

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Mr. Mulock's Fancy for New Stamps Leads to Another Expensive Blunder.

One Post Office for Atlin District Promised to Be Opened Shortly.

Added Dignity for A. D. C.'s—New Building for Geological Museum.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—The new envelope with the two-cent stamp crossed upon it has been withdrawn. The printing bureau had printed the stamp in purple, and as the Berne postal regulation requires that domestic stamps should be red, the embossed stamp must conform to this color.

Hon. G. A. Cox, of Toronto, W. Y. Soper, of Ottawa, and G. B. Ryckman, of Toronto, have purchased the Canadian and United States rights of the Dunlop Tire Company, and are applying in tomorrow's Gazette for a Dominion charter. The capital of the proposed company is \$500,000, most of which is already subscribed. The company has works at Toronto and Belleville, N. J.

Minor changes in cavalry and infantry drill are announced in today's militia general orders.

An important order is made affecting the status of honorary A. D. C.'s to the Governor-General. It says the desire is to make this office approximately that of honorary A. D. C. to the Queen. Only officers of the rank of colonel or lieutenant-colonel will be eligible for appointment, but in very exceptional cases they may be appointed from the retired list. The nature of the decoration to be worn by honorary A. D. C.'s is announced. When summoned to duty they will take part in state functions their expenses will be paid.

The bill ask permission for an appropriation to erect a new geological museum building, which is badly needed. The post office department will open a post office at Atlin shortly.

LIBRARY FOR WASHINGTON.

Andrew Carnegie Makes Gift to Government to Provide a Suitable Building.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie to-day offered to the government \$500,000 to erect a building for a public library for Washington. The congress would furnish a site and provide for suitable maintenance not less than \$10,000 per annum. Steps will be taken at once to secure the needed legislation.

BLOWING GREAT GUNS.

Heaviest Gale in Many Years Reported Off British Coast.

London, Jan. 12.—Reports from all parts of the United Kingdom show more or less damage. The heaviest known in many years.

At Reading the spire of the church of St. Lawrence has been blown down. A train has been derailed between Killrush and Killee, Ireland.

At Bromsgrove, twelve miles southwest of Birmingham, a temporary isolation hospital has been destroyed.

A quantity of piles from Dover harbor have been washed ashore at Calais, on the opposite side of the channel.

Heavy snow storms are reported in Scotland, and there have been hail storms in many parts of the United Kingdom.

GERMAN GAMBLING SCANDAL.

A Count Arrested for Forging Bills—Dismissed From Army for His Debts.

Berlin, Jan. 12.—Count Claus von Egloffstein, who was recently obliged to leave the army on account of his debts, has been arrested on the charge of forging bills.

According to the Tagblatt, Count von Egloffstein was director of the notorious gambling den, Der Frohlichen, or the Jovial club, frequented by officers of the Guards cavalry, high government officials, bankers and members of the reichstag, which has existed in Berlin for some years. There was a scandal in connection with the club early in December last, on account of which several officers were dismissed from the army. Count von Egloffstein is heir to an estate at Arkhitten. He was formerly an officer of Ulanias. According to the chief of the Emperor's military cabinet, informed His Majesty daily as to the progress made by the police in their investigation. The Emperor, it further appears, said: "I demand that the whole truth be established."

TURKS HAVE A REBELLION.

Insurgent Operations and Deserting Soldiers a Troublesome Combination.

London, Jan. 12.—A special despatch from Constantinople says that after the battle at Saffra the Turkish army, commanded by Abdullah Pasha, commanding the Turkish troops, was directed to capture Saabeh, the headquarters of an important insurgent leader 150 miles northwest of Sana. All the commanding positions in that vicinity are occupied by rebels, and as the Turkish troops are deserting the operations are likely to be prolonged and difficult.

The trouble in Yemen, one of old standing, and the rebellion against Turkish rule has spread throughout Hadshin and other districts.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and give the product by the order liver. Only one pill a dose.

VANCOUVER AFFAIRS.

Members of the New Council and the Vote They Polled.

Vancouver, Jan. 13.—The youngest man in the new council is Mr. Wood, 26 years of age, who is connected with the business office of the News-Advertiser. The oldest member is Mr. McPhaden, 64 years of age. There is said to be a majority for the long term franchise asked for by the tram company, and a very large majority in favor of public improvements and parks.

In Ward One Robert Grant, brother of John Grant of Victoria, headed the polls with 510 votes, while Mr. H. B. Gilmore with 285 beat Mr. Townley for second place by 475 votes. In Ward Two Robert B. Skinner with 383 headed the polls by one vote over his elected colleague, J. McQueen. Mr. Skinner has only recently located in Vancouver, but the business house of Skinner & Co. under the able management of Mr. Buscombe is a pioneer in Vancouver. Mr. Skinner is a progressive citizen, has a great many friends and no political enemies, hence his splendid run. Ald. McQueen is the father of the moral reform movement.

In Wards Three and Four last year's aldermen were returned—McGuigan, McPhaden, Brown and Foreman. The largest number of votes received was 208 in Ward Three and 346 in Ward Four.

In Ward Five A. Bruce, a carpenter of Mount Pleasant, headed the poll with 188. W. H. Wood being second with 173. Messrs. Bruce and Wood are both very popular in the ward.

The school trustees elected were W. D. Brydon-Jack, 1172; C. W. Murray, 900, and W. J. McGuigan, 942.

The two citizens elected to the license board were Messrs. H. H. Layfield, 976, and A. McAllister, 855, the next in order being W. Clubb, 643.

Mr. G. MacLean has been returned as reeve of South Vancouver. Ex-Alderman Hobson is reported dangerously ill.

Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, Baptist, has received a call to Rossland and will accept.

LUMBERMEN REBUFFED.

Canadians Who Went to Washington Found the Conference Barren of Results.

United States Must Have All the Benefit of Any Bargain Made.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The joint high commissioners held another session today, but only routine matters considered, after which an adjournment was taken until Monday. During the afternoon each commission met separately to consider propositions made by the other. The Americans paying particular attention to those relating to the North-eastern fisheries, and canal and bonding privileges.

The lumber conference yesterday came to an end with no further results than, as one of the Americans said, "to have had an exchange of views and pleasant social experience." Nearly all those present had some observation to make in behalf of the contention of their respective sides, the Canadians wanting the \$2 tax per thousand feet now imposed by the Dingley tariff bill removed and lumber admitted free, and the Americans refusing to make any concessions.

Mr. Charlton and William C. Edwards made the principal statements for the Canadians and Representative Tanney that for the Americans. The latter presented data showing why in the opinion of the home manufacturers the \$2 rate was needed to put American lumber products on the same basis as the imported products. The tariff on Canadian lumber, it was asserted, was more than subjected by the charges the Americans were to pay for lumber, transportation and general expenses in delivering and transporting their product to the market.

Mr. Tanney expressed a willingness to hope that some agreeable understanding might be arrived at between the conflicting interests, but the Americans were not willing to make any concessions that would jeopardize their business to the benefit of the imported products.

After the conference closed the Americans held a meeting and it was practically decided to make no representations in the lumber reciprocity matter before the joint high commission sitting here but Representative Tanney was requested and will act in the interest of the home manufacturers in any question pertaining to lumber that may come up in that connection.

It is evident that the Canadians are not a little disappointed at the outcome of the conference, though they maintain they did not come here for the purpose of endeavoring to have the tariff removed. Their real object, they declare, was to show that the actual cost of producing lumber in Canada was not higher in Canada than in the states of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. They do not regard as fair ones the demands which are being made by the Americans and think that the Americans did not make the thorough inquiry into the cost which the importance of the subject demands, preferring to cite isolated cases rather than have a general average arrived at which would bear out the contention that the price of lumber in Canada is higher than in the United States.

London, Jan. 13.—Mr. Richard Gowing, secretary of the Cobden Club and the journalist who for the last ten years had united with Lord Foster in the preparation of the Cobden Club manifestoes, died in London to-day in his 88th year.

MANILA IN A FERMENT

Filipinos Make Hostile Demonstration and Threaten to Attack the City.

Firm in Their Demand for Independence and Resistance of American Control.

Reported Withdrawal From Iloilo to Concentrate Forces at Manila.

By Associated Press.

Manila, Jan. 13.—The situation here is undoubtedly critical. Major-General Otis has it well in hand, and there is no such certainty of trouble as many believe. The rebels are on the outskirts of the town; but their leaders have issued strict orders that Filipinos are to act only on the defensive. An accident might precipitate trouble, but the idea of rebels attacking Manila is ridiculous.

Aguinaldo has republished the second manifesto in reply to the proclamation of General Otis, which was recalled on its first appearance, but it has proved ineffectual.

On Wednesday a false alarm, due to trivial incidents occurring simultaneously in opposite parts of the city, led to a general call to the United States forces. In fifteen minutes the city was covered. The promptitude of the Americans, while it created a scare for the moment, restored confidence and dispelled the excitement due to passing fear on the part of citizens that an outbreak was imminent.

It is possible that the Filipinos, after the diplomatic conferences that have been had between the representatives of the United States and Aguinaldo, have finally come to understand that the conservative policy of the Americans is not due to fear, and that they will accept the inevitable with good grace. It is evident that at present they are unable to appreciate the necessity of the independence demanded, and that when they do understand its extent the American propositions will be acceptable.

Madrid, Jan. 13.—The newspapers allege that the Americans have requested the Spaniards not to withdraw the Spanish troops from Mindanao, the southernmost island of the Philippines, before the arrival of the American troops, to prevent an insurrection breaking out.

The government has received the following official report from the United States: "The American troops here, which were ordered to Iloilo, mutinied and refused to start. General Otis has been ordered to abandon Iloilo and return to Manila. All the American troops have been ordered to concentrate here, the situation being of the gravest character."

New York, Jan. 13.—A despatch to the Herald from Manila via Hongkong says: "The situation here becomes hourly more grave. The Herald correspondent visited General Aguinaldo yesterday. The native troops seemed enthusiastic at the idea of attacking Manila. On all houses are displayed flaming posters bearing this inscription: 'Independence or death.' It is said that the native troops in the vicinity of Manila number 30,000. All profess great hatred for the Americans. The correspondent was arrested frequently, but was released upon promising to contribute to the cause of the Philippines. General Aguinaldo's soldiers, one and all, are longing to attack Manila. They are ready to die for their terms except absolute independence."

A despatch to the Herald from Hongkong says: "A steamer just arrived from Manila brings a large number of rich and influential Filipinos and their families, who have left the Philippines owing to the situation here. The refugees state that the landing of American troops at Iloilo was treated as a declaration of war, and that the Filipino army would have been organized. The Philippines government has offered an asylum in the provinces to foreign families, but the Spaniards who are now inhabiting Manila."

ST. PIERRE—SMUGGLERS.

Proposal to Put an End to Thriving Industry in Lower St. Lawrence.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 12.—Sir James Winter, the premier, will visit Ottawa before returning to the colony from Washington. He will go there to lay before the Dominion cabinet proposals for joint action by the Canadian and Newfoundland governments with a view to suppressing smuggling from the island of St. Pierre.

If the Canadians should be willing to join in the movement, legislation against the smugglers could be proposed at the coming session of both legislatures, and the joint demand could be made on the British government to insist on the presence of a British consul on the island of St. Pierre.

TO BOYCOTT UNIONS.

Firms in Old World Combine to Secure Freedom of Contract With Individuals.

London, Jan. 13.—The English Railway Review set out with a description of a gigantic combine called the Employers' Parliamentary Council, the design of which is to crush trade unions. Two hundred and ninety-one firms have agreed to a declaration preserving the freedom of contract between the employer and the employee, and promising mutual support in the event of strikes. Unions will not be recognized. A fund of £25,000 has been subscribed for the fight against unions, which augurs wide industrial disturbances during the coming year.

London, Jan. 14.—The Daily Chronicle this morning announced the death of Frederick York Worsley youngest brother of Gen. Sir Garnet Worsley. The deceased passed the greater part of his life in Australia.

A TOO PREVIOUS VICEBOY.

Given to Understand That Old Fashions Are Good Enough for China.

Peking, Jan. 12.—The viceroys of Nankin, Lo Koun Yi, has memorialized the throne, recommending the proper training of the military of the island and the discarding of ancient weapons and drill in favor of modern methods. As a result an edict has been issued, severely traversing the memorial and censuring the presumption of the viceroys.

NEW SENATOR OF EIGHTY.

Mr. Carmichael Has Decided to Accept the Nova Scotia Vacancy.

Halifax, Jan. 13.—The New Glasgow Eastern Chronicle, which is a strong supporter of Mr. Carmichael, announces authoritatively that Mr. Carmichael has decided to accept the senatorial office here by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in succession to the late Senator Macfarlane, of Amherst. Mr. Carmichael at first felt disposed to decline the offer, but on the solicitation of political friends will take his seat in the senate. He is now 80 years of age.

BANK CLERK ATTACHED.

Civil Proceedings to Recover Large Sum Which Strayed From His Charge.

Protége of the General Manager and Member of Wealthy Montreal Family.

Special to the Colonist.

Montreal, Jan. 13.—A writ of attachment before judgment has been issued against Albert Mussen, the Merchants' bank clerk mentioned last night as being under a cloud. The attachment is for \$10,000. The assistant local manager, Mr. Ramsay, has sworn that Mussen is indebted to the bank to an amount exceeding that sum, and is about to secrete his property with intent to defraud his creditors.

Mussen's defalcations are placed, on the street, as high as \$40,000. He had sole charge of the savings department, but about a week ago he had an attack of gripe. At this juncture a depositor arrived to check for a large part of \$5,000, which he had on deposit. There were no funds, and investigation being started, resulted in Mussen admitting his arrival of the American money. It will not be prosecuted. He belongs to a wealthy and influential family, and is protégé of the general manager of the bank. It seems that for some time past Mussen has done a good deal of speculating, and that while successful in some of his ventures, in others he has met with a great deal of money. He was known to have speculated in mining stocks, and is also believed to have been interested in the New York markets.

COLUMBIA SALMON COMBINE.

Canners Moving in This Direction but Offering Better Contracts to Fishermen.

Astoria, Jan. 11.—It is with difficulty that the facts concerning the cannery combine can be learned. That the trust is in process of formation is certain, but the native troops in the vicinity of Astoria are not to be trusted. The present status is that packers of 25,000 cases, or half the output of the combine, are to continue in operation under an more careful management. It is said that the combine will be formed by the following firms: Eureka Epicure, S. Elmore, J. W. Cook, J. O. Hathorn, B. A. Seaberg, Booth and the Scandinavian.

The other canneries are not in yet and may not be. It is believed that the figure at which he would go in, but it was considered too high by the others, so he is out of it. A very flattering offer was made to the Fishermen's Co-operative society, but it was refused. The Fishermen's Co-operative company is now under consideration, and this concern will probably enter the combine. The Fishermen's Co-operative company is now under consideration, and this concern will probably enter the combine.

PIRE RECORD.

Montreal, Jan. 13.—Fire at Outremont last night destroyed the building of L. Phaneur, contractor. The loss is from \$200 to \$250.

HALIFAX, JAN. 13.—The British steamer Wrentham Hall, from Galveston for Liverpool, put in here this afternoon with her cargo of cotton on fire.

Winnipeg, Jan. 13.—Fire this morning badly gutted the stores on Broadway. The stores were occupied by Nolan, paper hanger, and J. C. Currie, auctioneer.

Kingston, Jan. 13.—Gardner's biscuit factory was badly damaged by fire at 10 o'clock to-night. The loss to building and stock will amount to \$6,000.

Bridgewater, Jan. 13.—Yesterday's conflagration here has rendered 25 families homeless, and the town is nothing but a mass of ruins. Merchants are talking steps to rebuild, and lawyers, banks and post office are quartered in the court house. The drill shed is a shelter for a lot of the people who are homeless.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

Halifax, Jan. 13.—The legislature of Nova Scotia has been summoned to meet on Thursday, February 2. The session is expected to be short and quiet.

VIEWING HARBOR WORKS.

Montreal Commissioners Getting Ideas Upon Which to Lay Out Millions.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 13.—A distinguished party of Canadians arrived in Baltimore this morning and were the guests of the city for the day. They composed the board of harbor commissioners of Montreal, and are on a tour of inspection of docks, harbor improvements and terminal facilities of seaports of the United States, in order to get ideas to apply to similar works for Montreal. The party came here from Philadelphia, having visited Portland, Me., Boston, New York and the Quaker City harbor. It includes besides the Mayor, J. J. Tarte, minister of public works of the Dominion of Canada, and His Worship Mayor Prefontaine of Montreal, who is also a member of the Canadian parliament. In the party are Mr. Robert McKay, Mr. Perceval W. St. George, city engineer of Montreal; Mr. John Kennedy, harbor engineer; and Messrs. John Torrance, A. Gabriel, D. LaBeur, D. C. Thomson, A. Racine, E. Lemay, D. Seath and

IN PERIL ON ATLANTIC

British Steamer Makes Boston Leaving After Narrow Escape From Foundering.

Terrific Storms Cripple the Pumps and Make Situation More Critical.

Cold Wave Met Four Days From Port—Six Inches of Ice on Main Deck.

By Associated Press.

Boston, Jan. 14.—The British steamer Melecz arrived here to-day from Barry, Scotland, after a most tempestuous trip, during which she narrowly escaped foundering in mid-ocean, owing to a leak in one of her ballast tanks. As it was the steamer came into port with all her pumps working and three inches of water in her hold. The ship leaked about six inches an hour and will be docked here for repairs.

The Melecz left Barry on December 23 and three days later it was found that she was making water in No. 1 hold through the ballast tank. Her bilge pump was started and for a time it kept the water down, but the increasing westerly gales, with fearful sea, gradually opened the plates, for the leak increased until January 11, when there was six feet of water over the tank. Matters were very decidedly alarming, and it became a question whether the pumps, the ballast and hand pumps having been brought into action, could free the vessel or at least keep the water from gaining.

The situation became still more threatening when at midnight on the 11th a terrific sea boarded the steamer and stove in the fore main hold doors, disabling the air pumps and hand pumps. The steamer stopped, falling off into the trough of the sea and rolling fearfully until she shipped four heavy stanchions, which broke boards in the ceilings. The water bulked between No. 1 and 2 holds gone down the ship must have sunk. A few repairs were, however, effected and although leaking over eight inches an hour the pumps were begun to gain on the water and the Melecz reached port in safety.

The steamer on the 10th met the severe cold wave which passed another country on the 11th and 12th and great masses of ice formed on the rigging. Frequently the sea was so high that many of the crew had narrow escapes from being struck, which no doubt would have severely injured the vessel. There were six inches of ice on the main deck when she arrived, while the rigging was heavily loaded.

CANADIAN NEWS NOTES.

New Minister for the Territories—Hamilton Judge Dead—Three Small Fires.

Montreal, Jan. 13.—The provincial board of health has discovered another case of smallpox at St. Telesphore, not far from Coteau. The victim paid a visit to Coteau on Coteau on New Year's Day, and undoubtedly contracted the disease there. His condition is not serious.

Toronto, Jan. 13.—A case of smallpox is reported from Essex county, the suspect escaping from quarantine in Detroit and returning to Canada territory.

WHITING TALK BY RAILWAY. Brockville, Jan. 13.—Interviewed here Major Walsh, ex-commissioner to Yukon, strongly protests against the proposal to grant a subsidy to the White Pass railway.

WRECKAGE REPORTS.

London, Jan. 13.—The Paris correspondent of the Evening Post says: "According to news from St. Petersburg by a source usually trustworthy, a treaty of alliance between Russia and Afghanistan was signed on January 3, despite the strenuous opposition of Great Britain, whose representatives, as is well known, offered the American money and troops with a view of inducing him to enter upon hostilities against Russia."

The Channel steamers have had terrible experiences. The pier at the entrance to Dieppe, France, which was recently damaged by a storm, has been completely demolished, and great havoc is reported along the Normandy coast, though details have not been received.

Another train has been derailed near Clare, County Clare, Ireland, several of the passengers being injured. The train was derailed by being in the direction of Bushmount, and there is still many hours' delay in telegraphic communication from the Continent and it is feared that accounts of serious ravages there will soon be received.

A despatch from Brest says that along the Finistère coast a large quantity of wreckage has come ashore with carcasses of sheep and cattle, and it is believed that a large ship has foundered. Heavy damage has already been done to the coast at Blankenberg, about nine miles northwest of Brest, and other coast towns.

Brussels, Jan. 13.—The whole country around has suffered considerable damage from the storm which has been raging for twelve hours. In this city a woman was killed this afternoon, and many other accidents are reported.

VIENNA, JAN. 13.—A terrific gale has been raging here since yesterday morning. Much damage has been done to property, and there have been many accidents. Windows have been shattered and roofs and chimneys damaged in every direction. A workman was blown into the Danube and drowned, and there have been several other fatal casualties.

Berlin, Jan. 13.—Reports received here late this afternoon describe a violent gale in northern and western Germany, and thunderstorms, with hail and rain in southern Germany. At Stuttgart a large scaffolding was blown down and a man killed.

MAYOR AND COUNCIL RESIGN.

Municipal Rulers in Porto Rico Find New Conditions Distasteful.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Jan. 13.—The mayor and the entire city council have resigned, owing to the fact that they are incapable of raising sufficient funds under the present tariffs, also because they are not satisfied with the so-called commands of the military governor and because, it is alleged, they have insufficient liberty. There is no ill feeling, however.

STEAMERS LONG OVERDUE.

Many Transatlantic Liners Anxiously Looked for at Boston and Other Ports.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 13.—No tidings come to-day from the fleet of the overdue steamers and as time passes other vessels are constantly added to the list. To-night there are thirteen trans-Atlantic liners due or overdue. The names of the different steamers are the Roman from Liverpool December 18; Scandinavian from Glasgow December 30; Sagmore from Liverpool December 31; Armenian from Liverpool January 1; Anglian from London December 23 via St. John's; Gloiana from Manchester December 31 via St. John's; Olaf Kyrre from Dantzic December 19; and Melrose from London December 25. The delay in the arrival of these liners has made it necessary to change their onward schedules.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 13.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Bulgaria, 15 days out from Hamburg for New York with general cargo and 224 passengers, arrived here this afternoon for coal. The Bulgaria is the seventh belated steamer to seek refuge here within a week. She reports that three other steamers are making for this coast.

GENERALS GO TO WAR.

Head of the U. S. Commissary Department Uses Fighting Words as to the Commander-in-Chief.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The war investigating commission to-day passed a resolution of censure on General Egan for the language he used yesterday when he appeared to answer the charges made against the commissary branch of the army by General Miles, and returned him the carefully prepared typewritten statement which he left with the commission after reading it to that body. With its return was sent a letter explaining the reasons for this action and a copy of the resolution passed to-day.

COWICHAN AFFAIRS.

Chemists Offers No Candidate for the Council—The Lindley's Engagement.

Duncan, Jan. 13.—Nomination day for the municipality of North Cowichan resulted in returning by acclamation the late reeve, Mr. Thomas A. Wood, and the nominees as councillors in each ward except Chemains, where no candidate was nominated. Reeve, T. A. Wood; Quamichan ward, W. C. Duncan; Somenow ward, John Bell; Chemains and Cowichan ward, F. S. Leather; Chemains ward, vacant.

The Lindley company left here this morning, after playing an engagement of two nights to good audience at Agricultural hall. The pieces played were "Queenie" and "Divorce."

A DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

English Towns Suffer Great Damage From Wind and Flooding of Rivers.

Channel Steamers Have Terrible Experience—Severe Losses at Continental Ports.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 13.—Widespread devastation on land and sea has been the result of the recent storm, and the aggregate loss of property is immense. This evening reports are gradually filtering through from the provinces, telling of dismantled houses, overflowing rivers, inundated streets, fields, buildings flooded, cattle and sheep drowned, railways disorganized, and disasters to life and limb from falling debris.

London parks and buildings suffered severely. The Thames has overflowed along the river reaches, with serious loss to the dwellers on the banks. Parts of Southampton are under water. The schools were closed this afternoon, and this evening the tide is overtopping the batteries and threatening many parts.

In many parts of Portsmouth wharves were employed in the main streets to take the school children home. Numerous small wrecks are reported, and all the life boats are kept busy. Three months since the Russian steamer funeral near Castle Island, Ireland, were lifted by the wind, hurled into a pit and killed.

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WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Victoria Makes Satisfactory Report—Strength of Staple a Feature of General Situation.

New York, Jan. 13.—Dun's report on Canadian trade says: "While the market is inactive at St. John, the season is favorable for logging and there are good prospects as to the lumber output. At Halifax business has slackened to some extent during stock taking but the prospects for improvement are fair. In jobbing circles at Quebec, Montreal and collections fair. Wholesale trade has hardly recovered at Montreal from the holiday quiet, but is promising for spring and the money market is easier. At Toronto business is satisfactory and manufacturers are active and the outlook is encouraging. Both wholesale and retail trade is quiet at Winnipeg with slow collections. Wholesale trade at Victoria is fairly active; collections quiet and satisfactory; retail hardware business improved."

New York, Jan. 13.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: "Perhaps the most notable feature of the trade situation at present is the strength of prices of nearly all staples, but particularly of cereals, cotton, iron and steel, which have apparently gained further ground since the first of the year. The explanation of the strength of wheat is, of course, found in the good cash demand which seems to meet any slight reaction in values and which has placed the price at a point as high as it has reached in previous years for three months past. This cereal and corn are both in exceptionally good demand and the money market is easier. At Toronto business is satisfactory and manufacturers are active and the outlook is encouraging. Both wholesale and retail trade is quiet at Winnipeg with slow collections. Wholesale trade at Victoria is fairly active; collections quiet and satisfactory;



DENIED.

Representatives of the Dominion and British Columbia...

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Bill to Exclude Aliens From Placer Mines Receives Its Second Reading.

Objection to Authority as to Companies Reserved to the Provincial Government.

THURSDAY, Jan. 12. The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock, and prayers were read by Rev. Archdeacon Scriven.

PETITIONS. Petitions were presented as follows: By Mr. Prentice—From Peter Ryan, John Smith and James Jones, asking for a private bill to consolidate the British Columbia Water Works Co., Ltd., and the Ashcroft Light & Power Co., Ltd., and for an amalgamation of the powers conferred upon the respective charters.

By Mr. Munro—From Albert Nichol and others, respecting certain liabilities incurred by certain owners of Sumas dyking district.

By Mr. Higgins—From John H. Beakford, of Vancouver, and Edgar Beakford, of Vancouver, asking for a private bill to carry on a general commercial and manufacturing business.

By Major-General Kitchin—From J. H. Senkler, A. P. Judge and others, asking for the incorporation by private bill of a company to construct a railway from Quesnelle Forks to the Skeena.

POLICE AND PRISONS. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Police and Prisons Regulations, explained the scope and purpose of the measure as being to give the direction of the police and the management of the gaols and lock-ups, at present vested jointly in the province and the federal government, to the province.

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have expressed any opinion upon it. As a matter of fact, he had not seen the bill until a few minutes ago, when it came from the printer's office. It required careful consideration and comparison with the old act, and he hoped that it would not, therefore, be audibly rushed. While at present he could not see any objection to the proposition for the exclusion of aliens, there seemed to be a trade toward our miners of the country, and he was now proposing especially to legislate against it. He held in his hand a letter from a prominent gentleman of the boundary, who had noticed that it had been inserted in British Columbia over people, and he was now proposing that Canadian miners equal rights with their own citizens. He hoped the Minister of Mines would adjourn the bill in order that both sides of the house might see the measure the country, which it undoubtedly deserved.

HON. MR. HUME observed that the only point in objection to delay was that the miners were already flocking in numbers, and he feared that if the legislature intended to make them ineligible as claim owners, it would be setting a precedent which would be the earliest possible opportunity. It appeared to him that action to be beneficial must be immediate.

HON. MR. HILL also maintained that it was only fair to those going into the Atlin country that they should know the provisions of the bill before they entered the country. He was not in favor of any means, directed against citizens of the United States, and he was not in favor of any means of self-preservation in the interest of our people, and he was not in favor of any means of self-preservation in the interest of our people, and he was not in favor of any means of self-preservation in the interest of our people.

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LOOKING BACKWARD.

A Glimpse of Our City Affairs as They Will Appear Years Hence.

Things That Conduce to Make a City Great and Flourishing.

Sir: To illustrate more clearly the subject the writer wishes to present he would feel grateful to you and the readers of this paper to read a few minutes of the history of the city of Victoria in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty.

The population of Victoria is four hundred and fifty thousand, and the city of the Island one hundred and twenty. The daily issue of the Colonist is 500,000 (seven circulation, i.e., if you, Mr. Editor, are given to carrying "Victoria has earned the title of "Queen City of the Northwest," and has proved a proud name every worthy of the name.

As to how this marvelous growth came about is at the moment, a matter of history and public discussion. This surely is the case, you, Mr. Editor, have naturally instructed members of your staff to search through the files of the Colonist for twenty years or so back to find if there were any other ordinary reasons for this rapid development.

In response to a call advertised in the daily papers last week a public meeting was held on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of considering the advisability of taking action to attract to the city a desirable class of settlers, and to promote the agricultural and industrial interests of this locality.

His honor, the Mayor, opened the meeting with a few appropriate remarks, stating the object of the gathering. He then read the following resolution which was adopted: "Resolved, that the colonization of the island of Vancouver with a desirable class of citizens is a matter of our serious consideration."

The debate on this resolution, crystallized a few weeks ago, developed the following opinions: First, that though the island was in some respects at a disadvantage in doing a manufacture and export trade, yet it was hoped that this would be met by bringing the straits or by the construction of a great radius of traffic, and that, therefore, colonization was not so much a matter of getting railroads to bring their trains across the straits, as it was a matter of getting a great number of other hand several speakers maintained that unless our population increased, and the city of Victoria developed, it would be impossible to establish manufacturing industries as to make it worth while for the railroads to come across for what we had to sell or export.

Whereas, it is obvious that local development is impossible unless a productive force in the shape of an industrial population is present, and it is in the opinion of the many for whom the motion was put it was carried almost unanimously.

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city required and means would permit; that these farms should be offered to settlers on easy terms, but at a price which would cover all expenses incurred, and which would also provide for the return, when practicable, to the subscribers to the trust fund the sums subscribed to them in addition to interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, but that no profit should otherwise be made, and that no kind of speculation or political jobbery should be allowed to attach to the management of the trust; that, if the funds permitted it, machinery necessary for the economic clearing of the land and removal of the timber should be procured and leased to the settlers, and assistance should be rendered, so that the very best disposition of the timber taken from the land should be made; that assistance should also be rendered in securing favorable legislative action towards the building of roads to the various settlements established; that financial aid should be rendered in establishing co-operative enterprises, and other rural industries that require capital, collective effort, all such assistance, however, to be fully paid by the settlers, and the advances of money made by the trust to be amply secured; that the interest on the subscription outside of the 5 per cent. per annum, should be used through an increase in the local trade and the generation of local trust, and would be an indirect result of an active and energetic local trade and performance along the lines of the trust.

That the trustees should be given full scope to act, with power to do all things necessary for the faithful carrying out of the trust, and that the trustees should have power to employ and discharge the help necessary for carrying out the trust, and that they should receive no compensation as trustees.

That a bureau of information should be opened, pamphlets printed and judiciously distributed, and that the place before the public the advantages the Island offers as a desirable place for settlement and investment.

It was also shown that the encumbered condition of the land was a great drawback to the individual settler, and that unless assisted and encouraged in the manner described, there was nothing to attract him. Broad areas ready for plow were open to him in neighboring states, and there he would naturally go. It was also shown that without the farmer as a foundation, other industries of which the Island was rich in Victoria, could not flourish. Cases were cited where business men had come to gether, after honest effort and a high, energetic and helpful policy, had formed villages into cities in the course of a few years. They showed that Victoria was a better place to settle in than elsewhere, and that it was a matter of our serious consideration.

The chairman, in closing the meeting, expressed his confidence in the wisdom of the resolution, and that he would be glad to see the movement to eliminate every idea of selfishness in the conduct of the movement. He said the matter was now fairly before the public, and that it was a matter of our serious consideration.

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ROAD OVERSEERS' BILL. MR. BOOTH, in moving the second reading of the bill to provide for the election of the overseers, explained the object of the bill as being to give the direction of the police and the management of the gaols and lock-ups, at present vested jointly in the province and the federal government, to the province.

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Table with 2 columns: Date and Exchange Rates. Includes entries for Jan. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

What closed—756—May, 30 to 37%; July, 20 to 25%;

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AN UNSATISFACTORY SECTION.

The provision in the act relating to placer mines, specifying how incorporated companies shall be dealt with, appears more unsatisfactory the more it is examined, and the explanations of the Attorney-General do not make it any clearer.

The proposal is that the government-for that is what the expression "lieutenant-governor-in-council" means, the lieutenant-governor not having anything to do in the matter except to carry out the recommendation of his advisers—shall pass upon every application made by a company for a free miner's certificate, and shall refuse it if there is a reason to believe the corporation is a cloak for alien ownership.

The section is objectionable also because as it now stands it will interfere with the development of hydraulic propositions by foreign capital. We do not think this is desirable. What the colonist has had in mind in this matter was a law which would prevent a horde of people from rushing into British Columbia from every quarter of the globe and picking up our most easily worked placers, carry the gold out of the country and sell their supplies from the United States.

EXCLUSION OF ALIENS.

There is said to be a good deal of feeling in Seattle on account of the bill for the exclusion of aliens from our placer mines. It is no doubt rather hard upon the people of that city; but if they want to know who is to blame for it chiefly they have only to call at the corner of Second and Cherry streets and they will find the responsible party. The disposition on the part of the people of this province was to treat every one on precisely the same footing in regard to the exclusion of aliens from their placer mines, and it is with a feeling of the greatest regret many people have given their adhesion to the measure in question. They were driven to it by the foolish course taken by the Post-Intelligencer, which left no stone unturned in the way of falsehood and vilification in its efforts to injure the merchants of British Columbia.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES.

The London Economist's report on the mines of British Columbia, already referred to in these columns, continues to attract a good deal of attention. The Monetary Times discusses it at some length, and demonstrates very clearly that the Economist's special commissioner is extremely foggy in his views. The Times, however, emphasizes one point made by the writer, namely, that over-capitalization is injurious to our mining prospects.

returned by acclamation, and that an act should be passed indemnifying them, and any other member now in the house, from any penalty incurred by reason of any unintentional violation of the law. The public would sustain the house in such a measure, which would be a simple act of justice to all concerned.

THE BREADTH OF CANADA.

The Colonist has made several references lately to the breadth of Canada, but none more interesting than the statement that a good wheat crop was raised at Fort Providence last year. Fort Providence is situated on the Mackenzie river a little east of Great Slave lake, in latitude 62 degrees north. This is more than nine hundred miles north of the international boundary.

But the day has gone by when investors looked askance at British Columbia mining propositions. So many properties have passed out of the speculative stage, it is possible to invite the attention of capitalists to prospects as business investments and not as mere "gamblers."

Another point made by the Economist is winter driving home, and it is that development is retarded in many cases by the absurd price asked for prospects. The Colonist knows a case of a prospector, who had a bona fide offer of \$50,000 for all the claims he had located during a season. The offer was on the basis of a certain amount down, the balance to be paid after examination.

Among recent railway enterprises the White Pass railway is worthy of special notice because of the great engineering difficulties met with and the skill with which they have been surmounted. Notwithstanding the success that has attended the construction and operation of railways through other mountainous regions, many people were in great doubt as to the possibility of constructing and maintaining a line over the White pass.

THE WHITE PASS RAILWAY.

Now that appendicitis is getting so common as almost to be vulgar, it is interesting to know that Dr. J. T. Hunt, of Chicago, a physician of twenty-seven years' experience, who has successfully treated 49 cases out of 51, claims that an operation is not necessary. He says: "My treatment for appendicitis is free calomel-and-soda purgations, supplemented by hot applications, to be followed by a saline if action is too slow."

THE PLACER MINING BILL.

There is something approaching a panic in Seattle over the bill to exclude aliens from British Columbia placers. Every state in the Union, it is said, is to ask the Dominion government to prevent the legislation from being enacted. There is some local feeling on the subject and we print some interviews exhibiting it this morning. While the Colonist is largely responsible for forcing this matter to the front, and while it adheres to its view that, reserving the rights of every person who has acquired any under the law as it now stands, the ownership of placer mines should be confined to British subjects or companies authorized to do business in British Columbia, we shall continue in future, as hitherto, to permit the fullest discussion of the subject in our columns.

Senator Carmichael, newly appointed from Nova Scotia, is doubtless an excellent gentleman, but the selection of an octogenarian for the upper chamber is not in accord with Liberal pretensions in regard to the senate as an efficient working body.

RESIGNATION OF MR. McPHILLIPS.

Mr. McPhillips has found it necessary to resign his seat in the legislature because of his having unintentionally violated the provisions of the law regarding the independence of the legislature. He will offer for re-election and doubtless be re-elected handsomely. It seems to be a matter for regret that this and the other resignations should have been necessary.

WINTER FRUITS.

are scarce. Fruit is not only delicious to the taste but necessary to the health. The salt extracted from the juices of pure fruits is the basis of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt. Its use promotes health. 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size 25 cents. Of all druggists.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

We do not believe there was the slightest legal necessity for the resignation of either Mr. Hall, Mr. Tisdall, or Mr. McPhillips. If there was, then it is difficult to say who can sit and vote in the legislature without incurring a penalty.

Suppose that a member of the legislature owns a hotel and a member of the provincial civil service stops at it while travelling on public business. Such member forthwith becomes disqualified. Suppose a provincial constable in pursuit of a prisoner should arrive at a member's ranch, and find his horse jaded. He would ask the member to let him have another, while under ordinary circumstances he would doubtless do so, he would not dare to do so now, unless he is quite positive that the limit of successful northern production of this grain has not yet been reached.

We contend, as we have all along contended, that the law of this province is not nonsensical. It is utter nonsense to claim that Mr. Tisdall violated the act to secure the independence of the legislature. It is utter nonsense to say that Mr. Hall did so.

As the Colonist did not wish to drag provincial politics into the mayoralty contest, it did not refer to the attack upon Mayor Redfern in connection with the recent citizens' meeting, made by the Times. The evening paper says that the mayor had no right to take the position of a partisan at the meeting. It is quite true that Mr. Redfern took the chair because he was mayor of the city, but this was no reason why he should not express himself as strongly as he felt able upon the issue before the meeting.

That the words "contract or agreement" shall not be construed to apply to any purchase of goods or merchandise in the ordinary way of business made by any person in the employ of the government, or to be paid for out of the public treasury, unless in pursuance of some previous understanding with the government, is a reasonable provision, which provided the amount of such sales did not exceed one hundred dollars.

This would not apply to the case of Mr. McPhillips, but we are unable to suggest anything that would meet his case, which was wholly what might be called a sentimental one. We may add that it is quite customary in other parts of Canada for the members of the legislatures to be given leave of absence by the government, and it was never held to be a violation of the independence of parliament, although a perfectly proper subject for political advertisement.

There is something approaching a panic in Seattle over the bill to exclude aliens from British Columbia placers. Every state in the Union, it is said, is to ask the Dominion government to prevent the legislation from being enacted.

It is reported that Arthur Hill Gilmore, for many years representative of Charlotte county, N.B., in the House of Commons, is to be senator in the place of Michael Adams, deceased. If a man can have a claim upon his party, Mr. Gilmore has one. He always was popular at Ottawa. He was in public life before confederation, having been provincial secretary in the anti-confederation government of his province.

Cascade City is rejoicing in the prospect of the construction of a smelter during the present year with a capacity of 1,000 tons daily. The Canadian Pacific is promoting the work, and it is in line with its policy announced about a year ago. Cascade should drop the word "City" from its name.

Senator Carmichael, newly appointed from Nova Scotia, is doubtless an excellent gentleman, but the selection of an octogenarian for the upper chamber is not in accord with Liberal pretensions in regard to the senate as an efficient working body.

The Czar is said to greatly enjoy cartoons whose subject is himself. He may decide to let Russia laugh and grow free.

Winter Fruits. are scarce. Fruit is not only delicious to the taste but necessary to the health. The salt extracted from the juices of pure fruits is the basis of Abbey's Effervescent Salt. Its use promotes health. 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size 25 cents. Of all druggists.

THE ROMANCE OF THE AGES.

One of the most striking works of E. K. Liska, the artist, represents a wide expanse of desert, the sun sinking beneath the horizon. In the foreground, lying stretched upon the sand and partly covered by a sheet, is the figure of a boy. Near him sits a woman, her face pale with despair, clenched hands emphasizing her grief.

A ROMANCE OF THE AGES.

The Biblical story tells us that God promised almost as much to Abraham as Ishmael's portion, as for that of Isaac. History tells us that there lived side by side in Southwestern Asia two races, one descended from Isaac and the other from Ishmael. The Hebrew race claims Isaac as its ancestor; the Arab race claims Ishmael. Both regard Abraham as their father.

The two great contending forces in the Occidental section during the last four centuries have been Christianity and Mohammedanism. The former owes its origin to the descendants of Isaac; the latter to the descendants of Ishmael. The impact of glimpses afforded of the progress of human thought, which influences the destiny of mankind more than the operations of great soldiers, indicate that for centuries before Christ the same antagonism existed.

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no man can look over the situation, as it stands to-day, without recognizing that the greatest struggle is yet to come. Many and many a dark and bloody chapter will be written before the word "Finis" is inscribed on this Romance of the Ages.

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Makes no difference to us. We are getting prices down to zero—driving trade to the merry music of the bells of Economy and Satisfaction. This is the weather for hot BUCKWHEAT CAKES AND MAPLE SYRUP, direct from Ontario.

THE COLD WAVE....



DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Overcoats--- Winter Suits - \$5.00, \$7.50 --- \$5.50 Heavy Underwear, Winter Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Scarfs, Cardigan Jackets. 7.50 10.00 B. WILLIAMS & CO, Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters, 97 Johnson Street.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HARDWARE AND COLOURMAN

Oil-Pure Linseed, raw and boiled. We are large users of Linseed Oil, and heavy stocks, carefully strained and tested, are maintained at Montreal, Toronto and Victoria, ready for immediate shipment. ENAMELS-The artist's ideal. For high-class finishing. All colors, the most reliable. GRAPHTITE-For bridge, iron and roof painting. The most durable paint extant. TURPENTINE-Pure Spirits, direct from the Pine Woods. In good packages and guaranteed free from all adulterations. WHITE LEAD-The world-famous "Elephant" brand. Munro's Selected Flake White. READY-MIXED PAINTS-The best selling brands, and undoubtedly the best quality.

THE CANADA PAINT CO., LTD. MONTREAL AND VICTORIA. TORONTO

E. G. PRIOR & CO.

Limited Liability. DEALERS IN... HARDWARE

Mill and Mining Supplies, Waggons, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, ETC. ETC. Buggies, Cutters, Farm... Implements.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, KAMLOOPS.

A CHARMING GIRL...



Has many admirers but no belle of the ball was ever more fascinating than our large display of Up-to-Date FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS and RUGS, HANDSOME CURTAINS, BEAUTIFUL CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVERWARE, Etc.

We have a large Illustrated Catalogue of House Furnishings, which will be mailed free to any address. Be sure and write for it—it will be of service.

WEILER BROS., VICTORIA, B.C.

Marvellous are the ways of the law. Mr. Cotton, finance minister, can sue a manager and stockholder in the News-Advertiser Printing and Publishing Company, legitimately make as much money as his contract will allow out of any work his company may do for the government; but when the clerk of his neighbor, Mr. Tisdall, sells six bits' worth of cartridges to a policeman, Mr. Tisdall vacates his seat in the house and renders himself liable to hundreds of dollars in penalties.

GREAT GOLD

One Thousand Squares Extent of Esiirre Proved in Klondike

Quartz Likely to Be Found in Roads Easy to Make for Many Years

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—The Interior has received from Surrey a preliminary report on deposits and conditions of Klondike region, by Messrs. and J. B. Tyrell of the survey. The report says that the productive placer gold district now covers an area of 1,000 square miles situated between the Klondike river and the Yukon river. The Klondike is separated by long ridges and smaller streams and terraces in even slopes of the Klondike. The general aspect of the country is that of a high plateau, owing to the fact that the rocks radiate out in a general easterly direction. The ridge separating the Klondike river from the Yukon is the highest point in the Klondike region, and is about 3,000 feet. The foreground is covered by a deposit of black and white sand and gravel.

ADDITIONS TO PRODUCE

The approximate area of the Klondike is about 1,000 square miles, and is not to be confused with the Klondike river. The Klondike is a large area of high plateau, and is separated by long ridges and smaller streams and terraces in even slopes of the Klondike. The general aspect of the country is that of a high plateau, owing to the fact that the rocks radiate out in a general easterly direction. The ridge separating the Klondike river from the Yukon is the highest point in the Klondike region, and is about 3,000 feet. The foreground is covered by a deposit of black and white sand and gravel.

OCCURRENCE OF GOLD

The gold occurs in the bottom of the valley, in the lower slopes of the Klondike. It is found in a remarkable number of places, which forms a southern extension of the Klondike. The Klondike is a large area of high plateau, and is separated by long ridges and smaller streams and terraces in even slopes of the Klondike. The general aspect of the country is that of a high plateau, owing to the fact that the rocks radiate out in a general easterly direction. The ridge separating the Klondike river from the Yukon is the highest point in the Klondike region, and is about 3,000 feet. The foreground is covered by a deposit of black and white sand and gravel.

HILLSIDE CLAIM

The hill claims just below El Dorado are the most valuable in the Klondike. They are situated on the lower part of El Dorado, and are separated by long ridges and smaller streams and terraces in even slopes of the Klondike. The general aspect of the country is that of a high plateau, owing to the fact that the rocks radiate out in a general easterly direction. The ridge separating the Klondike river from the Yukon is the highest point in the Klondike region, and is about 3,000 feet. The foreground is covered by a deposit of black and white sand and gravel.

PROBABLE SOURCES

Discussing the probable sources of gold, Messrs. Tyrell and Cotton say that the gold in its original form is doubtless associated for many masses of gold. The Klondike is a large area of high plateau, and is separated by long ridges and smaller streams and terraces in even slopes of the Klondike. The general aspect of the country is that of a high plateau, owing to the fact that the rocks radiate out in a general easterly direction. The ridge separating the Klondike river from the Yukon is the highest point in the Klondike region, and is about 3,000 feet. The foreground is covered by a deposit of black and white sand and gravel.

GOOD ROADS

Attention is called to the Klondike roads, which are now being constructed. The Klondike is a large area of high plateau, and is separated by long ridges and smaller streams and terraces in even slopes of the Klondike. The general aspect of the country is that of a high plateau, owing to the fact that the rocks radiate out in a general easterly direction. The ridge separating the Klondike river from the Yukon is the highest point in the Klondike region, and is about 3,000 feet. The foreground is covered by a deposit of black and white sand and gravel.





A LONG, HARD PULL.

A Sailor Makes an Extended Sea Voyage in a Small Dory.

Reached Victoria From the North on the Steamer Willapa—B. C. Gold Finds.

A sailor named Charles Hendrickson came from the North on the steamer Willapa yesterday. He had pulled all the way from Prince George island to a point near Bella Bella in a little dory, hardly large enough for river purposes. He was picked up at Bella Bella by the Willapa and given a free passage to Victoria by Capt. Poot. From here he was sent on to Seattle on the City of Kingston by United States Consul Smith. At Seattle he expects to enter the marine hospital and have the healing of his feet, which were badly frozen on the long voyage in the open boat. Hendrickson looks on the bright side of things, and does not regard his experience as remarkable. He was in the care of a doctor for five days at Bella Bella, during which time his hands, which had also been severely frozen, were treated with a special ointment. In company with a man named Steve Melcher, formerly of Vancouver, he left Westport for the North on the 24th of July. The two were in a small schooner, and were out on a prospecting cruise. They intended making Wrangell Melcher's company, and afterwards changing their minds, heading for a schooner in a different direction. Finally they made camp on Prince George island, where Melcher had a small shack, in which they were to spend the winter. Fishing was good, and a great variety of game was secured. Melcher had a more ideal place to pass the long winter months at first did not seem possible. He had a small shack on the island, and as time passed the men became tired of each other's company. Melcher, according to Hendrickson's story, would not have been eating too much. In desperation one day—just a month ago—Hendrickson quitted Melcher's company, and started for home. He followed the coast as close in shore as possible, and says the most disagreeable feature of his voyage was the lack of food. He had to hunt for himself warm clothing, and did not know that his feet were freezing until they had been frozen. It was an Indian who found him on the beach and took him to Bella Bella.

The Willapa brings news of a quartz find on Franklin river, which runs into Knight's inlet. Several men are working on the claim. According to another report brought by a passenger on the steamer, a party of men have purchased six claims on Open Bay for \$45,000.

Ball, constable on Valdez island, brought down from Quatsich Cove a rancher named Belaire, who is accused of stabbing a number of Indians in a drunken brawl on Christmas eve. The prisoner himself looks as if he had been violently treated, and claims he was compelled to draw a knife to protect himself.

The Willapa brought a small freight, made up chiefly of furs for the Hudson's Bay Co. and Thomas Earle.

ILLUSTRIOUS BARBERS. William Winstanley, to whom we are indebted for the "Lives of the English Poets," began his career by soaping faces. Farr, who introduced coffee into England; Dr. John Taylor, whose eloquent voice so often sounded in St. Paul's; James C. Smith, the chemist and explorer; James Craigs, secretary of the South Sea Bubble; Mr. Herbert Ingram, of the Illustrated London News; Allan Ramsay, the "Gentle Shepherd"; Lord Chancellor Sugden; Lord Tenterden; Jeremy Taylor, Bisset, the comic poet; and many others were horn and bred and were trained in barber shops.—Notes and Queries.

PACIFIC CABLE SCHEME. Most Practical Yet Advanced Urged by Sir Sanford Fleming on Mr. Chamberlain.

Sir Sanford Fleming, whose name is associated with the organization and advocacy of the most practical scheme yet advanced for the construction of the Pacific cable, has addressed a letter to Mr. Chamberlain in which he has urged the adoption of a system of state-owned cables for the Empire.

Sir Sanford Fleming instances in support of his plan the free development which has attended the change from a telegraph system managed by private companies to a telegraph service owned by the state and administered under the post office department. He says that the cables were frequent and well founded as to the inefficiency of the telegraph service, and that the state-owned system has been successfully adopted, and draws the conclusion that the application of the principle of state ownership on a larger scale to the cable system of the Empire is now becoming desirable and is to be expected.

We can say yet (he points out) but faintly appreciate the extent to which the telegraph has been restricted on long-distance messages, and the enormous charges. If messages be exchanged between places not far apart, let us say between London and Manchester, or London and Montreal, the gain in time by the use of the telegraph is considerable. But if the points be separated, such as London and Melbourne, or Ottawa and Vancouver, the gain in time by the use of the telegraph is considerable. But if the points be separated, such as London and Melbourne, or Ottawa and Vancouver, the gain in time by the use of the telegraph is considerable.

The Lieut-Governor's Resolutions.

Sir: The representative of Her Majesty has been kind enough to give his reasons why he could not refuse his assent to an act of the provincial house, and he quotes a letter from Chamberlain to justify his action. If Mr. McInnes will look a little more closely at the contents of the letter he will find it speaks of an act duly passed by the legislature of the colony. This act was obtained by a long course of fraudulent manipulation by the government of the day, and was, in reality, an act to enable the house to elect its own members. The act, stripped of unnecessary veiling, is a plain statement of the whole matter. The colonial secretary said that the colonies choose to vote any money foolishly, let them do it. This act of Joe Martin is used by the general public; it may be said that it is a measure of assistance in connection with commerce, the growing needs of which demand more and more the employment of the telegraph, but owing to the high charges exacted it is impossible to use the telegraph in the hands of private companies striving chiefly to earn large dividends, and who have a policy of charging high rates, in consequence of which trade and commerce is unduly taxed and its development retarded. Were the cables owned by the state, and precisely as in the case of the land lines of the United Kingdom, it would be possible to reduce the charges to reasonable restrictions on trade and bring the

DELAYED BY STORM.

The Cottage City Compelled to Stop Several Times on Her Trip South.

Murder Committed on the White Pass—Prisoners Sent Down From Juneau.

Delayed by long stoppages at Sitka and Wrangell and by heavy snowstorms, the steamer Cottage City, Alaska's regular mail boat, arrived from the North at noon yesterday. She brought a Dawson mail, consisting of two sacks, for the Victoria post office, and three or four passengers from the Yukon metropolis, only one of these, Mr. J. S. Cape, being from Victoria. He is registered at the Dominion. He left Dawson on the 15th of last month, and reached Skagway 18 days later, finding the traveling conditions practically the same as reported by previous arrivals. He came out with a small party, the other members of which are on the Amur, and should arrive here in a few days. When he was in the Yukon, he was quiet, and considerable work was being done on the bench claims. Among the other arrivals on the Cottage City were Constable Dunn, of the Northwest Mounted Police, who brings the correspondence lost by Corporal Richardson near Big Salmon, and an inmate man who lost his reason at the time of the first stampede into the Adlin country, and who was handed over to the men of the Indian police, and sent to Tagish. Four other prisoners on the Cottage City were George W. Wilder and Turner Jackson, convicted of assault on a gold miner on the ground near the Northwest Mounted Police, who brings the correspondence lost by Corporal Richardson near Big Salmon, and an inmate man who lost his reason at the time of the first stampede into the Adlin country, and who was handed over to the men of the Indian police, and sent to Tagish.

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