



RAILWAY TO KOOTENAY.

Hon. Mr. Davies to-day pointed out to the members of the board of trade that the Dominion government has no evidence that a feasible route exists for a direct railway to connect the coast with Kootenay. Of course the government cannot be found fault with for exercising caution in this matter and declining to... The knowledge they have acquired could no doubt be secured for the benefit of the public on reasonable terms if it is determined to treat this railway scheme as a public work. One thing the ministers may count upon, that the people of this western half of the province are thoroughly in earnest in their determination to secure this direct connection with Kootenay and they will regard it as extremely unjust if their project is left out in the cold while Federal aid is freely given to an eastern railway connection. And speaking of the Crow's Nest matter, it seems to us that Col. Prior this morning neglected an opportunity to enlighten the public in regard to the position of the B. C. Southern company, of which he is a prominent member. That company was presented with the valuable coal lands at Crow's Nest on condition that it should build the road now spoken of as a necessary Dominion work. What is to become of the grant if the Dominion virtually builds the road? Is there a scheme afoot by which some combination will secure both the rich provincial gift and the aid to be given by the government at Ottawa?

ELECTION PROTESTS.

The South Brant election case is of some interest, as being the first to result in the unseating of a member returned at the late general election. It is also, if we mistake not, the first case since the election law was amended in which a judgment adverse to a sitting member was given. The amendments were generally supposed to make the unseating of a member more difficult than it previously was, and there has accordingly been a good deal of curiosity as to the manner of their interpretation by the judges. All the circumstances therefore combine to make the South Brant case one of general interest.

There is happily no technicality or involved point of law in the way of an easy understanding of what occurred in South Brant. The facts on which the judgment was based are, briefly, these: One Wm. Sugar, a pagan Indian, testified that Peter Atkins gave him four dollars to vote for Mr. Henry, the Conservative candidate. It was then shown that Mr. Atkins was one of those who signed Mr. Henry's nomination paper, his agency being thus established. This was deemed sufficient to void the election, and judgment was given accordingly.

Mr. Justice Falconbridge in delivering judgment said: "It is quite plain, upon the uncontradicted evidence of Sugar, that the respondent and the sitting member at this election has been guilty, by his agent, Peter Atkins, of an offence which renders the election void, namely, the offence of bribing the said Sugar, and therefore we declare the election void. We find that there is no evidence that any corrupt practice was committed at the election by the candidate personally, and his own evidence, uncontradicted, is that the offence mentioned was committed contrary to his order, and without his sanction or connivance, and it further appears that he took reasonable means to prevent the commission of corrupt practices at the election, but we do not find that the offence was of a trivial or unimportant character. Only one offence has been proved, so that in one sense it might have been argued that it was limited, at any rate, in its character, but in the present state of judicial decisions we would not be at liberty to find that any single act of bribery was of a trivial or unimportant character. So far as the evidence discloses, the election in all other respects has been free from any corrupt practices on the part of the candidate or his agents, but as I said before, the view we take of the statute is that a single act of bribery proved is sufficient to void the election, which we, therefore, declare to be voided, and declare that the respondent is not duly elected."

This judgment will, as usual, be taken as a precedent in the interpretation of the amended act. It may therefore be expected that in any election trial where one case of direct purchase of a vote by any agent of a candidate can be shown, the election will be voided. It must be remembered that the term agency is very widely interpreted by the judges. In the South Brant case

the signing of the nomination paper constituted Mr. Atkins's agent, if he had been only a member of Mr. Henry's general committee or an officer of the election organization, the effect would have been the same.

Upon the question of tariff amendment the Shareholder remarks: "The Government is called upon to legislate for the whole, not for a part, of the community, and in dealing with the tariff question will condone to the benefit of the whole and not to that of a section only. The country is saddled with an immense debt, the interest upon which must be met, the expense of governing the country must be met, and the revenue, no matter how derived, must be made to equal the expenditure. If lower customs duties will increase the revenue it will be to the taxpayers' interest to reduce those duties as low as the exigencies of the country will permit. Advocates of the National Policy maintain that many of the manufactures of the Dominion are not only equal to those of other countries, but can be sold at prices below those of imported goods even were the duty abolished. Such being the case, let the descriptions of these goods be obtained by the Commission, with a view to reducing the duty. We shall then see what effect it will have upon the revenue and whether a reduced customs means an increased revenue or not."

The Montreal Herald says: "It is a commonly entertained opinion that the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals to fourteen feet would be of material aid to this city by creating a traffic that might in time assume enormous proportions. Strange to say, one of the heaviest shippers in the Dominion, a resident of Montreal, combats this prevalent opinion, holding that the deepening of the canals would not result in the expected increase of lake traffic. The reasons he gives for his convictions are not unimportant. In the first place, the large and expensive class of steamboats by which freight can be most economically carried from Duluth or Fort William, cannot afford to be delayed by the slow progress incident to the use of the canals. As it is to-day, shippers find it preferable to tranship their freight at Kingston, carrying it down in barges to this city. The cost of transhipment is but small, and is insignificant when compared to the expense occasioned by the delays of canal navigation. The fast steamer can make far more money for its owners by unloading at Kingston and returning to Fort William, than by coming down the canals or by waiting at either Kingston or Montreal for a return cargo. Another of his contentions is that the St. Lawrence itself, in some parts, would require to be deepened to accommodate vessels that would require fourteen feet in the canals. For instance, when an east wind is blowing, the river near Prescott is sometimes not more than eight feet deep. As a consequence, heavy expense would be incurred in completing the St. Lawrence system."

THE LOWTHERIAN CULT.

Right Hon. James Lowther had the honor of presiding over the gathering of Englishmen who want to "reform the fiscal policy of Great Britain on protection lines." It is rather oddening to read that the conference was "thinly attended," since that statement must mean that the Right Hon. "Jimmy" finds his cause making very poor headway. What stupid people the British must be to ignore the counsels so benevolently tendered them by the Canadian protectionists. One noteworthy incident in connection with this conference failed to find mention in some of the reports. Mr. Lowther is said to have declared himself as much opposed to the ruin of England by Manitoba as by Minnesota wheat. What is to be done with this heretical utterance by those worthy people who like to combine the protection idea with a little imperial preferentialism? They ought to set to work on the Right Hon. "Jimmy" without loss of time, lest he lead his flock in a wrong path.

"MASTERLY INACTIVITY."

Those who feel much interest in the question of municipal government should feel highly gratified over the care which the provincial government and the legislative assembly exercise in this regard. At the last session the Municipal Clauses Act was passed, replacing the act of 1892 and amending acts, which formerly regulated the government of municipalities. One section of the new act makes special provision for the constitution of the civic government of Victoria and Nanaimo, and another section takes care of city municipalities "hereafter incorporated," but no provision is made for the cities of Kamloops, Kaslo, and Vernon, which have been incorporated for some time. The citizens of these places, therefore, are not sure whether they are to have city councils during the coming year—or at least until the assembly is called together and repairs the defect in the act caused by its collective wisdom and that of the statute revisers. As might be expected, these people are a little anxious to have this uncertainty cleared up. On November 10th the matter was laid by the Kamloops council before the Hon. Col. Baker, who suggested that an order-in-council might be sufficient to make the act apply to the three cities now left out in the cold. On the same day the city clerk of Kamloops wrote to Attorney-General Blyth, calling his attention to the state of affairs, and since then he has telegraphed twice to the same gentleman asking for a reply, but no reply was vouchsafed. A good many people—some of them most ardent admirers of the Turner government—look upon civic administration as a most important matter, but it is evidently not important enough to disturb the slumbers of the Hon. Attorney-General. It appears that another section of the act has brought trouble upon some rural municipalities, as witness the following statement from the News-Advertiser: "Mr. N. C. Schou, as reeve of Burnaby, received a reply to a communication sent by him to the Hon. Col. Baker, provincial secretary, to the effect that it is officially regretted that until an amending bill shall have been passed at next session, the embargo in regard to the qualifications of district council representatives must unavoidably remain. As a result of this, should there be any contest for the seats, one ward in Burnaby and one in Coquitlam cannot elect a representative, each having no qualified voter left on the list, whilst the act as it now stands reduces to eight in Coquitlam and about twelve in Burnaby, the number of those eligible to sit in councils, requiring six members."

SHIPPING.

Doings in Marine Circles During the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

After a very rough trip down the West Coast, the C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Pees, Capt. Roberts, returned on Saturday night. She went down as far as Quatsino and experienced boisterous weather all the way. The sealing schooner C. D. Rand was spoken at Barclay Sound, where she was waiting for the storm to subside. Among the Pees' passengers were George Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Capt. Daley, and Messrs. Ellis and Fitzgerald, also a foreigner who was fined \$21 at Kygnort for peddling goods without a license. The sealing schooner, Umbria, Capt. Campbell, left for Japan to-day. The Annie E. Paine, Captain Bisset, will also sail this week, her destination being the Japanese coast, but she will first spend some time sealing in southern waters.

COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET.

To Mr. Justice McColl by the Victoria Bar Association. Nearly one hundred members of the Bench and the Bar attended the complimentary banquet of the Victoria Bar Association to Hon. Mr. McColl, given at the Driad on Saturday night. Besides the guest of the evening and the judges of the Supreme Court, the following distinguished visitors were also the guests of the association: Hon. L. H. Davies, the minister of marine and fisheries; Mr. Justice Putnam, Mr. Justice King, the Behring Sea commissioners; and the British and United States consuls. Mr. P. A. E. Irving, president of the Bar Association, was in the chair, while the vice chair was occupied by Mr. G. H. Barnard. The dinner itself was everything that could be desired and added to the reputation of the Driad's chef and stewards. The fifth Regiment band was in attendance and played appropriate music. Hon. D. M. Eberts, attorney-general, proposed "Our Guests," and Mr. Justice McColl in reply expressed his thanks for the many kindly expressions directed towards him since his appointment. Mr. Justice McColl replied for the Supreme Court judges. Mr. E. P. Davies, Q.C., proposed "The Behring Sea Commissioners," and Mr. Justice Putnam and Mr. Justice King replied. "Our Lawmakers," proposed by Mr. Charles Wilson, Q.C., brought replies from Hon. L. H. Davies, Hon. Fred Peters, Q.C., Sir Charles Hibbert, Tupper and H. D. Helmsken, Q.C. Lt.-Col. Gregory proposed "The Bar in the East of the Cascades," and Mr. E. L. Beique, Q.C., Mr. R. Cassidy and Capt. Clive Phillips-Woolley replied. "The United States Bar," proposed by Mr. E. V. Bodwell, brought responses from Hon. Don M. Dickinson and Mr. Robert Lansing. "Auld Lang Syne," "America," in honor of the American guests and "God Save the Queen," brought a very successful banquet to a close.

Aching Joints.

Announce the presence of rheumatism which causes untold suffering. Rheumatism is due to lactic acid in the blood. It cannot be cured by liniments or other outward applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, removes the cause of rheumatism, and permanently cures this disease. This is the testimony of thousands of people who have once suffered the pains of rheumatism, but who have actually been cured by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its great power to act upon the blood and remove every impurity is the secret of the wonderful cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Resolutions Passed at the Annual Meeting Held on Saturday Afternoon.

Observance of the Sabbath, Prohibition and Educational Reforms, Endorsed.

Following are the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the Local Council of Women, held on Saturday afternoon, which for lack of space did not appear in the report of the proceedings published Saturday evening: Recommended by the executive: That whereas numbers of children of school age do not attend any school and are not only forming vicious habits on the streets but are a continual menace and source of contamination to those children who do attend schools; be it therefore resolved, that this Local Council of Women deem it for the public good that such children of school age be compelled to attend some school, and that the proper authorities be petitioned to enforce the compulsory clause of the school act. Women's Missionary Society, presented by Miss Bowes: Whereas many little Chinese girls in Victoria are virtually slaves, growing up without the most elementary instruction in either English or Chinese; resolved, that this Women's Council sees it way clear to so deal with this palpable fact that the compulsory law of education shall be brought to bear upon the Chinese children as upon the English-speaking race. The Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society suggested in amendment that if the government insisted on the education of Chinese children, it be requested to furnish separate schools for those children. The resolution was passed as presented.

Proposed by the W. C. T. U.: Resolved, that believing that every safeguard should be thrown around our children, and realizing the demoralizing influence received by them by roaming the streets at night; therefore we request the Local Council of Women to take the necessary steps to obtain permission from the National Executive of the Council of Women of Canada to allow the Council of Women to petition the provincial legislature to give the municipality power to enact a curfew by-law.

A paper on Manual Training was followed by the following resolution also proposed by the W. C. T. U.: Believing that it is of the utmost importance that while our children are receiving the education provided by our public schools they should be also further prepared for their future life by a knowledge of practical work; therefore be it resolved that we, through our Local Council of Women, do memorialize the Council of Public Instruction, urging upon them the importance of introducing manual training into the public schools of this province.

The following was proposed by the Missionary Society of Centennial Methodist Church and was in charge of Misses Cameron and Robinson: Whereas numbers of boys under the age of sixteen have been seen smoking on the public streets of Victoria; and whereas the Council of Women do hereby resolve that this Local Council of Women condemn the action of this evil and also to the offence committed by these children who sell tobacco in any form to children under sixteen; be it resolved that the attention of the proper authorities be called to this evil, and also to the fact that tobacco is sold under the name of district messengers are sent upon errands to places of which they should have no knowledge, be it therefore resolved that, having the interests of these children at heart, the women of this local council consent these practices, and use its influence in having this state of affairs remedied.

The following resolution, presented by Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Johns, of the Women's Missionary Society of Centennial Methodist Church, met with considerable opposition from the delegates of the Hebrew Ladies' Society: Whereas the desecration of the Sabbath has a demoralizing effect upon the community and renders ineffective sixteen years' effort by religious and philanthropic societies for the proper training of the youth of our city; therefore be it resolved, that we petition the municipal council to enact a by-law for closing tobacco, fruit stores and barber shops on Sunday, and also for the more efficient working of existing laws on Sabbath observance.

The delegates of the Hebrew Ladies' Society moved the following amendment: Whereas this association is in favor of giving others the same rights we claim for ourselves in observing a Sabbath according to the dictates of their conscience, as long as they do not interfere with the rights of others; therefore, be it resolved, that the resolution introduced by Mrs. Chapman in regard to the closing of fruit stands, barber shops, etc., on Sunday, does not meet with our approval. The amendment was lost on division and the original resolution carried.

The Ladies' Aid of the First Presbyterian Church proposed the two following resolutions, which were adopted: That the Women's Council use every effort to secure the separation of the liquor business from that of the grocery throughout the province; and that the Women's Council be asked to take some active steps in the direction of having a more stringent liquor law enforced in this province, and that they use their influence in favor of the total abolition of the liquor traffic.

Papers were read by Mrs. McGregor on the work of the "Ladies of the Magpies"; W. W. C. A., on "Women's Exchange"; Mrs. Day, "Reading Circles"; Mrs. McKilligan, "The Lord's Tenth."

A vote of thanks was tendered to the

WHERE TELEGRAPHY FAILED.

There was a man who lived in London many years ago who had once been elected member of parliament, and never neglected an opportunity to emphasize the fact: He was quite an infidel as to new discoveries, and the new sciences, being perfectly satisfied that if the world should turn over all the water would spill out of his well, and only giving in to steam locomotives by slow degrees.

But all the vials of his contempt were poured out upon the idea of a telegraph, and he was wont to say that nobody need try to come "the green" over him in that way, for he had been an M. P. Finally a high road was built, and one day workmen began to put up telegraph poles right in front of his house and to stretch the wire. His exultant neighbors promptly asked: "Well, old fellow, what do you think of that?" He was cornered, but did game. Drawing himself up an inch taller, he said: "I gave this subject my very attentive consideration, and I said then, and I say now, that it may do for letters and small bundles, but it never will take a cotton bale—never!"

PUZZLES OF THE SAHARA.

M. Bonnel de Mezieres, member of the Maistre and Attanoux Missions, has expressed his opinion on the future of Sahara to the effect that there is no doubt that that immense sand ocean will be in time changed to fruitful territory. "The Sahara rivers, which I have crossed," says M. de Mezieres, "all hide a rich subterranean stratum of water, and form the natural passage to the Sudan, on which, with very little trouble, vegetation can be largely developed. In the south of Temoushina and in the Ighaz river, there are groves of tamarind, gum trees, etc., two miles long, scarcely separated by grassy and clover-covered plains. The rivers, which in spring are full of water, are from three to ten miles wide. "When the water retreats the bed of the rivers are changed into rich meadows. The date seeds planted by Flat-ters at El-Bod have grown without the slightest care into fine trees, and the same is the fact also of the trees planted near the oases of Tihahalt, in spite of the incalculable manner in which the Tuaregs get in the harvest. There are not so rare in the Sahara as is supposed. The Tuaregs often assured our expedition that we should have to march two or three days without finding water, but very soon we found a little out of the path some filled-up or purposely hidden wells.

"For the Tuaregs, who serve as guides for caravans, always choose the most difficult and desolate routes, in order to keep the caravans in a state of dependence. Caravans will become more frequent; travellers will succeed each other, but the secret of the Sahara is well kept, and its reputation of barrenness is still served. For example, O. Lenz crossed the Sahara and reached Timbuctoo without seeing anything but desert land, and yet he mentions that behind a certain chain of hills, which he passed over, was a place called by the natives "The Head of the Waters." Dr. Esch, who was for months in Tuareg camps, and was the guest and friend of Sheikh El Baki, was told innumerable facts about the traditions and manners of the land, but the geography was hidden from him. When Lieut. Elouart and Lieut. Bigras explored the region and an arm of the Niger, they found a lake nearly 100 miles long. And when the officers of the Timbuctoo extended their excursions they found not only one, but more than twenty, lakes existed, all very large, and stretching far to the north and into the very heart of the supposed arid Sahara. If there be no water, and, therefore, no vegetation, where does the charcoal come from which is sold by the Tuaregs? Where do they find nourishment for the numerous camels, horses, sheep, asses and goats they possess?"

SILVERITES ADVISED.

To Drop the Agitation for Free Coinage, but Continue Organization.

San Francisco, Dec. 13.—Charles D. Lane, chairman of the national bimetallic committee, has issued an address to the bimetallics of the United States, in which he says in part: "I earnestly advise all friends and coadjutors throughout the United States to suspend the active agitation of the subject of the free coinage of silver, any further than a simple mobilization of the free silver clubs throughout the Union and keeping up club rolls for future service, but in no manner to abate the earnestness in the cause of free coinage, so that when it shall again be necessary to assert the principle, we may be in a better condition, from the standpoint of organization, than was possible in the recent struggle."

REQUEATHED HER BODY.

Dr. Carolina Brown Winslow Leaves Her Body to Howard University.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 13.—The late Carolina Brown Winslow, the well-known woman physician, died this week. She left a will in which she bequeathed her body to Howard University to be carefully dissected by women medical students for the purpose of advancing the knowledge of anatomy. After that the desired that the severed parts of her skeleton be wired together for the use of minor normal schools of the district, formed by her friend Myrtilla Minor, the skeleton to occupy the place in the school the founder designated her skeleton should be used. Dr. Wilson desired this disposition of her body because the law of the country requires that every medical student shall obtain a dissection of the human body before or else graduate or receives a diploma, and because no methods are provided by which bodies can be legally obtained except by the bequest or sale by the owner previous to death. If the trustees of the university decline the bequest the body will be cremated.

WASHINGTON FISH.

Large Amount of Salmon Shipped to British Columbia During the Past Season.

Olympia, Dec. 13.—Gov. McGraw is in receipt of the seventh annual report of Mr. James Crawford, fish commissioner of the state of Washington. This report is a very complete and interesting one of the fishing industry in our state. The report gives a thorough review of the trouble in the spring between the Columbia River Fishermen's Union and the cannery owners and their failure to agree upon the price to be paid for salmon. This strike, which inaugurated the fishing season of 1895, was the longest and most stubborn that ever occurred on the river. The union has set the price at five cents per pound; the cannery owners insisted they could not pay that amount, but offered four cents a pound. They finally compromised at four and a-half cents, but the delay caused by the strike, reduced the pack by 60,000 cans.

The run of Chinook salmon during the past season was truly remarkable. The run of blue-backs and steel-heads was light. It was doubtless accounted for by the fact that no attempt has ever been made to maintain the supply by artificial propagation, while the artificial propagation of the Chinook of the Columbia has been carried on for years. The report calls attention to the total lack of protection afforded by our laws to sturgeon, the supply of which is annually falling off. There is no close season for this valuable food fish, and the fishing for them is carried on all the year round. Most of the sturgeon taken from the Columbia are caught with Chinese hooks. These are long and sharp short distance of the naturally frequent, and as the sturgeon naturally frequents that part of the stream, it falls an easy victim to these murderous appliances. All sizes and ages are taken. The supply of shad is largely in excess of the demand, and no special effort is made to catch them.

In 1896 the following amounts were received for the various kinds of fishes taken from the Columbia river and its tributaries: Amt. received for salmon, \$899,567.32 Amt. received for sturgeon, 17,900.00 Amt. received for eel, 1,242.00 Amt. received for shad, 2,212.50 Amt. received for trout, 1,005.00 Amt. received for smelt, 6,775.50 Amt. received for catfish, 800.00 Amt. received for tomcod, 520.00 Total, \$929,802.28

Eight canneries have been in operation on the Washington side of the river this year, and the value of the buildings and machinery is \$150,000. The value of the fisherman's gear used in catching the salmon is \$50,500. In the district of Willapa and Gray's River, one new salmon cannery has been erected and operated, that of the Columbia Packing Company, Aberdeen. Two salmon canneries have been operated on Willapa Harbor and two on Gray's Harbor.

In the district of Puget Sound the amount of salmon taken in excess of any previous season. Six new canneries have been built and operated since the last report, making eleven canneries now in active operation in this district, a conservative estimate of the value of the pack being \$700,000. The value of the fresh fish handled by the fishermen is as follows: Salmon, fresh, \$125,000.00 Salmon shipped to B. C., 77,325.00 Salmon smoked, 4,000.00 Halibut, 30,000.00 Small fish, herring, etc., 10,000.00 Oysters from Willapa Harbor, 90,000.00 Oysters from Puget Sound, 25,000.00 All fees received for licenses granted for the season, 100,000.00 and fines recovered from persons convicted of violating the laws made for the protection of our fishing industry, are turned into the fish hatchery, from which all appropriations for the service of the fishery are made. During the year there were 692 licenses for pound nets, for which \$6,920 was received; 300 set nets, bringing in \$700, and forty-seven fish wheels, \$470. Four hundred and twenty of the pound nets were used for the Columbia river and 268 for appliances to be used on Puget Sound; seventy of the set net licenses were for Puget Sound and 230 for the Columbia river, while all of the fish wheels were operated on the Columbia.

An interesting description is given of the newly established fish hatchery, which is located on the Kalama river about four miles distant from its junction with the Columbia. The capacity of the hatchery is 6,000,000, and this year the kind of progeny there. Mr. Crawford, in closing his report, makes a strong appeal to the legislature to pass more stringent laws for the preservation of the great fish industry in our state.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olga, Ind. Ter. Chief.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia.

Among the many thousands who have never yet learned of a single case which resulted in pneumonia, persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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Three Hundred Men

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General Maceo's As

Aroused Sympath For the Cu

Washington, D.C., De

quarters of the Cuban city was the centre of number of callers sent to express to Senor sorrow at the death of and offer sympathy and help for the Cuban cause. Senor Maceo says he has received many letters from organizations, men to fight for Cuba, response to those letters authorizes the former the Cubans have enough of 60,000 men more, if need arms and ammunition for the sick and wounded offers of assistance firm received. The Junta says, not only French people, after he assassination and death of setting all they can to to be called "Exped Maceo" to Cuba. Mr. also from San Domingo also come assurances to the cause, while w merchants in Tampa, if they will give, not only three Sundays in every to give their wages to agent at Jacksonville w can be counted on a rifles.

Tampa, Fla., Dec. 14

yesterday morning on the Ja Central and Penins private coaches for a intending to embark for Carlo Roloff, who sails northern point on the he will be met by two ex comes south. According formation obtained the largest combination ever the Cubans. The Bernat itions as follows: Six four million cartridges, guns, two dynamite gun had bombs, projectiles, medicines. The exped about 300 men.

NIPPED IN TH

Threatened Strike on the

Railway Amicably London, Dec. 13.—The Northwestern railway settled yesterday by the Board of Trade. The employees have been approved of a list of which would paralyze the unless their demands. The railroad authorities, the bull by the horns. A engaged numbers of relief dismissed several of the tented who admitted the if called out by the union a general outcry from all employees and the sit critical, until the railroad mitted the matter to be arranged an amicable involving the reinstatement missed men and the recon union, which the compan ignored. The men claim the victory, but the ques prement of their lot is Special importance is at arbitrary attitude of the officials and their subsequ front, owing to the per company's stockholders, the Marcus of Salisbury, the Duke of Norfolk prominent people.

THE DAUNTLESS

Seized on the Eve of Her

Another Expedi

Jacksonville, Fla. Steamer Dauntless, which a reputation as a filibustered by the government last portment of the Spanish contemplanting another ex papers were taken away from the Boutwell put of demand of Owner Bisbee papers were returned, be formed that she could harbor until he had mad that she was not going to save with the reve board. Bisbee intimated for here that he would be the captain of the Bon seizure. Superintendent C. Kerton's Philadelphia ag here to take charr but do not feel very pleas spies who are dogging th

RUSSO-CHINESE T

Arouses Considerable I

British Political C

London, Dec. 12.—The Russo-Chinese treaty rep round the North China Dai aroused considerable disc regarded as a matter of importance. Some of the refusals to believe it au would be a great victory

FISH

Salmon shipped to... During the season.

Collected Put into... fish and main-beries.

Gov. McGraw is... report for... fish commis-... Washington. This... and inter-... industry in... gives a thorough... in the spring... River fishermen's... owners and their... the price to be... a strike, which in... season of 1896... most stubborn... river.

Salmon during the... remarkable. The... stockheads was... account for... attempt has ever... in the supply by... while the artific-... Chinook of the... tried on for years... tion to the total... ried by our laws... of which is an-... is no close sea-... food fish, and the... taken on all the... no sturgeon taken... caught with Chi-... long and sharp... within a year... the bottom of the... son naturally fre-... stream. It falls... the murderous... are taken. The... is largely in ex-... no special ef-... hom.

Amounts were... kinds of fishes... river and its... \$309,567 52... 17,902 86... 1,242 90... 2,212 59... 1,005 90... 6,773 50... 800 00... 529 00

\$729,893 28... in an opera-... side of the river... of the buildings... 00. The value of... in catching... lpa and Gray's... on-cannery bas-... had, that of the... npany of Aber-... heries have been... labor and two on

Target Sound the... ed is in excess... Six new can-... and operated... king eleven can-... in this... estimate of the... \$700,000, while... handled by the... \$125,000... 77,220... 4,000... 16,000... 30,000... 10,000... Harbor, 10,000... 25,000... license granted... catching, and... persons convicted... for the pro-... industry, are... hatching, and... for the certifi-... are made... 692 licenses... \$6,920 was re-... in \$700... \$470. Four... the pound net... Columbia river... to be used on... the set net li-... Sound and 250... while all of the... on the Co-

tion is given of... fish hatchery... Kalamia river... from its junc-... The capacity... 0,000, and Cal-... and pro-... in closing... from appeal to... more stringent... of the great... pneumonia.

of a cold is very... left to run its... of some reliable... result in that... We know of... are a cough or... Cough Remedy... extensively and... satisfaction.

ty that is known... of pneumonia... sands who have... gripple, we have... Persons who... reason to fear... should keep the... Langley &... sale agents, Vic-

HAID FOR THE CUBANS

Senor Quesada Says He Has Received Offers of Assistance From Everywhere.

Three Hundred Men, Cargo of Arms and Munitions of War Ready to Embark.

General Maceo's Assassination Has Aroused Sympathy in France For the Cubans.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 14.—The headquarters of the Cuban legation in this city was the centre of interest to a city-wide party yesterday who called upon to express to Senor Quesada their sorrow at the death of General Maceo and offer sympathy and in some cases help for the Cuban cause. Senor Quesada says he has received during the past few days many letters, some coming from organizations, offering to send men to fight for Cuban liberty. In response to these letters Mr. Quesada authorizes the former statement that the Cubans have enough men and leaders to gain the cause for which they are fighting. They can avail themselves of 60,000 men more, if necessary, but need arms and ammunition and medicine for the sick and wounded. He said offers of assistance from abroad had been received. The Paris agent of the legation says, not only Cubans but the French people, after hearing of the assassination and death of Maceo are collecting all they can to send an expedition to be called "Expedition of General Maceo" to Cuba. Mr. Quesada states that from San Domingo and Mexico also come assurances of contributions to the cause, while workmen and merchants in Tampa, Florida, say that they will give, not only ten per cent. of their earnings weekly, but work three Sundays in every month in order to give their wages to free Cuba. The agent at Jacksonville wires the people can be counted on for a hundred rifles.

Tampa, Fla., Dec. 14.—Sixty men left yesterday morning on the regular Florida Central and Peninsula train to two private coaches for a point near Jax, intending to embark for Cuba. General Carlo Roloff, who sailed from some northern point on the Bermuda, said he will be met by two expeditions as he comes south. According to the best information obtained this will be the largest combination ever attempted by the Cubans. The Bermuda carries munitions as follows: Six thousand rifles, four million cartridges, four Hotchkiss hand dynamite guns, six hundred hand bombs, projectiles for cannon and medicines. The expedition numbers about 300 men.

NIPPED IN THE BUD. Threatened Strike on the Northwestern Railway Amicably Settled.

London, Dec. 13.—The trouble with the Northwestern railway was partly settled yesterday by the intervention of the Board of Trade. The Northwestern employees have been agitating for improved conditions, hinting at a strike which would paralyze Christmas traffic unless their demands were conceded. The railway authorities, however, took the bull by the horns. After they had engaged numbers of reliable men, they dismissed several of the most discontented who admitted they would strike if called out by the union. This caused a general outcry from all Northwestern employees, and the situation became critical, until the railroad chiefs submitted the matter to the trades, which arranged an amicable settlement, involving the reinstatement of the dismissed men and the recognition of their employees and the company had hitherto favored. The men claim to have won the victory, but the question of the improvement of their lot is still unsettled. Special importance is attached to the arbitrary attitude of the railroad officials and their consequent English official miners, which brings English coal exhaustion. He says the supply will not stand the yearly increase of three and a-half per cent. in the output and that signs of a decline will probably become apparent within a few years. He estimates that in a century, at the present rate of progress, will exhaust the English mines to a depth of 4,000 feet, which is 1,500 feet deeper than the deepest mine.

THE DAUNTLESS AGAN. Seized on the Eve of Her Departure on Another Expedition.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 13.—The steamer Dauntless, which achieved such a reputation as a filibusterer, was seized by the government last night on complaint of the Spanish consul. She was contemplating another expedition. The papers were taken away and an officer from the Boutwell put on board. On demand of Owner Bisbee's lawyers, the papers were returned, but he was informed that she could not leave the harbor until he had made an affidavit that she was not going on any expedition, save with the revenue officer on board. Bisbee intimated to the collector here that he would be sued as also the captain of the Boutwell for the seizure. Superintendent Galne, of Philadelphia, has arrived here to take charge of the detention of Spanish spies here. Cubans do not feel very pleasant toward the spies who are dogging their footsteps.

RUSO-CHINESE TREATY. Accuses Considerable Discussion in British Political Circles.

London, Dec. 12.—The text of the Russo-Chinese treaty reproduced here from the North China Daily News, has aroused considerable discussion and is regarded as a matter of the greatest importance. Some of the newspapers refuse to believe it authentic as it would be a great victory for Russian

diplomacy. The Spectator to-day, however, believes it to be true and says: "No longer could have tried so elaborately to protect the pride of China, while securing every Russian object. Nothing is so open as Russia is permitted to run a railway to Kinn, and is expressly authorized to keep all the troops she pleases, to protect the Manchuria stations, and she is also to fortify Fort Arthur for China. No glass is required to interpret phrases like these, which completely invest Russia with the military control of Manchuria and Laloting."

VACANCIES FILLED

All the Vacant Seats in the Upper House Will be Occupied Next Session.

Toronto Street Railway Company Secures Judgment Against the Government.

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—J. F. Lovet, ex-M. P. of Yarmouth, and G. G. King, of Queen's N.B., were appointed to the senate at Saturday's meeting of the cabinet. This fills all the vacancies in the senate.

Rev. Thomas Cowie, has been appointed chaplain of the British Columbia penitentiary.

Premier Laurier has consented to accept the banquet to be tendered him at Montreal on the 30th inst.

The services of Inspector Watson, of the militia department, have been dispensed with. Bad eyesight is the cause.

Hon. Mr. Fisher has left for Montreal. He intends going to Washington before returning to Ottawa to discuss the question of international quarantine with the American authorities with a view of having it abolished.

Major Kitson has been gazetted as the new commandant of the military college at Kingston.

The exchequer court gave judgment this morning for \$50,044 to the Toronto Street Railway Company against the government, being the amount of duty wrongfully collected on steel rails which the judicial committee held were free under the clause in the customs act.

Toronto, Dec. 12.—A Montreal special to the World says the political prophets there say that when Hon. Mr. Kirkpatrick's term of office expires at Government House, Toronto, an important shuffle will take place, more especially in the Quebec representation in the Laurier cabinet. Hon. Mr. Edgas, who is to be governor of Ontario, will be replaced as speaker of the house of commons by Deputy Speaker Brodeur, M. P. for Rouville, or Cleophas Beausoleil, M.P. for Berthier. Hon. Sédillot-Pelletier will be appointed lieutenant-governor of Quebec, being succeeded in the senate by Sir Henri Poly, whose portfolio will be taken by Mr. Choquette, M.P. for Montmagny.

The very greatest interest is being taken in all that pertains to mining movements in British Columbia. Every new sale of property or the incorporation of a company is closely watched. There are none who do not believe that the Rossland district has a wonderful future before it. Next season gives promise of seeing an immense influx of moneyed men in Kootenay.

The remains of Dr. James Wood, of this city, who died in British Columbia a week ago, were interred yesterday in Mount Pleasant cemetery.

Montreal, Dec. 12.—Hon. J. E. Robidoux, ex-attorney-general, who has been in the field for some time as the Liberal candidate for Hochelaga, has been nominated for Chateaugay, his old county.

COAL EXHAUSTION. England's Mines Cannot Stand the Demand Made on Them.

New York, Dec. 13.—The Evening Post's copyright cablegram from London to-day contains the following report: "The report of Dr. L. N. Foster, chief mineralogist, brings English coal exhaustion. He says the supply will not stand the yearly increase of three and a-half per cent. in the output and that signs of a decline will probably become apparent within a few years. He estimates that in a century, at the present rate of progress, will exhaust the English mines to a depth of 4,000 feet, which is 1,500 feet deeper than the deepest mine."

A MESSAGE TO MEN. Proving That True Honesty and True Philanthropy Still Exist.

If any man who is weak, nervous and debilitated, or who is suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from youthful folly, excesses or overwork, will take heart and write to me, I will send him confidentially and free of charge the plan pursued by which I was completely restored to perfect health and manhood, after years of suffering from Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor and Organic Weakness. I have nothing to sell and therefore want no money, but as I know through my own experience how to sympathize with such sufferers, I am glad to be able to assist any fellow being who is in an well aware of the prevalence of quackery, for I myself was deceived and imposed upon until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but I rejoice to say that I am now perfectly well and happy once more and am desirous therefore to make this certain means of cure known to all. If you will write to me you can rely on being cured and the proud satisfaction of having done great service to one in trouble. Absolute secrecy is assured. Send 5 c. silver to cover postage and address, Mr. George G. Strong, North Rockwood, Mich.

SPANISH TREACHERY

General Maceo was invited to a Conference and With His Officers Cruelly Murdered.

The Bodies Immediately Buried to Hide Evidence of the Terrible Butchery.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 13.—According to a letter received here by A. J. Juan, of the Cuban junta, from a reliable source in Havana, General Antonio Maceo, the famous Cuban leader, was treacherously murdered by Spaniards on Dec. 7, while on his way to attend a conference to which he was invited by the Marquis of Ahumada, acting captain-general of Cuba, while General Weyler was in the field. The letter gives a detailed account of the assassination of Gen. Maceo and his entire staff, with the exception of Dr. Zertucha, who was Maceo's physician.

From the letter it appears that the Marquis of Ahumada, who is acting as captain-general of Cuba, sent a letter to General Maceo, inviting the Cuban leader to a conference. Maceo never for a moment thought treachery was intended, especially by such a prominent Spaniard as the Marquis of Ahumada. Accompanied by his staff only he went to the rendezvous, little dreaming of the awful fate which was in store for him. On arriving at the trocha, the Spanish soldiers there, acting under orders, saluted the rebel chieftain as he passed, but after reaching the rendezvous Maceo was surprised to see instead of the Marquis of Ahumada a large body of Spaniards who seemed to come from every side. The actions of the Spanish troops were so suspicious that Maceo felt that he had been trapped and his suspicions were confirmed when a peremptory order came from a mounted soldier, whose name he was subsequently learned was Major Cirujeda, demanding his unconditional surrender.

"Never," was the reply, and hardly had the words been uttered than volley after volley was poured into the little band of patriots, who, although hemmed in on all sides, struck spurs to their horses, and with cries of "Cuba Libre" rode gallantly to their death. Maceo is reported to have fallen at the first fire, with a bullet through his head, breaking his jaw, and another bullet hit him in the abdomen. Both were fatal.

Young Francisco Gomez, son of the Cuban commander-in-chief, was the next to fall, and in a few moments bloody corpses, all shot almost beyond recognition, so fierce and concentrated was the Spanish fire, was all that remained of the gallant Cubans who had trusted to a Spanish honor.

Only one member of the staff escaped, and that was Dr. Zertucha. The letter then goes on to say that the corpses were buried on the field and every grave marked with a cross, and the remains of the horrible butchery from being made public. It is the opinion of many that this dreadful assassination of Maceo will do more to enforce prompt action on the part of the United States in regard to Cuba than anything else which could have happened.

A dispatch to the New York Junta says that Maceo was assassinated through the instrumentality of Dr. Zertucha, who led Maceo and his entire staff across the trocha, where they were met by General Ahumada, General Maceo and his entire staff being assassinated with machetes.

GERMANY AND AMERICA. Cleveland's Recent Action Toward the German Discussed.

Berlin, Dec. 13.—President Cleveland's proclamation restoring the tonnage dues has caused a great stir in government circles; but it is thought here that Germany's remonstrance will lead to their withdrawal.

The Kreuz Zeitung says: "As a matter of fact we have many more grudges against the Americans than they have against us, for it is an established fact that German sugar pays American more than the treaty regulations fix. This is not even denied by the Americans, and that alone would enable us to retaliate by some measure. If the United States loads our ships with extra burdens, such as duties on cotton, petroleum, butter, apples and especially meats are all open to retaliatory treatment on our side. The Americans need us more than we need them, though we do not deny that they are good customers of our manufactures, and that is what is said by the intentions of the tariff. The Emperor, since his return from Hamburg and Buekenberg, has conferred with Count Zu Eulenberg, Chief of Police Windelmin, Prince von Hohenzollern, and it is reported that he is in no way satisfied with the bold public way in which Prince von Hohenzollern and Mareschke unearthed the police espionage system. A scene between von Bieherstein and the Emperor at the new palace reported to have been very animated. It is claimed that the minister of foreign affairs tendered his resignation, which was refused. It is certain that the court clique hostile to the Baron and Count Hohenzollern, and Count Zu Eulenberg at its head is again the ascendant. It is significant that His Majesty conferred with many persons on the recent events before he conferred with Prince Hohenzollern and Baron von Bieherstein. Von Tausche had

WILL GET INTO TROUBLE. Liberian Authorities Fire Upon a British Steamer.

Liverpool, Dec. 13.—The British steamer Erasmus, which has arrived from the west coast of Africa, brings another report of an outrage by Liberians. When the steamer was preparing to anchor at Cape Palmas, a Liberian gun boat fired at her, the shot passing between the masts. After she had anchored the gun boat ran alongside. The commander boarded the Erasmus and insisted upon the passengers on the steamer, who were Kroo laborers, being landed at Cape Palmas, instead of Rocktown, whether they were bound for Liberia or not. The Liberians eventually contented themselves with levying customs duties on the Kroos. Captain Haines made a formal protest to the Liberian government at Monrovia and informed the British government of all the facts of the case. Only a short time ago Liberia was forced to pay £10,000 for outrages on British subjects, two war ships going to Grand Bassa, and enforcing the demand by threatening to seize the customs house.

McGILLIVRAY UNSEATED. Both Candidates Disclaim Any Right to the Seat.

Campanotto, Dec. 14.—The North Ontario election protest trial took place to-day. The trial lasted forty minutes. Both petitioners and respondent disclaimed the seat. The proceedings with regard to irregularities were in consequence dropped and the court declared the election of McGillivray Conservative, valid.

OUTLOOK IN INDIA

Home Officials at Fault in Regard to the Dimensions of Threatened Famine.

Wheat Production of the Present Year Not Equal to the Demand.

Rains in India too Late to Allow the Average Area to be Sown Next Year.

London, Dec. 14.—The Calcutta Englishman of Nov. 25th contends that the home officials are utterly at fault in regard to the dimensions of the famine. It adds that practically every province is involved and asserts that such errors at the outset may result in irretrievable damage and suffering before the crisis is over.

The Mark Lane Express crop report to-day, says that the heavy rainfall of December is welcome, as it will give November sown grain a hopeful start. "Spain," the Express continues, "has enjoyed an extremely heavy rainfall since October, and the benefit to agriculture on that arid peninsula, is likely to be very great. Central Europe has seen a rapid rise in the temperature rather than a heavy rainfall." Referring to the Indian outlook the Mark Lane Express says: "The India rains are too late to allow anything like an average of area to be sown in wheat in 1897." Regarding the South American outlook the new wheat is now ripening in the warmer provinces of Argentina, and it is learned that from 300,000 to 400,000 quarters of wheat may be expected from Montevideo. Foreign wheat has been affected by the vigorous competition of the home supply, but the dependence of England upon imported produce is now so heavy that the natural facts of the position are bound to tell ere long. The facts being that the total production of the world in 1896, is barely equal to the total requirements and reserves, though considerable is being steadily worked. In conclusion the Mark Lane Express predicts a recovery of prices, probably within a week, with anything like a seasonal winter weather.

DEATH BY GAS. Samuel P. Putnam, the Freethinker, and a Woman Found Dead.

Boston, Dec. 13.—Mary L. Collins and Samuel P. Putnam, of Chicago, were found dead yesterday in their room. The gas was turned on. After looking into the matter the police discarded the suicide theory. They found that Mr. Putnam and Miss Collins were to have gone to New York to attend a farewell banquet to be given by a number of their club friends upon the eve of their departure for the old country. It was also found the gas escaped from a valve at the head of the regular valve, which had been placed there for the purpose of attaching a lamp tube, and was subsequently learned was Major Cirujeda, demanding his unconditional surrender.

"Never," was the reply, and hardly had the words been uttered than volley after volley was poured into the little band of patriots, who, although hemmed in on all sides, struck spurs to their horses, and with cries of "Cuba Libre" rode gallantly to their death. Maceo is reported to have fallen at the first fire, with a bullet through his head, breaking his jaw, and another bullet hit him in the abdomen. Both were fatal.

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BEHRING SEA CLAIMS

Alexander McLean is Further Cross-examined by Mr. Peters This Morning.

Prof. Alexander of the United States Fish Commission, Also Gives Evidence.

When the Behring Sea Commission resumed their sittings at 10:30 this morning, Capt. Alex. McLean was taken in hand by Mr. Peters and submitted to a searching cross-examination. The witness was first asked to identify certain logs, which he did, and stated that those of the Favorite for 1886, Mary Ellen for 1887, 1888 and 1889 were kept by him, with the exception of the latter part of the 1888 log, which was kept by the mate. Those logs had been in Capt. McLean's possession until three weeks ago, and he could not imagine where the information contained in those logs could be secured, except from the logs themselves, and in his opinion no person had secured copies of these logs. Capt. McLean would consider it strange if 329 skins were secured by the San Diego in 1892 and sold to Mr. Lubbe, as the captain's little book showed that that number was secured by the San Diego in 1893 and sold to Mr. Lubbe. Captain McLean was then questioned regarding his book, which contained information regarding the sealing cruises. He had scratched out the word "master" in two places in the book when he was notified by Mr. Bodwell that he would likely be called upon to give evidence. He struck out the word "master" because he was not the actual master of the San Diego in 1887. Capt. McLean admitted that thirty skins would be a good day's catch for boat or canoe. Capt. McLean made out the bills of supplies for every vessel he was on board of excepting the San Diego in 1893 and Mary Ellen in 1887, but he could not then say what was actually spent by the schooners. The captain afterwards said he had assisted in making the bills for the Mary Ellen in 1887. He couldn't remember how long the schooner was out that year.

Mr. Dickinson—Your log will show. Mr. Peters—His log ought to show, but it is hard to tell what it does show. Capt. McLean in reply to many questions maintained that schooners about 1886 took extra provisions on board to trade with Indians on the West Coast, and often they did not get rid of all those extra provisions, so were compelled to take them to sea. The captain had based his estimate of \$10 per month per man on San Francisco prices, and he did not know the Victoria prices for the same time. The information contained in his book regarding the outfitting of the Bonanza did not relate to the actual supplies for that year, but he carried extras to supply other vessels and had in the season of 1894 given some provisions to the schooners Herman and Alexander of San Francisco.

Mr. Peters then turned the witness's attention to his evidence regarding the value of schooners, and he admitted that a number of schooners which he had stated as San Francisco vessels originally came from the Eastern coast. Witness said some of the vessels hunting in 1886 hunted for otter as well as seal. The seal industry greatly in-

creased in 1887, many vessels coming from Japan and San Francisco. In 1888 many came from the eastern provinces, coming around Cape Horn. Many in 1890 he was interested in the sale of three vessels in San Francisco, inspecting them previous to the sale. For one of them, the J. H. Lewis, he made the bargain. None were new vessels. Mr. Peters read two affidavits made by the witness, who admitted that they were true, and submitted in the American case at the Paris Tribunal, one saying that he usually got back from his sealing cruises about September 11th, the other that the season began about the beginning of July, and lasted until the end of August.

To Mr. Dickinson he said that when arrested in Halifax he was in jail only six hours. The trouble arose owing to a row he got into. In San Francisco he was arrested for being in a fight. He was released on bail pending his hearing, at which he was found not guilty. Some years ago he was detained in Russia, but not in prison, for sealing in Russian waters. This was the only complaint ever made of his having violated the laws of any country. His memorandum book, which included several receipts for corn and bunions, was not made with the intention of showing it to any one. He said the variance between his memorandum and the log of the Favorite arose by his putting down in his memorandum the latitude and longitude of the sealing ground where the seals were to be found for his private information. The entries in the log were made of the position of the schooners each noon. The Bonanza, a vessel double the tonnage of the other vessels of the San Francisco fleet, was used as a supply boat. To Mr. Peters—The list of provisions per man at Victoria in 1886 would be \$11 a month. Mr. Dickinson then submitted a list made out by Collector Milne of American vessels which entered at Victoria in 1886 and 1887. Alvin B. Alexander said he was an employee of the United States fish commission, whose employ he had been in since 1886. Until 1888 he lived at Gloucester, where his father was a ship builder. He became while there familiar with the building and price of fishing vessels. In 1886 he was ordered to San Francisco to join the American ship Albatross. Since then he went yearly, save this year, to Ounakiska. While there in 1888 he saw the Cameron on the beach. She was built of soft wood of some kind, and fastened with common iron. Her lines as compared with modern lines were primitive.

A WANDERER RETURNS. There is great rejoicing in the household of Mr. Archibald Cameron, a farmer living near the village of Brechin, and the cause of all the joy is the unexpected reappearance of his son, Alexander, who disappeared from home twenty-five years ago, and who has, for the past twenty years, been considered as dead. About twenty-five years ago, this son, then a man of 19, started in business for himself in Brechin as father supplying the funds to start him. He was, however, unsuccessful, and compelled to announce himself a bankrupt. He felt his disgrace so keenly, that one day he vanished completely, and what had become of him was not known. At any rate he was considered dead, and mourned as such. As the years rolled by changes came to the Cameron home. The mother died, and her daughters got married, but the father still lived, and clung to his farm though sadly beset by hard times. Just before Thanksgiving Day, a stranger appeared in Brechin, and at the hotel asked if there was such a man as Archie Cameron living near there. He was told that there was, and even then in the blacksmith shop, close at hand. At the stranger's request he was summoned to the hotel, and after a short conversation, in which he learned the whereabouts of the family, the newcomer announced himself as the long-lost son, Alex. The surprise and joy of the father can be better imagined than told, and Thanksgiving Day, the fatted calf, or rather the fatted turkey, was killed for the returned prodigal. But Cameron had not come home with his pockets empty, as when he started. On the contrary, he seems to have had all sorts of money. He says he has been on the Pacific coast ever since and lately in Washington territory, and has evidently made more than he ever could have made in the small store at Brechin. Thanksgiving morning he started in to pay old debts, and Thanksgiving night saw a jubilation in Brechin and Beaverton, where several of his creditors live, that must have gladdened any father's heart. A peculiar incident in his return is that he had to prove his identity to his father, before old Archie would credit his statement. Ten years ago an imposter came along, who for three months succeeded in palming himself off as the long-lost son. He was detected at last by the absence of a scar, a distinguishing mark on one of the cheeks of the right man. That Cameron, at this late day, should begin to pay his debts is a striking tribute to his integrity.—North Ontario Times.

IS THERE NOTHING NEW. In a study of the tools of the ancient Romans possessed at Pompeii, Prof. Goodman has been most impressed with the resemblance of many of the implements of 1800 years ago and those of to-day. Except for the rust, the iron tools of a Pompeian factory might almost be taken for those of a modern tool shop. Sickles, bill hooks, rakes, forks, spades, blacksmiths' tongs, hammers, soldering irons, planes and shovels are much like those of to-day; but the most marvellous instruments executed and of design exactly similar to some recently patented and reinvented. Incredible as it may appear the Pompeians had well made wire ropes. The bronze brazier and kitchen or had handles at the side and taps running off the hot water; and there were ewers and urns with interior tubes and furnaces precisely like the present arrangement in steam boilers. Metal safes had substantial locks, many of them ingenious and intricate. Lead pipes under the streets distributed the water supply; and there were many public drinking fountains, with private fountains in most of the large houses.

J. A. Macrae came over from the Sound yesterday.

BOARD OF TRADE

Present an Address to Hon. Mr. Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

He Promises to Consider the Matters to Which Attention is Drawn.

About one hundred members of the Board of Trade gathered in the rooms this morning and an address was presented to Hon. L. H. Davies, minister of marine and fisheries.

This board has already been in communication with you upon the subject of the protection of the provincial deep sea fisheries and the prevention of smuggling of merchandise into British Columbia.

It is also incumbent upon us to impress upon you the great value of the salmon fisheries of British Columbia. Although this industry has grown rapidly and is already of great importance, still it is believed to be capable of considerable expansion.

The accompanying list of lights, beacons and buoys may appear at first sight to be a formidable one but in support of it is urged the present insufficient supply of ordinary aids to navigation on our coast, the great increase of shipping and last, but not least, the large contributions made by this province to the federal exchequer.

Mr. Davies will consider the furnished list of lights required, and he would promise that the San Pedro will be removed and a proper light established there. He was pleased that you were able to speak for Victoria when the Empress neglected to call here, thus throwing a reproach on the harbor.

Mr. Thomas Earle, M. P., also welcomed Mr. Davies. He referred to the Kootenay railway and pointed out the great necessity for its being built so that the merchants of the coast would be in a position to compete with those in the East. Mr. Earle referred to a telegram report of a speech delivered by Hon. Mr. Blair in Kootenay, in which it was alleged that the minister of railways had government to grant assistance to a railway from the coast.

After Mr. H. D. Helmecken, M. P. P., had asked for information about the Indian reserve, a vote of thanks to Mr. Davies was moved by Mr. Earle and carried unanimously and Hon. Mr. Davies replied briefly. The meeting then adjourned.

THOS. B. HALL, President, F. ELWORTHY, Secretary, Victoria, B. C., December 12th, 1896.

The attached memorial from the Victoria Sealers' Association was received yesterday too late for this board to do more than present it to you and ask for it the most serious consideration of yourself and colleagues.

Copy of the memorial: The Victoria sealing industry comprises 65 schooners representing 2292 tons, with a value of \$648,800, employing 807 whites and 903 Indians, making with the wives and families of those employed about eight thousand five hundred persons directly dependent on this industry.

A YOUNG LADY'S ESCAPE

FRIENDS THOUGHT THAT THE SPAN OF HER LIFE WOULD BE SHORT.

At Last With but a Grain of Faith Her Fate As a Victim of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and She is Now Cured.

From the Montreal Herald. This world is full of change. There are changes that affect the constitution of the individual, changes that will bring down upon us our doom, but we may peruse the unsatisfactory character of their influence.

After venturing to perform some ordinary household duties, she was unable to accomplish the rejuvenation of these unfortunate ones. There is a remedy widely known and loudly proclaimed, whose virtues are proclaimed on the house tops.

Hon. Mr. Davies, in reply, expressed his pleasure at meeting the members of the Board of Trade. He first dealt with the memorial of the sealers. He had already discussed the whole question with those interested, and from the information which he had received, he would be in a better position to combat any proposals which the United States Government might make with the object of securing greater restrictions of the industry.

Hon. Mr. Davies then referred to railway communication with Kootenay. From all quarters the government was being asked to assist railway enterprises. It was impossible to grant the desired assistance to all, and he urged upon those who were interested in securing aid for a railway from the coast to Kootenay to ascertain by actual survey that the route was a feasible one.

Mr. Davies would be pleased to discuss with Hon. Mr. Patterson the reports of alleged smuggling in northern waters, and in all probability an additional boat will be built for the work of the department here. He promised that Prof. Prince would pay a lengthy visit to the province next year for the purpose of gathering information about the fisheries.

Mr. Sarel referred briefly to the necessity for a winter route to the Yukon through British territory. Col. Prior, M. P., welcomed Hon. Mr. Davies to the city. He agreed with the minister that the government should have information regarding the feasibility of the route before assisting a railway to Kootenay, but the people of the coast were very anxious that the road should be built.

After Mr. H. D. Helmecken, M. P. P., had asked for information about the Indian reserve, a vote of thanks to Mr. Davies was moved by Mr. Earle and carried unanimously and Hon. Mr. Davies replied briefly. The meeting then adjourned.

After hearing some friends continually praising Dr. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Peck, of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be.

For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.



SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

THE RING. STRUCK A SNAG.

Seattle, Dec. 10.—Jack McAuliffe, the lightweight champion of the world, ran up against a snag in this city to-night in his fight with Jack Green.

Outside the court the Fort William men were the talk of much interest. A thoughtful individual presented to it fully half a glass of whisky, which it took greedily. This revived it considerably and it cackled at a great rate, to the intense enjoyment of the bystanders.

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REASON WHY SHOREY'S CLOTHING IS THE BEST

Because Shoreys are the only manufacturers of clothing who guarantee their work and their guarantee is as good as gold.

All their materials are Sponged and Shrank and will not shrink or spot with rain. Their Bicycle Suits are up-to-date models of comfort and are all Rigby Proofed.

A Howling Success

That is what they say of our Padding Raisins and Cleaned Currants. We hold the key (cash) to economy and throw open the doors to success.

Jap Oranges, 55 cents. Mince Meat, bulk, 10 cents. Mince Meat, condensed, 10 cents. Jam, 5 pound pail, 50 cents. Cooking Eggs, 25 cents. Port, 50 cents. Sherry, 50 cents. Sultanas, 10 cents. Morgan Oysters on Ice. Our English Table Fruit to arrive Monday.

Dixie H. Ross & Co. Government St.

trifling, says the Scientific American. The proposed change certainly has the merit of simplicity, and it is just to say that the arguments in favor of the metric system on the ground of utility apply with considerable force in the present case.

LITTLE BRAVES!

Old-time a quarter-a-box "Purgers" are quitting the field in whole battalions.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills at 10c, a vital aid driving them out at all points. Because they act gently, more effectively, never pain, and are easy to take.

Sick Headache succumbs to one dose. Chronic Constipation dispelled with one pill, and Stomach Disorders of years standing absolutely cured. 40 doses, 10 cents, at all druggists.

LI HUNG CHANG.

What a Yokohama Paper Thinks of his Recent Degradation.

Here is what the Yokohama Advertiser thinks of the recent degradation of Li Hung Chang and the kidnapping of Sun Yat Sin.

Li Hung Chang for trespassing in Imperial territory. This aged Chinese official, after attending as one of the most distinguished and remarkable guests, the coronation of the Czar, hobnobbing with some of the greatest men of the present century, and being for several months actually the chief public figure on two continents, returns home to be deprived of his honor and mulct of a sum of money, fined because of what to Western eyes is nothing more than a trifling breach of etiquette.

ELECTRICITY IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Emile Duboc tells an amusing story of an event, which he says, led to the downfall of hydraulic machinery in the French service. A few years ago the authorities of a great shipbuilding firm were very much perturbed when the trials for testing the merits of a new battleship, in the presence of a committee appointed to take over the ship were failures.

TIME'S NEW DIVERSIONS.

It is suggested that on January 1, 1900, a new division of the year into thirteen months be instituted. It is claimed that is not so preposterous as most people would be likely to consider it at the first thought.

Advertisement for Shorey's Clothing with text: 'Reasons why Shorey's Clothing is the Best' and 'Because Shoreys are the only manufacturers of clothing who guarantee their work...' and a small illustration of a person.

Advertisement for Dixie H. Ross & Co. Government St. with text: 'trifling, says the Scientific American. The proposed change certainly has the merit of simplicity...' and a small illustration of a person.

Advertisement for Little Braves! with text: 'Old-time a quarter-a-box "Purgers" are quitting the field in whole battalions...' and a small illustration of a person.

Advertisement for Li Hung Chang with text: 'What a Yokohama Paper Thinks of his Recent Degradation...' and a small illustration of a person.

Advertisement for Electricity in the Navy with text: 'Lieut. Emile Duboc tells an amusing story of an event, which he says, led to the downfall of hydraulic machinery...' and a small illustration of a person.

Advertisement for Time's New Diversions with text: 'It is suggested that on January 1, 1900, a new division of the year into thirteen months be instituted...' and a small illustration of a person.

Advertisement for the doctors with text: 'approve of Scott's Emulsion. For whom? For men and women who are weak, when they should be strong; for babies and children who are thin, when they should be fat...' and a small illustration of a person.

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Advertisement for Prince Ed. Brigg with text: 'Hon. L. H. Davies' and 'of Victors and less Or' and a small illustration of a person.

Advertisement for the doctors with text: 'He Delivers a One Which He' and 'The Main Principle of the Policy of' and a small illustration of a person.

Advertisement for the doctors with text: 'The capacious A. O' and 'last evening altogether comfortably' and a small illustration of a person.

Advertisement for the doctors with text: 'The minister and' and 'Liberals arrived in' and a small illustration of a person.

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BRIEF LOCALS

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Concise Form. From Friday's Daily. The shareholders of the Victoria & Sidney railroad will hold their annual meeting on the morning of December 19th.

John T. Macdonald Oak Bay Junction, is confined to his house having received a severe sprain of the right ankle, the result of another case of a loose plank in the sidewalk near Chief Justice Davis's residence.

Hon. A. G. Blair, minister of railways and canals, has just decided to come to Victoria, and he will arrive here to-morrow night or Wednesday night. Captain Gaudin, agent of marine and fisheries, who returned on the Quadra from Vancouver this morning, received a telegram from the minister, in which he stated that he would leave Spokane for Seattle to-night or to-morrow night. The Quadra will leave early to-morrow morning for Seattle and will bring him from there to Victoria. It is understood that the minister will remain here the rest of the week.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL Judgment in the Appeal of Edison Company vs. Bank of British Columbia. The judicial committee of the privy council have given judgment in the appeal of the Edison General Electric Company vs. The Westminster and Vancouver Tramway Company, the Bank of British Columbia and others.

You'll enjoy the Winter through all its varying moods if you have your clothing interlined with Fibre Chamois. This wonderful fabric is so light that you never notice its presence in a garment till you get out into the wind and cold, then you realize that you are costily warm even tho' lightly clad.

had three children—nine, five and two and a half years old all girls. He had written much for magazines and newspapers, and had published several modest books, and had turned his hand to one play, Our Bismarck, which was presented repeatedly in small Saxon towns last winter. He and his wife lived in a flat in London, and were supported by his earnings as a writer.

On October 15th a tradesman came to Eulenburg with a bill for \$120. Eulenburg pawned part of his furniture and paid it. Then came another bill for \$8, another for \$3, and still another that must be paid from the proceeds of further pledges. Finally a bill of 70 cents found him at the end of his resources.

There was a large audience at the regular weekly concert held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Saturday evening. The following was the programme: Piano solo, Miss Blackie; solo, Miss Penwill; club swinging, Mr. C. Wriglesworth; solo, Mr. Rowlands; recitation, Mr. George Eaton; violin solo, Miss Blackie; duet, Messrs. Gordon and Rowlands; solo, Miss Munroe; and song, Mr. Eaton. An unusually attractive programme is being arranged for the concert on New Year's night.

VICTORIA MARKETS. Retail Quotations for Farmer's Produce Carefully Corrected. Ogilvie's Hungarian four, \$6.50. Lake of the Woods, \$6.50. Rainer, per bushel, \$6.50. Snowflake, \$6.50. XXX, \$6.50. Lion, \$6.50. Three Star, \$6.50. Two Star, \$6.50. Superfine, \$6.50. Strong Baker's (O.K.), \$6.50. Spelm, \$6.50. Wheat, per ton, \$22.00 to \$27.00. Corn, cracked, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Cornmeal, per 10 pounds, \$1.35. Oatmeal, per 10 pounds, \$1.40. Rolled oats, (Or. or N. W.), \$3.00. Rolled oats, (B. & K.), 7lb. sacks, \$3.00. Potatoes, per pound, \$1.40. Cabbage, per head, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Cauliflower, per head, \$1.00 to \$1.25. Hay, baled, per ton, \$12.00. Straw, per bale, \$1.00. Green peppers, cured, per lb., \$1.00. Onions, per lb., \$1.00. Turnips, per lb., \$1.00. Pears, \$1.00. Grapes, \$1.00. Lemons (California), \$1.25 to \$1.50. Apples, Eastern, per lb., \$1.00. Oranges, (Australian), per doz., \$4.00 to \$5.00. Oranges, (Japanese), per box, \$1.00. Fish—salmon, per lb., \$1.00. Smoked hosiery, per lb., \$1.25. Eggs, Island, fresh, per doz., \$1.00. Eggs, Manitoba, \$1.00. Butter, cream, per lb., \$1.35. Butter, Delta creamery, per lb., \$1.30. Butter, fresh, \$1.00. Cheese, Chilliwick, \$1.15 to \$1.20. Hams, American, per lb., \$1.00 to \$1.10. Bacon, Canadian, per lb., \$1.00 to \$1.10. Bacon, rolled, per lb., \$1.00 to \$1.10. Bacon, long clear, per pound, \$1.25. Bacon, Canadian, per lb., \$1.00 to \$1.10. Shoulders, \$1.00 to \$1.10. Lard, \$1.00 to \$1.10. Sides, per lb., \$1.00 to \$1.10. Meats—beef, per lb., \$1.00 to \$1.10. Veal, \$1.00 to \$1.10. Mutton, whole, \$1.00 to \$1.10. Spring lamb, per quarter, \$1.20 to \$1.30. Pork, fresh, per lb., \$1.00 to \$1.10. Pork, sides, per lb., \$1.00 to \$1.10. Chickens, per pair, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Germany has a peculiar German kind of wretchedness—the wretchedness of the highly educated poor. Hardly a winter passes without some schoolmaster dying for want of the ordinary necessities of life. The never-ending production of doctors of philosophy, doctors of law, doctors of music, and doctors of theology, has filled the offices of church and state and school to overflowing. As a result of the fringe of official life—the whole length and breadth of the empire hangs a hungry, poorly clad, dishevelled and embittered contingent of Ph.D.'s, LL.D.'s, and other less titled scholars. If a man wishes to write a dark page in the everyday life of the German people to-day, he would need only to record the suicides of men who were trained to fill high places that never were left vacant, or were left behind in the mighty struggle of university graduates for offices which would yield them the untroubled bread of life.

Death came yesterday after a lingering illness to Mr. Wm. Powell, who has conducted a blacksmith's shop at the corner of Broad and Johnson streets for a number of years past. He was 63 years of age and a native of the Isle of Jersey. He leaves a widow in this city, a son who has been of late a resident of the United States, and a daughter who has been living in Belleville, Ontario, and is now on her way to this city to attend the funeral, which will not take place until her arrival.

Notwithstanding the rain, the second fifteen of the Victoria Rugby club and the Y. M. C. A. played at Beacon Hill on Saturday afternoon. The exciting struggle, in which both sides got well bespattered with mud, the match resulted in a win for the Y. M. C. A. boys.

Hendrick Hudson, Jr., the Attraction For This Evening. The Corinne Extravaganza Company, composed of sixty comedians, vocalists, dancers and operatic and burlesque artists, have appeared in the city for the purpose of securing a steamer to replace the Dunsuir, as the latter's machinery broke down while she was leaving the wharf at Nanaimo last night.

Merit Talks. 'Merit talks' the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefits. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

British. The Roseland. Let a contract for foot shaft, and in their claim adjudge. Lookout mounted. The property in ment. Work will beget tract that has been on the Roseland. The British & the Reddin-Jacks. At a depth of Canada, one of Gold Mining Co. well mineralized, the indication of a soil body at all depth. There are a c men in town ju prospects that the some months ago the British & the Reddin-Jacks show they are going is a puzzle to the those who know of larcenies are nume are estimated at w millions as an oute. Yet people are s the rate of about whom come on s means. Those w more of a writer. He and his wife liv ed in a flat in London, and were supported by his earnings as a writer. They belonged to all the local societies, such as the British & the Reddin-Jacks, and he was a member of the British & the Reddin-Jacks. He and his wife lived in a flat in London, and were supported by his earnings as a writer. They belonged to all the local societies, such as the British & the Reddin-Jacks, and he was a member of the British & the Reddin-Jacks.

British Columbia.

ROSSLAND.

The Rossland & Trail company have let a contract for the sinking of a 100 foot shaft, and intend pushing work on their claim adjoining the Deadwood, on Lookout mountain, during the winter. The property improves with development.

Work will begin to-morrow on a contract it has been let to sink 50 feet on the Roderick Dhu recently purchased by the British Columbia syndicate and the Reddin-Jackson Company.

At a depth of only four feet on the Canada, one of the company's properties, a well mineralized rock was obtained, and the indications are good for obtaining a solid body at a comparatively small depth.

There are a couple of hundred idle men in town just now, and with the prospects that they will remain idle for some months to come. The majority of these poor fellows are dead broke, and how they are going to put in the winter is a puzzle to themselves as well as to those who know their present. Petty larcenies are numerous of late, and fears are entertained of more extensive operations, as an outcome of absolute want. Yet people are swarming into town at the rate of about 150 per day, many of whom come on speculation, and without means. Those who come to winter in more congenial quarters, are men who have made money.

The latest samples of ore from the Silver Bell, now down about 50 feet, show a strike of about 100 feet of rich quality. Recent assays give 190 silver, averaging \$123.50, and 65 per cent. lead worth \$32.50. This does not include the gold or copper assay, in both of which the mineral is strong.

Work on the Red Mountain railway had reached the St. Paul mine on Sunday at noon. There is a strong gang of men on, which is larger than the usual tracklaying force, on account of a foot of snow, most of which is beaten hard by four passenger cars and has to be removed. At the present rate of progress, with good weather, the track should be at the Josie before the end of the week. The last timber for the last trestle was brought up on Sunday morning. The train service to the O. K. siding has not been remarkably regular, but has been quite an improvement upon hauling from Northport by team.

During the past week the Palo Alto has been deepened to the extent of about six feet, making it all the way down 77 feet. On Saturday last E. M. Bouche, the superintendent, took some splendid samples from the bottom of the shaft, which, on being assayed, showed \$41 in gold and fully one per cent. in copper. The last assay on the O. K. siding is \$24 in gold. There appears to be a horse come in between the solid ore and the foot of the wall, which shows \$4 in gold and seven-tenths per cent. copper to the ton. The shaft has been completed and Mr. Bouche is contemplating the erection of a steam hoist. The mine is being worked steadily night and day, and even better things are expected of it. It will certainly be a splendid property if patience, perseverance and prospects are indications of success.

The tunnel on the Red Mountain is 600 feet, and the ore being taken out is of a high grade. Owners claim a well defined vein of some forty feet in width, and hope to be shipping in a month from date. The management agree that what is wanted in this district is better and cheaper smelting facilities. They hope, when the Red Mountain road is running, to be able to ship ore at \$6 per ton, while the ruling rate is now nearly double that figure. If smelting were established along the Columbia river the saving in treating the output would make more properly paying propositions which are not such at the present state of development. The Jumbo is not on the market, its fortunate owners being prepared to put up all expenses of development in the hope of realizing a big sum by doing so.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Vernon, who is the convener of the Home Mission committee of the presbytery of Kamloops, was in Rossland on Wednesday, helping to organize the finances of the Presbyterian church here. In this he was highly successful, securing in a few days weekly subscriptions amply sufficient to make the congregation self sustaining. Hereafter the church at Rossland has before it the financial support of the Home Mission fund, but this was found to be unnecessary, and now the congregation stands on its own footing, being the third of the presbytery to reach that fortunate position, the others being Kamloops and Nelson. The church building at Rossland has been found much too small, and the managers are discussing a building scheme. The growth of the congregation is a gratifying testimonial to the faithful pastorate of Rev. Mr. Wallace and Rev. Mr. Dodds.

Rossland Record. "The bids for the construction of the roadway from Trail to Robson were opened to-day, but the examination has not proceeded far enough to determine anything yet," said F. Aug. Heinze over the telephone to-day. "Our plans are that the road will be completed and in operation by May 1, next."

"The Cliff is not sold," said Colonel S. M. Warton to a Record reporter, "nor is it under bond or option to any one. I allowed a party of eastern experts to go through the mine with the privilege of making such examinations as they pleased, but their presence had nothing to do with a sale or contemplated sale."

At the 20 foot level the Commander people have commenced to drift east on the vein, and last night were eight feet with the breast of drift all in ore and no walls in sight.

Rosland Miner. The contract was let by the Columbia & Western for twenty miles of railway from Trail to opposite Robson. Parsons, Winters & Boomer, of Butte, Montana, got it. The road is to be finished by May 1, and the price is nearly \$600,000.

Hon. Messrs. Blair and Donville arrived here this afternoon. They spent yesterday afternoon and the forenoon of today as the guests of F. A. Heinze, at Trail, inspecting the smelter. This afternoon they visited the Centre Star mine; will visit other big mines to-mor-

row and be entertained at a banquet by the board of trade in the evening. It is definitely announced that the War Eagle smelter will be located at Northport, Wash. It will have a capacity of 250 tons a day, and will be in operation on May 1. The freight and treatment charges will be low enough to enable the moving of \$10 ore at a good profit.

The crosscut tunnel on the Northern Belle has opened up a ledge 20 feet wide at a depth of 30 feet, two feet of clean ore being found on the hanging walls.

The Gold Star, five miles northwest of the town, has tapped four feet of \$20 ore in the mine from the tunnel. The property is owned principally in Toronto.

Some more assays have been had from the Victory-Triumph group of claims on Sophie Mountain between the two Sheep creeks. These are very rich in copper. The three assays made run as follows: Solid pyrites, 22 per cent. copper, \$32.20 gold; mixed pyrites, 15.3-10 per cent. copper; malachite, 9.7-10 per cent. copper. The samples from which these assays were taken came from a cut only six feet deep. The ledge is very wide and the solid formation is not yet reached. A good deal of oxidized iron is mixed up with the solid copper pyrites.

The assays from the shaft being made on the Giant continue to be most excellent. The last eight assays for gold ore are as follows: \$16, \$23.20, \$20, \$1.60, \$36, \$18, \$49.60 and \$6. This gives an average of a little more than \$21 in gold per ton. The shaft is down only 15 feet. This, therefore, is a fine showing. The shaft is in a large ore body, the real extent of which is unknown. No crosscuts have been made and none will be made until the depth of 50 feet, or perhaps, 100 feet, is secured.

VANCOUVER. R. J. Neary, of Vancouver, has returned from Harrison river, where he made a purchase of a claim called the Lillie. Mr. Neary brought down considerable rock with him, which is only from the surface. He took a sample to Mr. Pellevé-Harvey and had it assayed, the result being that it ran in gold and silver \$27.75 per ton, chiefly gold. This claim was only located on the 3rd instant, and is one of a group of six, the others being owned by W. J. Gibbons, W. B. Harris, J. H. Hicks, Mrs. L. Currie and J. Galbraith. These claims are all on one ledge, which is about twelve feet wide.

The railway company have erected a new station close to the Harrison river, bridge and have located a telegraph operator and agent there, Ed. Sterling. The new station is about a mile west of the old one, and being directly at the bridge passengers can walk down the railway grade and step into McDonald's ferry for Chilliwack.

The sub-committee of the city council on light, railways and tramways held their first meeting since May yesterday, when a letter was read from the city clerk of Victoria in regard to the Y. V. & E. Ry. A reply was ordered to be sent to the effect that the council could not see its way clear to ask the provincial government to assume the sole responsibility of constructing a railway to Steamboat, strongly in favor of a road being built at the earliest possible moment, with such public aid and subject to such conditions as will safeguard the public interests.

NEW WESTMINSTER. Mr. Eli Leander, of Burnaby, reports that during his absence his house was entered and about ten dollars' worth of clothing, etc., stolen. The burglars apparently occupied the house for one or two nights, as they left behind them the remains of cooked food, and they had made use of the cooking utensils.

Captain Peete reports that at three o'clock on Wednesday morning the wind reached a velocity of between 40 and 50 miles an hour. Mr. C. Chamberlain and family have gone to Honolulu by the Warrimoo. They will make their home in Honolulu, the state of Mrs. Chamberlain's health necessitating a change to a warmer climate than that of this province. The local association loses a good member by Mr. Chamberlain's departure, he having been one of its best shots.

Mr. J. O. Whyte, the newly appointed warden of the B. C. Penitentiary, was sworn in on Wednesday by His Honor Judge Bots. He will enter upon his duties without delay.

ROSSLAND. Rossland, Dec. 9.—D. M. Linnard to-day concluded the purchase of the Gopher claim, which lies between the Homestake and the R. E. Lee group. The price paid for the claim was \$41,000 cash. The deal consolidated under one management four of the leading claims in the south belt of the Trail Creek Mining division, these being the Homestake, Gopher, Maid of Erin, and R. E. Lee. Work on all four has been resumed. An offer of \$100,000 cash made on behalf of an English company for the Homestake alone, was refused yesterday.

In the Jumbo mine a drift 12 feet in width has been started from the main tunnel to the south cross-cut, distant 100 feet. All the ore being broken down will pay to ship. Much free gold and tellurium is being found in this ore. Several sample assays made lately have gone at the rate of over \$100 to the ton.

A new lode has been discovered on the Coxy claim on Red Mountain. This claim lies to the northwest of Rossland between the Giant and Nevada claims, and adjoins the Golden Queen. It was purchased recently by Mr. C. J. McQuig, of Montreal, for \$35,000.

What is supposed to be one wall of the Consolidated St. Elmo lode has been broken into by the tunnel now being driven by the St. Elmo company through the Consolidated company's ground. A foot of solid copper pyrites has been disclosed.

Hon. A. G. Blair, minister of railways and canals, and Col. Donville, M. P., will leave for the coast via Spokane on Saturday. Col. Donville, in the course of a speech, said that the Southern Kootenay needs the Crow's Nest Pass railway very much.

Tenders for the construction of the second section of the Columbia and Western Railway—that from Trail to Robson—were opened last night. The road will cost nearly \$600,000. It is expected that the contract will be awarded to a Butte firm of contractors to-morrow.

C. H. Long, who recently sent several

letters to the Victoria Colonist maligning amongst others, the managers of the War Eagle Mining Company, was to-day served with a writ in a suit for \$10,000 damages. The case will be opened at Nelson on Wednesday next, 16th inst.

GRAND FORKS.

Grand Forks, B.C., Dec. 9.—The last few days have been unusually lively at Grand Forks, besides the usual rush of speculators looking for properties.

The townsite formerly owned by John A. Manly, Lloyd A. Manly and G. W. Averill was sold on Tuesday last to a very strong and influential syndicate, including a number of Victorians. The names of the new owners have not yet been announced, but it is quite probable that the lieutenant-governor, as well as several of the highest officials in British Columbia, are amongst them. It is the intention of the new concern to form a stock company with a capital of \$75,000.

The Observation Mountain Gold Mining Company is the name that is given to a new local company that has been recently incorporated in Grand Forks, and has a capitalization of \$1,500,000, of which \$500,000 is put in the treasury. The properties owned by the company consist of a group of six claims on Observation mountain and two claims on Hardy mountain. Stock is now being put on the market to purchasers at a low figure. Assays taken from these Observation mountain properties show a high percentage of gold taken from the cropping. One thing that is about this company's properties is that they are adjoining the townsite of Grand Forks.

Considerable excitement has been caused here by the finding of free gold in paying quantities on the Star and Crescent property on Le Fleur mountain. Eastern capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of the Robin Adair mine, near the Seattle mine, up the north fork.

VERNON.

(Vernon News.) Lumbly residents anticipate a mining excitement in their neighborhood next spring. Some rock remarkably rich in copper and silver was brought in last week from a claim located by Frank Thornton, only a mile or so from that town. The ledge seems to be solid and well in place, and development work will be proceeded with at once.

The office of provincial assessor, which has remained open since the resignation of Mr. H. E. Parke, has recently been filled, and the appointment has been given to Mr. E. C. Simmons, who assumed his new duties on Monday last.

Four men are now at work on the Ruby Gold mineral claim, situated on Okanagan lake about a quarter of a mile distant from the Morning Glory mine. The ledge is a strong one, showing over ten feet across, and the ore, which is very similar to that of the Morning Glory, carries gold, silver and copper. Work will be continued until the shaft is down about 45 feet, and the owners feel confident that they have a good thing.

A meeting of the shareholders in the Camp Hewitt Mining and Development Company was held on Tuesday night at the Coldstream hotel. The articles of incorporation were read and agreed to, and it is worthy of note that this company has overcome the doubtful question of "non-resident shares" by inserting in the charter a clause which prohibits the directors from running into debt; no contract or expenditure can be made unless the funds to cover it are in the treasury. The company have secured possession of the mine, and will commence work at once on the Lakeview and Gladstone, from both of which good results are confidently expected.

It was agreed to build a force of men next week to send cabins, etc., and it is the intention of the company to keep the work going all winter. This is the largest mining scheme yet exploited in this district, and it is one that promises to receive wide support.

NEW DENVER.

The Denver. A concentrator will likely be erected at the Neepawa next year. Ruby silver, ranging 57 per cent. of the white metal is frequently met with in the rock.

Gorman West and Bob Covington have refused an offer of \$20,000 for the Westmont on Tea Mile. A wagon road will be built up Four Mile Creek next summer. The expense will be equally borne by the government and the interested mine owners.

Jim Sherrett, generally known as Popcorn Jim, appeared before Magistrates Granville and Rashdall on Tuesday and received six months at hard labor for cutting Bob Sutherland with a knife on Sunday morning. The prisoner was well satisfied with the verdict of our merciful magistrates, and will no doubt be willing to carve more citizens at the same price if he survives the hard labor attached to his sentence.

MIDWAY.

Midway Advance. Mr. R. L. Cawston passed through town with a large drive of beef cattle during the past week, bound for Rossland. This drive will have to be taken around by way of Northport as the Dewdney trail is now impassable to stock. In all probability this will be the last drive of the season.

Ore is being sacked on the Stenwinder claim in Greenwood camp, which will be shipped out for the purpose of a mill or smelter test. When work was stopped the other day it was understood that drift showed twelve feet of solid ore, which, it is given out, will average \$40 per ton in gold. The property is owned by Messrs. Farrel & Midgeon, the great smelter men.

Men are to be put to work at once on the Adirondack and Kimberley claims in Kimberley Camp, and development work will be carried on actively for the balance of the winter. These two claims were among the first locations made, and as far as surface showings go, they are enormous bodies of ore, besides carrying a goodly percentage of copper, assay well in gold and silver. The claims are under a working bond to Mr. W. T. Thompson.

At the preliminary hearing of the case of Foreman Kay, charged with murdering Matt Roderick, the magistrate decided that the evidence did not sustain the charge and therefore refused to commit. Before leaving the court room, however, Keene was again arrested, on a charge of manslaughter by Constable McMyrna, and a second preliminary hearing was immediately proceeded with. Upon this charge the court committed him to stand his trial, but gave the accused his liberty on a \$7,000 bond—himself in \$1,000, and two sureties of \$3,000 each. Mr. James McLaughlin and Mr. G. B. McAuley furnished the sureties. The preliminary hearing in the case disclosed the fact that at the recent coroner's inquest held upon the body of Roderick at Camp McKinney, the coroner acted without his jurisdiction, as Camp McKinney lies several miles west of the boundary of the Kettle river district. Dr. Morris, of Vernon, is to hold a new inquest.

KAMLOOPS. Inland Sentinel. D. H. Hoar, representing English capital, made an offer this week to bond the smelter for \$15,000. The owners of the smelter more than doubled the offer, holding out for a higher figure. Work is to be commenced Monday on the Before Dawn claim, on Sugar Loaf, adjoining John Hepburn's claim. Vancouver men are interested in this property. The show has been a great success. It was not too rapid and yet was thorough. It will be a god-send to the ranchers, who were feeling anxious about their stock, and at the same time, it has not worked the market of the railroad that might have been anticipated. Work on the Python claim is progressing with satisfactory results. Vancouver parties are after this property. They want to secure it on too easy terms. The shaft on the Thora H. Bauman and Smith's property is down 7 or 8 feet in very nice looking rock. There is now on view in the government office a splendid specimen of ore from the Suter claim, situated at the headwaters of the Tulameen river, in the Similkameen mining division of Yale district. This claim is owned by the Terre Haute, (Ind.) Mining Co. The ledge is said to be between four and five feet wide and the ore assays as high as \$193 in gold. Wm. Ballie, who has been editor of the Inland Sentinel for some time past, has opened in the Moore block a mining and general broking office, to which business he will in future give his undivided attention. The winter, in conjunction with J. S. Bennett, he will issue an illustrated book descriptive of the mining and other interests of this district. Mr. Ballie's many friends in this city and district will wish him every success in his new venture.

ASHCROFT.

B. C. Mining Journal. Snow on the streets and hills in the vicinity of Ashcroft has almost entirely disappeared. The snow on the mountain of the first of the week doing the work. Who can say but that within a few months the mines of the Bonaparte will be shipping ore to the smelter to be erected at Vancouver. Several good mining men have faith in the section referred to, and development is going on in a business like way. Mr. Drummond, who has been for the past two years in the Cariboo in the employ of the B. C. Prospecting and Development Company, came down on Tuesday night. Dr. J. D. Macdonald informs us that the season's work on Harvey creek has shown up a valuable property and that a hydraulic plant will undoubtedly be put in on that creek in the near future. Col. Wright and Capt. Jattison, well known mining men, spent for Ottawa Wednesday night. A meeting of the stockholders of the 43rd Mining and Milling Company will be held the first of the year at Ottawa and the next season's work for the North Bend and Omineca mines laid out. The North Bend company had a very successful season, all things considered. During the time it was in operation an average of \$100 per day was taken out with only a small supply of water, much of the time only about 200 inches being used.

ROSSLAND.

Rosland Miner. The shaft on the Sunset No. 2 is now down thirty-seven feet in ore. The Canadian Gold Fields company has had a good day for the last week and the average has been a little over \$47 in gold. It is said that John A. Finch has sold the Enterprise group of mines on Skocan lake to a Colorado syndicate for the handsome sum of \$300,000, cash payment.

Chief Engineer Roberts of the Red Mountain railway said last night that without doubt trains would be running on that line by Saturday night. The opening of the bridge on the second line of the loop yesterday and the truck will be on the Black Bear flats to-night. D. D. Birks has returned from Cariboo creek with some fine ore from that district. The ore was taken from the Bureks, which is one of a group of claims belonging to the Bureks and Wainipier company. The ledge from which it was taken appears to run through all three of the claims and is ten or eleven feet wide. The solid ore is two feet wide and runs from \$19 to \$28 in gold, silver and lead. D. M. Linnard has purchased the Gopher in the South Belt for a Toronto and Rossland company, paying \$41,000 cash. This claim will be amalgamated with the Homestake, Maid of Erin and Robert E. Lee, and all will be worked by the one company.

CANADIANS IN WASHINGTON. More Numerous Than in British Columbia. Mr. C. H. Lugin, of Seattle, wrote recently a letter to the St. John Globe, which reads in part as follows: "Not very long ago I had a call from a gentleman who wished me to join with him in publishing a paper to be devoted to Canadian affairs. I asked him where he could find readers, and he replied: 'In Canada.' "The census of 1890 shows there are 60,000 native born Canadians in Western Washington. I may explain, in the portion of this state lying between the Cascade Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. I have not taken the trouble to verify my caller's statement,

but as he was prepared to put money into the proposition he probably knew what he was talking about. Whatever the number of them may be, this section is full of Canadians. Many of them are prominent in business, but the majority are included in the back array of workers in every department of industry, which forms the backbone of a community and is the storage battery of that energy which keeps the foremost in the van of progress.

It is a remarkable fact that there are more Canadians in the State of Washington than there are in the adjoining province of British Columbia, and yet if the two are compared it will be found that the Canadian province far surpasses the American State in natural resources and in opportunities which capital, energy and courage can turn to good account. The province is nearly four times as large as the state, and although a large portion of its area must be left out of consideration because of its high latitude or high elevation, the fact remains that British Columbia has more timber, more gold, more silver, more coal, more iron, more copper, more extensive fisheries, more grazing lands, probably no less an area of arable lands and a better geographical position in respect to the growing commerce of the Pacific Ocean than the state to the south of Washington.

Washington has six times, at least, the population of British Columbia, and of its population more than one-sixth were born in Canada. Is not this simple and easily understood statement of the case enough to challenge the attention of the people of the Dominion? Can the Canadian government and parliament attempt a more patriotic task than to discover a means whereby the Canadian portion of the Pacific Northwest can keep step with its neighbor to the south in the great march of progress which has now begun?

Probably not many of the people of eastern Canada appreciate the trend of events on this coast. For many call the expression of the Hon. W. H. Stewart, when in speaking of the purchase of Alaska said: "The greatest triumphs of mankind will be achieved on the greatest of the oceans." We are witnessing to-day the beginning of the fulfilment of these prophetic words. But nothing is so eloquent as facts. When I came to the coast a little over five years ago the only trans-Pacific steam service out of the Straits of San Juan de Fuca was the maintained by the C. P. R., with two hired vessels. Now we have in connection with that railway the splendid line of Empresses to Japan and China and the line to Australia. From Tacoma, in this state, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company maintains a regular line of steamers to the Orient, and from Seattle we have regular sailings of the steamships of the great Japanese line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which is probably the most aggressive steamship company in the world to-day. It is now two months since the first steamer of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha reached Seattle. The third of the line is loading here now, principally with cotton from Texas and flour and lumber from this state. In the meantime cargo has been accumulating so rapidly that the company has dispatched its largest freighter to carry it away. Besides the business which this line is developing, great contracts have been awarded here for lumber which another line, not included in those above mentioned, because it has not yet made permanent arrangements for regular sailings, is handling, and yet another great Japanese company has had its agents in the chief ports of the coast seeking facilities for the collection and distribution of freight with a view of placing on its steamers. The outgoing cargoes of these steamers include a great variety of articles, but those which at present mean the most to the Pacific Northwest are lumber and wheat flour. But a demand is springing up for our fruit and dairy produce, and it is difficult to name a single article of American production which the markets of the Orient are not likely to demand in increasing quantities from this time forward. To us upon this coast the rapid occidentalization of Japan and the new era about to dawn in China are matters of the liveliest concern. It concerns our business. I meet daily men to whom the "awakening of Japan" has already meant a larger bank account.

I have dealt with this latter at some length because I want to emphasize the proposition that the key to our Canadian progress is to be found in the development of its Pacific Northwest. Practically no limit can be placed upon the demand which the Orient will make for the product of this continent. Railway construction will call for vast quantities of timber. Already there has come a demand from Japan for railway ties. The narrow gauge roads of that empire are being widened and the native woods are not strong enough to bear the strain of the heavier trains. That China is about to be opened by railways is no longer a matter of doubt. China has hitherto imported most of its timber from Japan, but this supply has been cut off by an edict of the Japanese government and it was never adequate to the demands for railway building in North America. There is plenty of good timber in Siberia, but it is inaccessible and must long remain so, for the rivers draining the forest belt all flow north into the Arctic Ocean. With railway building will come a demand for more solid structures of various kinds, and we find already that the Yokohama agent of a Seattle lumber concern has sent out an order for a number of houses, which will first be put together here and then taken apart, shipped to Japan and erected there. The probable consumption of wheat flour cannot be guessed at. I asked Geo Lee Hee, a prominent Chinese merchant, how much flour China was likely to want, and he said: "All she can get." The chief source of supply in the future must be given; the reasons for this view, but will content myself with saying that from the great wheat fields of Alberta and the Peace valley the most of this supply will come.

Concluding let me say that in view of the certain magnitude of trans-Pacific commerce and of the enormous natural wealth of the Pacific Coast province, the Canadian government ought to find no great difficulty in devising a policy which will open to the people of Canada a field for their enterprise, industry and capital. The loftiest ambition, the most far-sighted statecraft, can ask no better sphere of work than

THE BLACK WATCH.

At a recent gathering of the survivors of the 42nd Highlanders, says the Glasgow Herald, after dinner Sergeant David Russell submitted the annual report, which shows that by means of generous support from General Rollo, Sir John Campbell Orde, and other officers, the committee had been enabled to distribute the sum of £20 amongst old members of their widows, whilst the association had been instrumental in finding situations for those who had left the colors. Of the members present some had joined the 42nd nearly sixty years ago, whilst the majority of the company represented five campaigns, viz. Alma, Talavera, Inkermann, Sebastopol, and the Crimea (1854-55). As Sunday (20th) was the forty-second anniversary of the storming of the heights of Alma, it would be interesting to the younger members to know that of the thirty-two officers who sailed with the regiment for the Crimea ten were still alive; of the forty-five sergeants only five remained; while so far as he could ascertain from all sources, of the 850 rank and file there was not a hundred men left to the present day. The honorable chairman proposed the toast of the Queen, which, he said, the members of the "Black Watch Association would drink with all possible sincerity and enthusiasm. They might be proud to think that the Black Watch would form the guard of honor for Her Majesty when welcoming the Czar to Balmoral. (Applause.)

FRANCE'S PENAL COLONY.

Copriets to be Removed From New Caledonia to Madagascar. Paris, Dec. 13.—France has decided to abolish the penal establishment in New Caledonia, which the Australians have long demanded. The convicts will be sent to Madagascar instead. The first batch, consisting of several hundred men, is about to be transferred from New Caledonia to construct roads and in other ways to develop the island of Madagascar.

LONDON'S TRADE.

Declared by Sir Thomas Sutherland to Be on the Wane. London, Dec. 12.—The statement made by Sir Thomas Sutherland, chairman of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to the stockholders of that company, that trade with the port of London is waning, has attracted attention and is generally endorsed in shipping and mercantile circles. London is declared to be still the leading port of the world, but it is losing its prestige as a distributing centre and goods are being taken direct to continental ports. The two chief reasons given are the exorbitant dock charges and the dearth of London labor.

A CHICAGO NYCTALOPUS.

To be unable to see and yet to see is the remarkable predicament of John Borne, the oldest fisherman who drags his nets through the waters of the Chicago harbor, says the Times-Herald. In the glare of daylight and under the piercing rays of the sun the old fisherman is almost totally blind, but after sundown John Borne can see with almost the same piercing glance as the most perfect eye in creation. Consequently he, unlike the rest of the jolly tribe of tars who infest the harbor, makes his catch of lake perch at night. It is then that he drags his nets and hauls up that extraordinary catch of fish, a catch for which he has become so widely noted on account of its size and its peculiar circumstances.

When all the rest of the fishermen have turned into their bunka, and the black, grant outlines of sailing vessels are dimly outlined by their signal lights, and when the mouth of the river is only noisy by the splash of the water and the moon is struggling behind an eastern cloud, John Borne unshackled his rowboat and pulls out into the lake toward the government pier. The peculiar affection of the eyes from which Borne suffers has baffled more than one oculist. Borne received an injury to both eyes while engaged in a rowboat on the South Water street some hoodlums threw an immense snowball at him, which landed directly in both eyes with the full force of the impetus given to the thrower. The left eye was frightfully injured and almost torn from the socket. Two operations were performed on the optic nerve, which was discovered to be permanently weakened. After the tissues healed, however, and the eye was supposed to resume its former appearance, a bluish white film gathered and spread over the entire cornea, giving the eye an appearance precisely similar to the eye of a fish. Since then the delicate condition of the retina has compelled him to avoid daylight, while at night when the iris always enlarges, as is commonly known, the iris of Borne's eye enlarges tremendously enabling him to see with comparative accuracy. There is no set of glasses nor any invention of the optician's art which can render any assistance to Borne in the daytime. At night he needs no such artificial make shift.

Borne is one of Chicago's landmarks. He has been a well known figure down along the piers as long as any of the present generation can remember. He was born in North Plymouth, Devonshire, England in 1820, and to-day, although he is 76 years of age, is as hale and hearty as the blustering northwest wind that he loves so well. Borne left his native town, down on the English coast, and went up to London as soon as he attained his majority. He had a thirst for learning and a few years afterwards entered Oxford University as a student. After leaving his Alma Mater he came to America, and as a civil engineer for twenty-eight years he enjoyed the esteem and respect of every man who knew him.

Misfortune and suffering came, however, the day on which the snowball struck Borne's eyes. He was compelled to abandon his profession, his last money in unsuccessful treatment. He had always a love for the water and the seafaring life in his heart, so he took to the occupation of a fisherman. Misfortune and suffering came, however, the day on which the snowball struck Borne's eyes. He was compelled to abandon his profession, his last money in unsuccessful treatment. He had always a love for the water and the seafaring life in his heart, so he took to the occupation of a fisherman.

