in such a terrible condition was shown by the fact that she could not be raised. O'Brien and his bold mariners rigged a sail and were getting along as best they could when the steamer Wellington came along and towed them into Esquimalt harbor. The Umattilla was anchored, but someone left a water cock open and she sank in thirty feet of water. Then it became a question for the owners and the insurance companies to settle. In the end a cofferdam was built and the Umattilla was raised to service. Instead of putting her back into the coal trade the company fired her out as a passenger steamer. When this was done Captain Holmes was placed in charge. He ran her until 1892 between San Francisco and Seattle, and during that time made several trips to the Sandwich islands for Spreckels, the sugar king.

Commanded the Haytian Republic. After severing his connection with the Umattilla, Capt. Holmes was in command of the Haytian Republic, now known as the steamer Portia. 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 carried 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, and his condition grew more serious. He came back to Seattle 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 married to 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 Moral Condition 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 nor 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 number 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 officers 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 yesterday's 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 and obtaining exorbitantly high rentals 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 they were not otherwise 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. "Parental neglect and ignorance are folly might be expected as much of the awful conduct existing in this city, but that was but a tittle of the whole. "Notwithstanding their miserable profligations and sufferings, said the preacher, "men are to blame for in nearly every case they are the ones to cause the commission of the first sin which led these poor unfortunate upon the foot-blistering, soul-devouring path of their wretchedness."

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 your 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 you 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. Parents disgusted with pictures which are of the most disgusting nature, can we say that?" The preacher said he had received letters of inquiry from all parts of the world asking if this was a place in which their mothers who were waiting for the return of the breadwinners from the Klondike might safely bring their children, 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 missionaries, accusing fingers at them and denounce them as the instruments of their ruin."

MR. SPEER'S VIEWS. 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 His Visit to America. 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 revolutionists 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 Toronto, 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 certain 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 leave, I believe, ready and all blamelessness on 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 his life as a soldier in 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 of his own 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.

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

Sing Lee was charged in the police court this morning with an infraction of street by-law. A white man stoned the 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 Finkel was postponed until the charge of larceny against Winkler 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 McCall, Mr. Justice McColl, Hon. D. M. M. C. O. H. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., Charles Hibbert Tupper, Hon. Fred Ross, Charles Wilson, Q.C., L. G. McPherson, Q.C., E. P. Davis, Q.C., G. C. Helmeke, Q.C., S. P. Perry Mills, Hon. T. A. Smith, Q.C., Gordon J. A. E. V. Badwell, A. L. Helyer, Dubois Mason, L. P. Duff, Robert Steyly, A. E. McPhillips, G. H. Barnard, A. D. Crease, L. Crease, F. B. Orr, Archer Martin, G. E. Oliver, H. Powell, Frank Higgins, W. H. H. A. S. Innes, E. E. Wootton, Alice Hills and P. S. Lampan.

L. Belyea for plaintiff and A. E. Phillips for the defendants. Lippman vs. Edwards, the Tull court, this morning dismissed with costs the plaintiff's appeal. The appeal was from an order of the court, made at trial, sitting in default of appearance, and making costs to be paid by the plaintiff at the event. The appeal was dismissed, the costs of the summons to set aside judgment, according to the order of the Tull court, will be costs in the cause. V. Bodwell for the appellant and G. Barnard for the respondent.

Other Particulars of the Horrible Experiences of Henry Savage Landor. London, Jan. 14.—The Daily Chronicle a description of the experiences in Tibet of a writer and traveler who narrowly escaped death at the hands of the Thibetians when endeavoring last autumn to cross Lassa, the capital of Thibet, says: His valuable diary, and other notes, including interesting photographs, were only interrupted when Mr. Landor himself was under torture. One of these resents the scene of the torture of his five companions, tied naked to a tree, slashed and pierced by a shower of spears being dancing round, leering at him. Another photograph, taken after the rescue, shows two unrecognizable men, their hair burned off their heads, their faces lacerated and in places their eyes, ghastly slits. Mr. Landor lost one eye. The Thibetians repeatedly held white as close to the eyes of their captives, without touching them, as to shivel it within them.

Mr. Landor was rescued when nearly dead, after being three days without food and water, by

A STARTLING REPORT

U. S. Commissioner Alleged to Have a Strip of Land at Head of Lake Bennett.

Americans Said to Have Hoisted the American Flag and Afterwards Pulled It Down.

Bernard Moore Reported to Have Driven Squatters Off His Land by Force of Arms.

In a letter to Mr. George E. Stelly, now in possession of Collector Milne, Mr. F. Murray, of Skagway, alleges that Mr. Smith, the United States commissioner for Dyea and Skagway, claims a strip of land three miles down from the head of Lake Bennett, taking in McLeod's police station. The head of Lake Bennett is very near the boundary as defined by the United States, and this strip of land would give the United States control of territory from the coast to the lake.

A party of Americans, Mr. Murray says, followed up the commissioner's declaration by hoisting the American flag just below the police barracks, where the United Jack was flying. The police, the letter continues, immediately went down and demanded an explanation. After some parleying the flag was hauled down and an apology was tendered. The territory now claimed by Americans is in British Columbia, and Mr. Murray says, the government should certainly have some officers there. This will be the case shortly, as Commissioner Rant and Officer McKenna, who are to have charge of that district, leave for the north within a few days.

"There will ultimately be serious trouble," Mr. Murray says, "the boundary dispute being made an excuse by the lawless element to jump land."

Collector Milne has forwarded the particulars to Ottawa, and has also conferred with Inspector Strickland, of the Mounted Police. The inspector says the force at Lake Bennett will be increased considerably and that a police launch will be placed on the lake.

Bernard Moore is also having more trouble with the squatters on the land which he claims and has fenced in at Skagway. Early in the present month, it is alleged, he turned out with an armed force and drove the squatters off the land. It is also stated that some firing was done, but nobody was hurt.

Where Specialists Failed, Dr. Chase Cured Catarrh.

James Spence, Cleeham, Ont., writes: "I had been a sufferer from catarrh for fifteen years. It became chronic, and I had given up hopes of ever being cured when advised by a friend to try Dr. Chase's catarrh cure. I at once started, and am pleased to state three boxes effected a complete cure, and I heartily recommend it to any one suffering from catarrh."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Templeton Defeated in Vancouver—Gordon Again Elected in Kamloops.

Vancouver, Jan. 13.—Mr. J. F. Garden today defeated Mayor W. Templeton by a substantial majority on the contest for the mayoralty of Vancouver. The vote stood, Garden 1,290, Templeton 850. Those elected as aldermen are T. O. Townley, H. J. Painter, Jas. McQueen, T. F. Neelands, W. Brown, C. F. Foreman, R. A. McMoran, A. Bruce, W. J. McGuigan, and D. McPhedden. J. F. Garden, the mayor-elect, is one of the best known men in Vancouver, his residence here dating back almost to the time of the great fire. He is the senior member of a firm of surveyors and civil engineers. Although he has never before been induced to accept any public position he has always taken a keen interest in municipal, provincial and federal politics.

Wellington, Jan. 13.—J. A. McMurtree, proprietor of the Abbotsford hotel, has been elected mayor of Wellington, securing 46 votes out of a possible 82.

Chilliwack, Jan. 13.—The result of the election here to-day is: For reeve—A. C. Wells. For councilors—Ward 1, F. Lickman; 2, J. Reecy by acclamation; 3, A. H. Gillanders by acclamation; 4, J. Salter; 5, G. Good by acclamation; 6, Gwynne Vaughan.

Kamloops, Jan. 13.—For mayor, Gordon was elected to-day with 98 votes against 84 for Lee. The contest for alderman for Ward 4 resulted as follows: Aid. McIntosh 52, Smith 51, Hopkins 44.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. BROWN'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

MORE WAR BOATS HERE.

H.M.S. Phaeton and Sparrowhawk Arrive at Esquimalt This Afternoon.

Shortly after two o'clock this afternoon H.M.S. Phaeton, conveying the torpedo-boat destroyer Sparrowhawk, arrived at Esquimalt. The Phaeton is a sister ship of the Leander, of which a full description was given in the Times a few days ago, and is in command of Captain Francis Kirby. Her other officers are as follows: Lieutenants, George U. Cayley, N. Guy M. Marston, Christopher P. Metcalf, Edgar R. Moran, Charles D. Graham, Lieutenant Royal Naval Reserve, George Hamilton; lieutenant marines, F. J. W. Harvey; staff surgeon, H. Harries; chief engineer, E. J. Flood, paymaster, Montague Stephens, assistant engineer, J. C. Jenkins; gunner, W. J. Crothers; boatswain, Tona Gladling; Thomas Hutchenson; carpenter, John N. Brown; clerk, Robert A. Jenkin.

The Sparrowhawk is in every way similar to the Virago, which arrived with the Leander last week, and will be used as an instructional ship in the management of water tube boilers and for the training of stokers on the Pacific squadron. She is capable of 30.35 knots an hour, and is accounted one of the fastest vessels afloat. She carries a complement of 65 officers and men. Her officers are Lieutenant and Commander Oscar V. de Setze; Sub-Lieutenant, Stephen B. Evans; engineer, William R. Parsons; gunner, William E. Tozer. Like the Virago, she develops 6,300 horse-power. Her engines are of the vertical tri-compound type and her boilers of a modified form pattern. She has four boilers and they are fired from two stokers, one forward of the engines and the other aft. This arrangement is made to reduce vibration to a minimum. Two-thirds of the vessel's capacity is devoted to machinery. She carries one twelve-pounder rapid-firing gun, five six-pounders and two eighteen-inch torpedo tubes. It takes thirty-three stokers to keep her furnaces supplied.

Very rough weather was encountered by the Phaeton and Sparrowhawk during a portion of the voyage north. From San Diego to San Francisco particularly some very dirty weather was experienced.

THE CITY'S RULERS

Mayor Redfern Re-Elected by a Good Majority Over His Opponent.

Close Race for School Trustees, Decided by the Casting Vote of the Returning Officer.

The necessarily incomplete returns published in the Times last evening foretold the result of the municipal elections, the candidates, with the exception of Aid. Stewart in Centre Ward, maintaining the positions they held at 4:30 p.m. The only surprise was the defeat of Aid. Stewart. The vote polled was considerably less than that last year. This is accounted for by the slight increase taken in the election. Last year 1,853 votes were polled for mayor, as against 1,433 yesterday. Centre Ward was the only one that polled a larger vote for aldermen, the vote by wards being:

1897. 1898. North Ward..... 1,080 807 Centre Ward..... 483 487 South Ward..... 681 674 School Trustees..... 1,745 1,331

The contest for the vacant positions on the school board was very close, it taking the casting vote of the returning officer to decide who the fourth member should be. Trustees Yates and Belyea polling 655 votes each, the former retiring in favor of Mr. Belyea.

The new council will consist of Mayor Redfern, Aid. Kinman, McCandless, Hunter, Phillips, Williams, P. C. McGregor, Hall, Wilson, and Humphrey. With the exception of Messrs. McGregor and Phillips, all have had experience in municipal government.

The following is the result of the polling: the first three names in each ward and the first four candidates for school trustees being elected:

THE MAYORALTY. Mr. W. Redfern..... 898 J. W. Carey..... 577

Majority for Redfern 321. Vote polled, 1,433; spoiled ballots, 8. Last year Mr. Redfern polled 1,100; Hon. Robert Stewart, 674.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

North Ward. John Kinman..... 536 A. G. McCandless..... 512 J. Hunter..... 526 J. C. Blackett..... 512

Centre Ward. J. E. Phillips..... 289 P. C. McGregor..... 252 A. Stewart..... 246 Louis Vignell..... 252

South Ward. John Hall..... 339 William Wilson..... 321 William Humphrey..... 320 J. G. Taylor..... 329

SCHOOL TRUSTEES. E. B. McMeeking..... 856 Mrs. Helen Gifford..... 822 William Marchant..... 735 J. B. Bell..... 735 J. Smart Yates..... 695 William McKay..... 688

After the result had been announced the successful candidates expressed their thanks to the electors and the unsuccessful ones their satisfaction with the verdict.

MR. KELLIE'S VIEWS

The Member for West Kootenay's Estimate of That Region's Mineral Wealth.

How the Neglect of the Provincial Government is Retarding Kootenay's Development.

Mr. J. M. Kellie, M.P.P. for West Kootenay, now in the city, believes that district will, before the expiration of the present century, reach an output of \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 per annum. The prospects for the undeveloped portions of the district, hampered for lack of proper communication and capital is perhaps more promising if possible than the sections that have been favored by the investment of capital and railway service. Cariboo creek, Duncan river, Lardeau district, Fyfe river, Illecillewaet and the Big Bend country are regions of great promise and every indication goes to show that with cheaper transportation facilities capital would be induced to invest in mining properties that give promise of becoming valuable ore producers. Four claims are being opened up this winter on Cariboo creek that are showing up enormous ore bodies. Better transportation facilities must be given that promising mineral region before the district can be developed to advantage. Rossland's prosperity and rapid advancement is assured, and it is now on a better basis from a mining standpoint than ever before in its history. Roads are needed to give its non-producing mining properties a chance to become ore producers. The Trout Lake and Fish River mining regions must have better roads, and when that is assured there will be opened up a mineral producing region second to none in the famous Kootenay region. There are scores of claims in that large section that show ore bodies, the Silver Cup being an instance of what the district will do when opened up. Probably no section gives more promise of a heavy gold output than the Big Bend country. Transportation of supplies into that country costs from \$4 to 7 cents per lb. No country can reasonably expect to develop rapidly under such adverse circumstances. The Dominion government policy for the last two years has been nearly, if not quite, \$1,000 per day. The provincial government's revenue from West Kootenay district for mining receipts, timber dues, and revenues and other sources, is something enormous, and cannot fall far short of \$1,000 a day during 1897. What has the Dominion government done in 1897 to open up Kootenay's great waterways, thus giving relief to sections now hampered for lack of connection? The Columbia river north of Revelstoke would not only if obstructions to navigation were removed open up an immense mineral region, but would open up a great agricultural section of the country for agricultural products. The provincial government probably developed a revenue of \$175,000 to \$200,000 from the north riding in 1897. The amount they spent on the roads and trails during that time was less than \$25,000, although the north riding as well as the south has forged ahead, even under such adverse circumstances. Can these unequal conditions be justified, or can it be wondered at if the people of Kootenay district are kicking against a government whose treatment of the richest section of Canada is retarding its rapid development?

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From Saturday's Daily. The chances of success never very great, which the refugees from the reformatory enjoy, seem. If anything, to be increased by the conflicting reports brought into town by some of those who direct their eyes to the west coast within the last twelve hours.

First it was reported that Varty and McIntosh had been seen yesterday afternoon at 2:30 near Cedar Hill church, near the fields for Cudmore Bay, and a boy who says he spoke to them alleges that they expressed their intention of obtaining a boat at that point, in which they would try and make their way to the north-west coast, Mr. Kenna, of the provincial police, promptly notified the boatkeeper at that place to keep a sharp lookout for the runaways, and a watch was set to prevent any possibility of the youngsters' escape in the direction of the north-west coast.

ON THE WATERFRONT

Lumber Freight Market in a Condition Not Known for Many Years.

Movements of Local Fleet—Intending Klondikers Inundate Shipping Offices With Enquiries.

Never at any time during recent years has the lumber freight market been in the condition it is to-day. Tonnage is in considerable demand, but there is practically no vessels offering. Rates have advanced to such a point that the improved freights, local shippers say nothing can be done. This state of things, though attributable to a variety of causes, is brought about in a very large measure to the failure of the grain crops in Europe and the Argentina and the consequent heavy demand for vessels to carry grain from Oregon and Washington. This demand has practically cleared the market of every vessel except a few lumber schooners and a few old "tubs." All the regular lumber carrying vessels are now away and some considerable time must elapse before they begin to find their way to the coast again for lumber cargoes.

The local shipping offices report that they are being inundated with inquiries for passenger and freight rates for the north. Many of the inquiries are made in person by men who are the advance agents for parties intending to go north, and a great number are received by every mail. Needless to say, the fullest possible information is furnished in every instance, and the indications are that a repetition of the crowded streets, wharves and boats seen last August will be repeated here in a very few days.

The steamship Cleveland, Capt. Chas. F. Hall, has been chartered by the Washington & Alaska Steamship Company for the run to Skagway and Dyea. This will make three steam vessels operated by the Washington & Alaska Steamship Company and the Alaska Steamship Company, which are allied corporations.

An arrival in the harbor yesterday was the little steamer Avenge, Captain Fitch, from Seattle. The Augusta is

11 tons burden and carries a crew of thirteen. She is bound for the north to engage in the carrying trade between some of the more important points, for which she is well adapted.

Captain Debey, who for so many years has been in command of the steamer City of Puebla, has been transferred to the steamer Queen, now running south. Captain Jensen, formerly of the Queen, is on the Puebla.

From Saturday's Daily. The steamer City of Kingston, very narrowly escaped destruction by fire at Tacoma on Thursday night. One of the machinists at work in the engine room held a candle too near a can of gasoline; there was an explosion, and the flames spread all over the main deck, scorching the paint and burning the stanchions and bursting out at the gangway then climbed up to the upperworks. Fortunately the fire hose in the steamer Ocean Wave was attached to the water main at the time, and the fire was put out before any serious damage was done. An extra gang of carpenters was put to work and the boat will be back on the Victoria-Tacoma run next week. Steamer City of Nainaimo will not sail until February for northern points, and the freight carrier Richard III will leave on the same date in tow of a tug.

C.P.N. steamer Danube, after having been taken over to the other side and leased upon bonds being given, returned this morning, and will sail to-night shortly after 8. She will take a full cargo of passengers and freight, including a number of dogs.

SWEET FREEDOM

Two Youthful Offenders Make a Break for Liberty from the Reformatory.

They Evade the Guards and Seek Their Old Haunts of Vice and Crime.

From Friday's Daily. About 12:35 this afternoon it was discovered that two inmates of the reformatory had managed to elude the vigilance of their custodians and escape from the building. They are the boy George Varty, sentenced on August 24th by Judge Drake to twelve months in the reformatory for burglary, and young Mcintosh, who, for pilfering from the rooms in the London Hotel and for shoplifting, was sentenced by Police Magistrate Macrae to six months in the reformatory.

No trace of the fugitives had been found at the time of going to press, but as both are well known, Macrae particularly, and very easy to identify, their re-appear only be a matter of a few hours. Varty is believed to have influenced his companion in the last escape, as Mcintosh's stay in the prison has been almost too short to enable him to gain the familiarity with his surroundings necessary to escape.

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COURTING SEIZURE

Steamer Danube Goes to Seattle to Be Seized by the Customs Officials.

The C.P.N. Company's steamer Danube left this morning for Seattle to be seized. This is a rather unusual proceeding, but it nevertheless a fact, the course having been followed after mature consideration by the directors of the company. A few days ago word came to the company that the vessel was to be seized upon her arrival at Dyea. To prevent any trouble and inconvenience to the passengers going north on the

is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, acquire, equip, operate and maintain a railway of either standard or narrow gauge by either surface or by cut and fill, and to provide for the convenience of passengers, freight and merchandise from point to point near Pyramid Harbor on Chilcat Inlet at the head of Lynn Canal in the Province of British Columbia, hence in a northerly direction by the most feasible route to a point at or near Fife River rapids on the Lewis River, thence to a point at or near Port Belknap in the Northwest Territories and with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain a railway of either standard or narrow gauge by either surface or by cut and fill, and to provide for the convenience of passengers, freight and merchandise from point to point near Pyramid Harbor on Chilcat Inlet at the head of Lynn Canal in the Province of British Columbia, hence in 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