

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 unsetting 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 unsetting 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 Eberts 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. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer Sakura Maru arrived at Seattle from Honolulu and the Orient on Saturday. Her cargo consisted of over 1000 tons of tea and curios for the east and mixed freight for local houses, including 1500 boxes of Japanese oranges. On Saturday evening the British bark Senator was towed to sea by the tug Active. She had a cargo of 1,089,000 feet of Hastings lumber, valued at \$13,500. Her destination is London. The British ship Drumfield, Capt. Davies, which finished loading last week, will probably sail to-morrow. The Tees will leave for Algiers and other West Coast points to-morrow evening.

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 present: Hon. Mr. Justice G. 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. The dinner itself was everything that could be desired and added to the reputation of the Driad's chef and steward. 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 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 see 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 city 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 license to public streets of Victoria; and whereas the Council of Women do hereby resolve that this Local Council of Women condemn the action of this city 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 license to public streets of Victoria; 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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... 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... ny 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, are... 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... Kalama 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 denied. 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, who bring 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.

RUSSO-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 seem to believe it authentic as it would be a great victory for Russian

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. Sébastien 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, official 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 equal way afflicted with 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 a 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 was marked with a cross. 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, but if what is said of McKinley's intentions proves true, the Yankees themselves will rid us of any remaining scruples, as McKinley is only the tool of the great monopolists, we may know what to expect." The other agricultural and conservative newspapers, such as the Tages Rundschau and Deutsche Zeitung, print similar editorials.

GERMAN SPY SYSTEM.

Recent Revelations Cause it to be Generally Condemned.

Berlin, Dec. 12.—The revelations of the Luetzow trial and the arrest of Baron von Tausche, are again having unimagined consequences, one of which is that the whole police spy system as organized under von Puttkamer will be either modified or abolished. The Emperor, since his return from Hamburg and Bueckenberg, 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 Mareschal unearthed the police espionage system. A scene between von Bieberstein 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, 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 Bieberstein. Von Tausche had

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.

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 was marked with a cross. 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.

PEARL BRYAN'S MURDERERS.

Court of Appeals Re-affirms the Decision of the Lower Court.

Frankfort, Dec. 13.—The Court of appeals re-affirmed the decision of the lower court at Newport sentencing Alonzo Walling to be hanged as an accomplice to Scott Jackson in the murder of Pearl Bryan last June. It is quite likely the date for the execution of both men will be about the anniversary of the murder, early in February.

When the news that his death sentence had been affirmed was told Walling he was playing cards with Scott Jackson and Robert Laughlin, who is to be hanged January 9th for killing his wife and niece. Walling was indifferent. He insisted that he had nothing to fear. Then he urged his companions to proceed with the game.

Frank G. Robbins was arrested for contempt of court and was fined and sentenced to thirty days in jail. It is claimed he clandestinely received news by eavesdropping at the court consultation room, and gave the Walling decision to the Times-Star over an hour before it was announced by the court. He had two flags, one white and one black. The latter indicated a decision affirming the death sentence in the Walling case. Representatives of the other papers saw him wave the black flag, and informed the court.

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. Captain Haines of the Erasmus refused to land the men and 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.

Cambridge, 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.

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-

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 kitchener 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.

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 passing 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.

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A WANDERER RETURNS.

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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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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—And Indeed 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.

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.

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.

Mr. Davies dealt briefly with the matter of communication with Esquimalt, and he would promise that the San Pedro will be removed and a proper light established there.

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Windsor Salt, The Victoria Sealing Industry, comprising 65 schooners representing 2,292 tons, with a value of \$648,800, employing 807 whites and 903 Indians.

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.

Green on the aggressive. Just before the going sounded for the second round McAuliffe stood to the crowd that he had come to Seattle to give an exhibition, and not to fight.

LI HUNG CHANG. 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.

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.

TIME'S NEW DIVERSIONS. It is suggested that on January 1, 1900, a new division of the year into thirteen months be instituted.

HENS GET DRUNK. A London paper of recent date says: A story of poultry depravity on the part of poultry has just been told in the Sheriff's court at Olyn.

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REASONS 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.

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 in driving them out at all points.

AIR MOTORS FOR CARRIAGES. For several months past experiments have been conducted at the American Wheelock Engine Company's works in South Worcester upon an air motor adapted to use upon hackney carriages, heavy wagons and private vehicles.

the doctors approve of Scott's Emulsion. For men and women who are weak, when they should be strong; for babies and children who are thin, when they should be fat.

AMERICAN DISPATCHES. Eastern Newspaper Reporter on a Walk Around the World. Chicago, Dec. 12.—Frank S. Colborne, the "Yankee Tourist," an Eastern newspaper reporter who started on the 18th of September to walk from New York city around the world, has arrived at Chicago.

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PRINCE EDWARD BRIDGE. Hon. L. H. Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

He Delivers a One Which He Exposed. The Main Principle of the Policy of the Government is to...

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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.

Mr. C. Dobson, of Duncan, and Miss Bunt, recently of Chipping, Yorkshire, England, were married at Victoria yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Dobson left last evening on a honeymoon trip to the Sound.

It is told of Hon. L. H. Davies that when he was the young premier of Prince Edward Island his father was in the same legislature and was one of his best, but most exacting and critical supporters.

The president of the Local Council of Women of Victoria and Vancouver Island requests a full attendance of the executive committee at the city hall to-morrow at 9:45 o'clock to consider the affiliation of a new society.

Incorporation will be sought by private act at the coming session of the provincial legislature by the Grand Forks Water Power and Light Company, whose object is to operate an electric light, power and tramway plant in Sloane City and Brandon.

As the names of a number of the delegates to the annual meeting of the Women's Council have not been received by the corresponding secretary, all affiliated societies will kindly give their delegates notes of introduction, as in this manner the different societies' delegates will be enabled to secure seats together.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Jenkins, who presided at the meeting, read a paper upon the "Effects of Narcotics." The following delegates were chosen to represent the society at the annual meeting of the Women's Council: Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Edmonds and Mrs. Goodacre.

Dr. Milne yesterday evening entertained the following gentlemen at dinner at his residence, "Pinehurst," on Dallas Road, in honor of the visit of Hon. Mr. Davies, minister of Marine and Fisheries, to Victoria: Hon. Mr. Davies, Hon. Senator McInnes, Mr. Dore, vice-consul of the United States; Dr. O. M. Jones, Mr. A. L. Belyea, Mr. Archer Martin, Mr. J. T. Bethune, Mr. W. H. Ellis and Mr. C. E. Jones.

An example of how far a letter can be carried for three cents is furnished by Secretary Elworthy of the Board of Trade. On April 23rd, 1895, he mailed a communication to Dr. J. L. Tan, 40-mile, Yukon. Evidently the latter gentleman had left there, for since then Deadwood City, Butte, Montana, Washington, and was returned from there to Mr. Elworthy, who received it last evening.

In the police court this morning the police magistrate sentenced a Chinaman to six months' imprisonment for stealing an \$18 ring from Mr. Pennoek, the jeweler. The Chinaman, who had been in the city for some time, had been engaged to scrub Mr. Pennoek's store, but he was not suspected of stealing the ring. The other day, however, the wily Mongolian brought the ring to Mr. Stoddard to have it made smaller. Mr. Stoddard took the ring to Mr. Pennoek, who at once recognized it. The Chinaman was at once arrested.

The remains of Murdoch McLaughlin, who was accidentally killed on the Costa Rica, were brought down on the City of Nanaimo last evening and the funeral took place from the residence and St. Paul's church, Victoria, West, this afternoon. The services were conducted by Revs. Clay and Winchester. The members of the Sir William Wallace Society, for whom the deceased was piper, attended in a body and a funeral dirge was played on the pipes by Master James McKenna. The pall bearers were Messrs. Robertson, Macdonald, Munro, Anderson, J. R. McKenzie and Chief Mackie.

The following new mining companies have been incorporated and registered during the past week to do business in this province: B. C. Development Association of England, capitalized at \$10,000; Bruce Gold Mining Company, of Rossland, \$1,000,000; Cromwell Mining and Development Company, of Rossland, \$1,200,000; Dardanelles Mining and Milling Company, of Kaslo, \$1,000,000; Dundee Gold Mining Company of Rossland, \$1,000,000; Gordon Widdie Mining Company, of Rossland, \$1,500,000; Peoria Mining and Milling Company, of Rossland, \$1,500,000; Royal Five Gold Mining Company, of Rossland, \$1,500,000; Sultana Gold Mining Company, of Rossland, \$1,000,000.

The first annual general meeting of the Victoria-Texada Gold Mining Company was held in the Williams Block last evening. Messrs. W. H. Bone, J. R. Collister and Dr. Holden, the retiring provisional directors, submitted a report, which was unanimously adopted. It showed that the company had secured the Tatosa Mineral claim on Texada Island. Considerable work had been done on the claim, a shaft having been sunk 200 feet, showing a vein six feet wide. A cross vein was then found eight feet wide and only one wall discovered. The company has been capitalized at \$150,000 in 25c. shares. So confident are the shareholders that the property will prove valuable that over \$400 worth of stock was subscribed for last evening at par. The following were elected directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. R. Hall, W. H. Bone, G. J. Courtney, Dr. Holden, W. Christie, J. R. Collister and A. Henderson.

A dispatch to the Times from Cheamains says: "Frank Carlstons, a Swede in the employ of the mill company here as a carpenter, was found in his room this morning with his throat cut. He says he did it himself."

Word was brought by the Willapa

on her arrival from Alaska a few days ago of an accident which befell Mr. R. H. Hall, of the Hudson's Bay Company, at Port Simpson. Mr. Hall was badly shaken up by a fall from the wharf to the beach. His injuries, though not dangerous were very painful.

At the last meeting of Granville Lodge No. 2, A.O.U.W., of Vancouver, a resolution touching on the loss sustained by that society by the death of Mr. Gustav Leiser, of this city, was adopted.

The regular meeting of the Sir William Wallace Society was held yesterday evening in their hall on Broad street. The nomination of officers for the ensuing term was the principal business disposed of. The election will take place at the next meeting.

Hope Lodge, No. 1, Degree of Honor, will celebrate New Year's eve with a social dance. The committee have used their best efforts to make this "farewell to the old year" a success. The dance, now on sale and may be had from any of the committee. Finn's orchestra will be in attendance.

The Sisters of Colfax Rebekah Lodge, I.O.O.F., elected the following officers for the ensuing term, at their regular meeting last Tuesday evening: Noble Grand, Sister Miss Batchelor; vice grand, Sister Mrs. Dempster; secretary, Sister Mrs. Grant; treasurer, Sister Mrs. Glover.

The death occurred yesterday at the family residence on Cedar Hill road of Mrs. W. H. Hubert, who has been suffering from paralysis for some time past. The funeral will take place from St. Luke's church on Monday afternoon. The deceased, who was a native of Winterborne, Gloucester, England, was 57 years of age.

The death of Mrs. Ridley, the wife of the venerable Bishop of Caledonia, has been reported from Metlakatla. The deceased lady, who has spent seven years of her life in the city, was an orphan of eighteen years of age in the mission work in the north, was a native of Huddersfield, England. She was about sixty years of age.

There was a large attendance at the funeral of the late John Doran, which took place from the family residence, Esquimalt road, this morning. Rev. Father Nicolay conducted the services at the church and cemetery. The pallbearers were Messrs. John Campbell, A. C. McDonald, A. B. Cameron, Geo. Longman, T. Astie and Henry Cook.

Captain Rogers, of the steamer Dunsuir, which plies between Nanaimo and the Fraser, was in the city to-day 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. The necessary repairs can be made in three or four days and during the interim the Rainbow will run on the Nanaimo-Fraser River route.

The examination of candidates for musical certificates in connection with the Victoria College of Music, London, England, was held at the local college of the same name on Tuesday. The names of the successful candidates in their respective grades are as follows: First grade, with honors, Miss Mai Todd and Miss Cecil Hardie, intermediate, The Rev. Mrs. A. C. McDonald, A. B. Cameron, Geo. Longman, T. Astie and Henry Cook.

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.

The funeral took place to-day of Annie Wiedemann, the four year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wiedemann, of Pine street, Victoria West, who was the victim of a very sad burning accident on Thursday evening. The child's mother had been outside the house and left it for a moment. The child, during her absence, began playing with the fire, and going too close, her light clothing took fire. She was seen in a mass of flames. Father and mother immediately rushed to her assistance and extinguished the flames as quickly as possible. Dr. Frank Hall was called, but skill proved unavailing, the little patient lingering in agony until eight hours afterwards, when she died. The burial extended all the way from the knees to the crown of the head on the left side. The arms and face were also severely burned.

From Saturday's Daily. After to-day helmets, supplied by Henry Short & Son, will adorn the heads of the members of the police force instead of the old-time caps.

Two drunks were the only occupants of the docket in the police court this morning; both were convicted and discharged.

Miss Campbell, daughter of Rev. Dr. Campbell of this city, died recently in Minneapolis. Dr. Campbell, upon receiving news of her illness, went for the east, but did not reach there until after her death.

A meeting of the taxpayers of South Victoria district will be held on Saturday, 19th inst., at 7 p.m. in the school room, Royal Oak, for the purpose of preparing a petition to the government for a lower rate of assessment on land.

The city milkmen met in Temperance Hall on Saturday evening for the purpose of forming a milkmen's union. After considerable discussion, a committee was appointed to frame by-laws and a scale of uniform prices. This committee will report at another meeting, which will be held shortly.

The fifty-fifth drawing for an appropriation of the Victoria Building Society took place in the Sir William Wallace hall on Saturday evening, the committee being prominently employed in the construction of the play throughout. It bubbles forth constantly in solos, duets, sextettes, topical songs and pretty ensemble collection. In quality it promises to be good in character and thoroughly up-to-date.

Having been withdrawn and C and D was held by Mrs. Margaret O'Brien. F. C. Whitney, of Revelstoke, arrived by the Chamaix Saturday evening and stayed in Dean days for San Francisco for the purpose of buying a stamp mill for the Orphan Boy Gold Mining Company, of which he is secretary. The Orphan Boy is situated on the Big Bend north of Revelstoke and contains free milling rock in quantities which will pay handsomely.

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 here 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.

Death came to Mrs. Chapman, of Belleville, Ont., the daughter of the late William Powell of this city, under peculiarly distressing circumstances. Mrs. Chapman left her home in Belleville in response to a telegram from Mrs. Powell informing her of her father's serious illness. A telegram just received from her husband states that Mrs. Chapman was accidentally killed at Medicine Hat on Saturday, the day after the death of her father, whom she was coming to see. No particulars of the sad accident have been received. The funeral of Mrs. Chapman will take place from the family residence to-morrow afternoon.

Joseph Gross, charged with wounding Edmund Christol on the 14th of July last, came up for special trial before Mr. Justice Walkem to-day. None of those who gave evidence in the police court were present, and their depositions were read. The judge said he had a suspicion that there was a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice, but the absence of positive proof there was no means of stopping it. In view of the conflict of testimony he discharged the accused, at the same time giving him some good advice. J. S. Yates appeared for the Crown and H. D. Helmeke for the defence.

The Vancouver Island Plowing Association held their annual competition on Saturday on the farm of Messrs. Smith, at Swan Lake. There were six events in the competition, three professional and three amateur. The winners were as follows: Professional, Alex. Thompson, of South Saanich, 1; A. Munro, 2; and Alex. Ross, 3. Amateur, G. Stinzel, 3. The judges were Messrs. A. Tolmie and Watson Clark, and Mr. Geo. Walker acted as referee. The members of the association attended a banquet in the evening at the Clarence hotel, at which the ends were presented. Speeches were delivered and the prizes presented. At the conclusion of the banquet the annual meeting of the association was held. The following officers were elected: President, W. Thompson; vice-president, W. S. Smith; secretary, John Carvin (re-elected); treasurer, P. Emery (re-elected).

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.

CORRINE AND HER COMPANY.

Hendrick Hudson, Jr., the Attraction For This Evening. The Corinne Extravaganza Company, composed of sixty comedians, vocalists, dancers and operatic and burlesque artists, having appeared in the "gorgeous operatic extravaganza" "Hendrick Hudson, Jr." at the Victoria theatre to-night. The production comes endorsed from an extended run in New York, Boston and Chicago. The opening act occurs in the city of New York in its infancy, showing the famous Bowling Green in 1609. The usual amount of bright witty dialogues and funny incidents are introduced in the act which terminates with Hudson's departure for the South. The action of the second act is laid in the city of Florida. Hudson and his followers are searching for the famous fountain of youth, which that noted discoverer, Ponce de Leon, searched for so long and unsuccessfully. In his wanderings through Florida Hudson discovers Christopher Columbus and some of his followers. This travestied meeting of Hudson and Columbus forms the basis of a deal of the action of the piece. Hendrick Hudson, Jr., while in New York, became enamored of a Dutch maiden, who, intending to make a conquest of Hendrick, is angered because he has gone to Florida, and sends detectives to find him and bring him back. The two odd characters, with their eccentricities, contribute largely to the comic element of the play. Realizing his danger, Hudson disguises himself as a lovely Spanish maiden, captives Columbus and his followers with his musical selections, and succeeds in completely baffling the detectives. The third act is the operative extravaganza is constructed in several scenes, affording a most admirable opportunity for the liberal introduction of specialties. The play terminates with an allegorical picture of the Santa Maria, contributing largely to the comic element. How and Berry have spared no expense to make the staging of the production complete in every way. "Hendrick Hudson, Jr." is thoroughly impregnated with music, this popular element being prominently employed in the construction of the play throughout. It bubbles forth constantly in solos, duets, sextettes, topical songs and pretty ensemble collection. In quality it promises to be good in character and thoroughly up-to-date.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Judgment in the Appeal of Edison Company vs. Bank of British Columbia.

Reasons for Reversing the Decision Given by the Supreme Court Judges.

The judicial committee of the privy council lately gave judgment in the appeal case of the Edison General Electric Company vs. The Westminster and Vancouver Tramway Company, the Bank of British Columbia and others. It was an appeal from a judgment of the supreme court of British Columbia of January 30th, 1896, affirming a decision of Mr. Justice Crease. Their lordships now gave judgment, reversing the decree of the supreme court, and declaring the judgment in favor of the bank to be null and void.

Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., (of the Canadian Bar), and Mr. John D. O'Connell were counsel for the appellants; Mr. C. Robinson, Q.C., (of the Canadian Bar), and Mr. J. B. Murray, the manager of the bank at Vancouver, in his evidence said that on hearing of the appellants' judgment; he asked Mr. Davis' advice and then sent for Mr. Oppenheimer and told him that they would have to get in ahead of the Edison judgment, and that they must have the first judgment. The arrangements were left with the solicitors. Mr. Oppenheimer said that having received from Mr. Murray and Mr. Ward (the superintendent of the Vancouver branch of the bank) the intimation that the bank insisted on having judgment prior to the Edison Company, he gave instructions to the solicitor to give the bank first judgment. Mr. Oppenheimer was also asked as to the reason for giving the bank the first judgment, and he said that the controlling reason was to give the company time to make financial arrangements. It was apparent to their lordships that the bank did not intend to immediately foreclose judgment. The object of the bank in trying to obtain priority for their judgment was that they should be able to protect the company so, as possible, to carry it on. If the appellants' case had only been that there was a fraudulent preference of the bank, the pressure by the bank might have been an answer to it; but their lordships did not see how pressure alone could be an answer to a case which alleged collusion. The statute was in the alternative. The confession of judgment might be given either voluntarily or by collusion with a creditor. In either case if there was intent to defeat or delay creditors or to give a preference over other creditors the confession was made null and void against creditors. In Gill vs. The Consolidated Gas Company (L.R., 13, 337) Lord Bramwell said that the word "collusion" only signified agreement, in this case meant agreement or acting in concert. It was plain from the evidence that there was an agreement between the Edison Company and the bank, the effect of which was that the bank should have a judgment, and that their judgment should have priority to the appellants' judgment, the object being, as Mr. Ward said, that the bank should be in a position to protect the company, if possible, so as to carry it on. The case came within the provision in the section. It had been argued for the respondents that the confession made was fraudulent. The section did not use that word, but the giving a judgment by confession by a person in insolvent circumstances voluntarily or by collusion with a creditor with intent to defeat or delay his creditors or to give a preference to one of them over the others was treated by the statute as a fraudulent act. Their lordships approved of the decision of the court of appeal in Ontario in Martin vs. M'Alpine et al (8 Ontario Appeals, 675). Their lordships were of opinion that the statute made the bank's judgment null and void as against the creditors of the Edison Company. They would therefore humbly advise Her Majesty to reverse the decree and order of the supreme court on the trial and on the appeal, and to declare the judgment of the bank against the tramway company to be null and void and to order the executions issued thereon and the certificates thereof registered as a charge against the lands of the company to be set aside and cancelled with costs of the suits, including costs of the appeal to the supreme court, but with liberty for the appellants to apply to the supreme court for any consequential relief for the purpose of enforcing their judgment. The respondents—the Bank of British Columbia—must pay the costs of this appeal.

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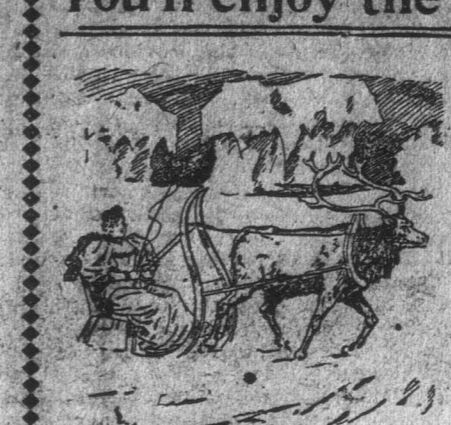
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NO ROOM FOR HIM.

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. So around 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. If any person wishes to learn how bitter is the end of one of these unemployed scholars he should read the story of Paul Eulenbergs, doctor of jurisprudence, who took his life in Blasenwitz three weeks ago. He was the son of a Berlin professor of medicine. He married twelve years ago, and lived in unmarred happiness with his wife. He

You'll enjoy the Winter



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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 cosily warm even tho' lightly clad. Fibre Chamois is a complete non-conductor of heat and cold, not the strongest wintry blast can penetrate it, nor can the natural warmth of the body escape through it. This explanation and the fact that it health and comfort's sake you can't do without it.

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 their earnings in literature. His wife's earnings in literature. This belonged to all the local societies, such as the German town of Blasenwitz's also, seemed cheerful and comfortable. He and his wife had paid their debts with exemplary promptness. Then Eulenberg began to put off his creditors. His income grew smaller and he made the most desperate efforts to increase it by tutoring, by writing, by copying, and by doing odd jobs at law. In Germany such efforts are doomed to failure. The man who makes them finds every avenue crowded before the possibility of admitting the casual stranger. On October 15th a tradesman came to Eulenberg with a bill for \$120. Eulenberg 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. He locked the door and windows of his flat, he did not open them to the man who called for his 70 cents. This creditor got an order from a court to enable him to seize part of Eulenberg's furniture. He and a court officer broke in the front door of Eulenberg's flat. In the front room they found the three children in a row on the floor, their faces waxen white and cold, and a sheet tucked evenly under their chins. All three were dead. In the next room lay Eulenberg and his wife on the bed—both wax

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 small 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, 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 silver, and 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.

The railway 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 content with the erection of a steel 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 Rossland is now in 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 finance 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 the church at 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. Dadds.

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, Rossland says 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.

Rossland 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-morrow.

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.

YANCOUVER. 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 lead, 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, but 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 an ore 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 high-grade 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.

Lumby 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 geologist, 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 site of the most promising claims in Camp Hewitt 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 build 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 Reco. 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 Raddall 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 McLaughan 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.

D. H. Hoar, representing English capital, made an offer this week to bond the smuggler for \$15,000. The owners of the gold mine, however, are holding out for a higher figure. Work is to be commenced Monday on the Before Dawn claim, on Sugar Loaf, adjoining John Heppburn'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 office is in the central 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.

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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 has six times, at least, the population of British Columbia, and of its population more than one-sixth were born in Canada. It is not this simple and easily stated fact that is the cause 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

that to which I am seeking to direct attention. OHAAS, H. LUGRIN. Seattle, Wash., Nov. 18, 1896.

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 swish of the water and the moon is struggling behind an eastern cloud, John Borne unshackles 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 land down on the English 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.

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 officers were 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, Tarrina Murray, Ashantee (1817), Egypt (1822) and Sudan (1823-4-5). 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.

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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 land down on the English 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

that to which I am seeking to direct attention. OHAAS, H. LUGRIN. Seattle, Wash., Nov. 18, 1896.

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 swish of the water and the moon is struggling behind an eastern cloud, John Borne unshackles 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.

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THE CAROLINA CASE

John Cotsford is brought in as a witness by the American counsel.

Evidence also tendered relating to nationality of vessel owners.

The Behring Sea Commission resumed its sittings at 10:30 this morning.

Mr. Dickinson renewed his objection to the extracts from affidavits in the American case before the Paris Tribunal being used.

Mr. Peters said he would have complete copies of the extracts that he wished to put in made, and copies would be given to the United States counsel.

The commissioners conferred and decided that when possible any extracts used would go in by reference only, so as not to encumber the notes.

Mr. Dickinson said there was also another character of testimony put in that he would object to, viz., extracts from committees in congress and not in the American case, and from the report of the United States government of Mr. C. Townsend, assistant commissioner of fisheries.

Mr. Peters said that this testimony was already in and it was not a report of a committee, but a sworn statement of L. G. Shepherd, the seizing officer of the United States cutter Rush, as to the condition of the seal fisheries at the time when he was there, made before a commission on merchant marine and fisheries, and he would insist upon its going in.

Mr. Justice Putnam said he thought it was admissible.

Mr. Dickinson said they would claim the right to read any part of the extracts put in. He said that he had found the whereabouts of John Cotsford, a hunter on the Carolina in 1886, and had brought him to town in order to allow the British counsel to examine him and finish their case.

Mr. Peters said that certainly he could not examine this witness now, as he had not been able to see him previously.

Mr. Bodwell said that he had sent for this witness, who had sent back word that as he was subpoenaed to the legislative assembly building, and here under the payment of the United States government, he could not come.

John Cotsford was then called by Mr. Dickinson. He said he was now a resident of Seattle. He had been a resident of Victoria on and off for about thirty years. Last Tuesday he was told to come here on behalf of the United States government. His people are all in Victoria. In 1886 he was on the schooner Carolina when she went to Behring Sea. It was his first season. Messrs. Munsie and Bechtel employed him in May, 1886. On the way to Behring Sea the Carolina stopped at Clayquot to get coals. Mr. Bechtel went up to Clayquot with them. It was about the end of June or July 1st that they began sealing in Behring Sea. It was generally thought that they would leave Behring Sea about August 20th or 23rd. The remark was passed among the men on board that if they did not they would run short of provisions. He saw no flour taken off the Carolina when she was seized. After the seizure, and when they got to Unalaska, they were told that only half of the crew could go ashore. Half of them went ashore, and afterwards the whole crew went. They were there about a week or ten days; then they were put aboard the steamer St. Paul and sent to San Francisco, where they were about a week. There were nine of them. No seals were caught on the coast by the Carolina on the way up. There were about five or six boxes of pilot bread on board.

To Mr. Peters witness told of his shooting ability previous to going sealing, and recited his accomplishments with a rifle. He had never found a difficulty in killing seals, and was perfectly at home in a canoe. About fifteen seals, he said was an average day's catch. He did not know how much provisions were on the Carolina. He did not see the money paid for the canoe at Clayquot. Eleven dollars was the price, he believed, of the canoe he got. He was well satisfied with it. It was a little more expensive than the others.

Mr. Dickinson then put in a copy of a letter written by Captain Ogilvie from Unalaska on August 7th, 1886, relating to the seizures.

An adjournment was then made for lunch, after which John Cotsford, who was recalled, produced a memorandum book of his catch and identified a picture of a canoe tendered as an exhibit as one similar to those used by the Carolina.

A. J. Bechtel, recalled at the request of Mr. Dickinson, said he was owner of the schooner San Diego, which he had bought in San Francisco. He did not remember registering the schooner in San Francisco, and did not register Mr.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

Wolley vs. Lovenberg, Harris & Co. case is again before the court. It is a reference in compliance with the judgment of the supreme court of Canada to ascertain the value of the land on which the money was loaned and the mortgage taken. In the court here plaintiff obtained judgment for the amount of the loan, the defendant to take over the mortgage. The court in Ottawa held the principle wrong and the full court here from the evidence taken at the trial will ascertain plaintiff's damages.

Yesterday afternoon the full court allowed the defendant's appeal in Harris vs. Kielen and Sprout vs. Kielen, from an order of Mr. Justice Drake refusing to transfer the actions to the supreme court. The actions involve the right of the plaintiffs to part of the townsite of Sandon, held by virtue of a crown grant of a mineral claim. The court allowed the appeal with costs, holding that whether mineral actions or not they ought to be tried in the supreme court, and Mr. Justice Nelson was appointed receiver of the rents pending the action.

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It seemed wise to me to cover the whole ground of the city engineer's usefulness to the city. But neither first nor last did I intimate that I would act as prosecuting attorney.

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December 3rd, 1896. Alderman Marchant.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your reply to my letter of yesterday's date. I am surprised that you repudiate partnership for the proceedings with regard to Mr. Wilmot. The records of the council show that you moved the first resolution, inferentially charging that Mr. Wilmot was guilty of a gross and vexatious delay which has occurred in the building of the Point Ellice bridge, terminating your resolution with language pointing to his dismissal. You allowed up your first inferential charge by moving "that a full enquiry be also made into all matters affecting the city engineer's professional reputation and ability." It is true you gave no particulars in either resolution. The first resolution was sent by the city clerk to Mr. Wilmot, who replied by saying the implication and stating that the delay complained of was occasioned by circumstances over which he, in his capacity as city engineer, had no control; that he had exercised all reasonable care and diligence in the discharge of his duty in this respect, and am not aware that the delay referred to is due to any neglect of duty on his part. If I was so aware I should have taken action immediately.

You have my permission to publish this correspondence if you wish to.

Yours truly, ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

Victoria, December 5th, 1896. Mayor Beaven.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your reply to my letter of the 3rd inst. As you do not appear to be able to distinguish between a criminal court, where charges are laid against a prisoner, and a committee of enquiry, where an official may explain at length his endeavors to discharge his duties, I despair of enlightening you. That I moved two resolutions affecting the engineer's position is quite true. The first suggested that the engineer should give satisfactory explanations, which he evaded doing, but requested an investigation. As you know, I opposed this by a direct resolution to "receive and file" a letter from Ald. Wilson moved an amendment that the investigation be granted, and as the amendment was voted upon first, I tacitly agreed to the amendment by not voting.

It seemed wise to me to cover the whole ground of the city engineer's usefulness to the city. But neither first nor last did I intimate that I would act as prosecuting attorney.

As you are considerably cognizant of Mr. Wilmot's official conduct, and appear fully satisfied, why do you wish to continue the enquiry? I satisfied myself long ago respecting Mr. Wilmot, and do not require such an enquiry.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report



AN ASSAYING PLANT COAL MINES ACT.

Mr. Cowell, Mining Engineer and Assayer, Addresses the City Council.

He Explains the Advantages of the Establishment of a Plant for Assaying.

The advantages likely to accrue from the establishment of a plant at Victoria for assaying large ore samples were discussed at a special meeting of the city council held last evening.

Mr. Cowell stated that the proposition was the establishment of a sampling and testing works capable of treating large specimens of ore, say ten tons, so that owners could ascertain its exact value.

Mr. Cowell further explained that his scheme was to have a small smelter and a stamp mill; each with a capacity of about five tons a day, and in connection with the latter chlorination works and cyanide process, also a small plant for the leaching of silver by the Russell process.

Mr. Cowell, in answer to questions from the aldermen, explained that while the establishment of a larger smelter would cost \$500,000, such a scheme as his could be carried out with an expenditure of \$100,000.

Mr. Cowell stated that a company was being formed, and he for one was ready to invest. All they now wanted was the approval and moral support of the council. They might ask later for free water and an exemption from taxation for a period of years.

The council then passed a resolution, the object of which was to refer the matter to the Board of Trade for their consideration at a future meeting.

THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Many Resolutions Passed on Pertinent Subjects.

The Local Council of Women held their annual meeting at the city hall today. After the opening address had been delivered by the president, Mrs. Baker, the treasurer presented her report, showing that \$104.15 had been received during the year.

A resolution was passed favoring enforcement of the compulsory clause in the school law.

An adjournment was then taken for lunch, after which a resolution favoring scientific temperance instruction in the public schools was passed.

A resolution touching upon the curfew-by-law was also passed, as was one advocating manual training in the public schools.

The meeting was still in progress at the time of going to press.

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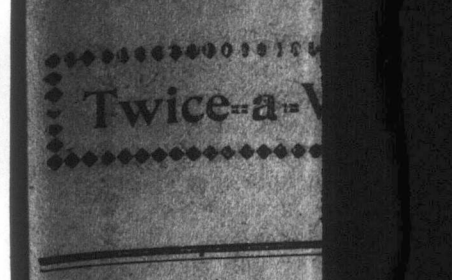
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