

GREAT BATTLE AT HAND

Already the Fleets Gathering About Porto Rico May Have Become Engaged.

Insurgent Forces Being Armed to Make Vigorous Early Assault on Havana.

Spaniards in Manila Keep Up Their Courage and Prospect of Fighting There.

London, May 10.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Hongkong says a communication from Manila asserts that the Spaniards are still arrogant and not likely to surrender until the city is blown to pieces. A telegraph operator has gone with the McCulloch to see what can be done with the cable.

Washington, May 9.—The President and the members of his cabinet are now expecting important news from Admiral Sampson's fleet, which was despatched against Porto Rico. It is believed that his victory there will be as complete as was that of Admiral Dewey at Manila, although it is hardly to be expected that the consequences to his fleet will be as unimportant. No alarm is felt as to the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet and it certainly is not expected that Admiral Sampson will encounter them at Porto Rico.

As to the plans for the campaign in Cuba, it is understood that there has been no material change from those announced some time ago. At the proper time it is expected a landing of a considerable force will be made and the Spaniards will be met by the fleet in front of Havana and other important sea ports.

Naval officials are expecting interesting news from Admiral Sampson within the next twenty-four hours. It is now officially admitted that the admiral yesterday was within his fleet near Cape Haytian in the north coast of San Domingo and distant about a day's run from Porto Rico. So far no reports have come from the Spaniards, but the elements that are said to have taken place in these waters.

A BATTLE IMMINENT.

From the expectation so plainly manifested at the navy department something important is to happen very soon. It is surmised that if Sampson has not struck the Spanish flying squadron to-day he may strike a blow at Porto Rico to-morrow.

It is a curious fact that thus far the navy department does not know positively where the Spanish fleet is and it is just possible that these vessels may be away over on the other side of the Atlantic or at Cadiz instead of being in Sampson's neighborhood in the West Indies.

That such a thing can happen is plainly shown by the report from San Domingo that the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII. arrived at Porto Rico yesterday or the day before. This is a formidable protected cruiser, modern type and built in 1898. It is supposed to be the largest of the Spanish fleet and it is just possible that these vessels may be away over on the other side of the Atlantic or at Cadiz instead of being in Sampson's neighborhood in the West Indies.

Word came to the navy department to-day that the cable has been cut between Montalvide and Rio Grande de Sul, thus cutting off all communication along the coast of South America. The first and last named points in the south of Brazil. If this were not an accident it would be hard to guess at the purpose. The report is that the cable was cut by a Spanish ship in the north of the break. It is just possible that Spanish emissaries have cut the cable to conceal some naval demonstration or movement of Spanish ships in that quarter of the world.

PHILIPPINE OCCUPATION.

It Will Be Undertaken Immediately Upon Arrival of the Reinforcements From San Francisco.

Washington, May 9.—At to-day's special cabinet meeting the leading subjects of discussion were the measures to be taken to reinforce Admiral Dewey at Manila, and the probable movement of Cuba. As to the former there has been no material change in the plans. Approximately 5,000 troops will be dispatched on the City of Pekin and other transports. The Charleston will act as convoy. The McCulloch has not yet left Mrs. Bay, outside Hongkong harbor, where she is waiting further instructions from Admiral Dewey, which will be sent probably to-day or to-morrow. In his cablegram received here Saturday, the Admiral made no request for troops, not knowing the government's intention in regard to the occupation of the islands. It seems quite certain, however, that the government intends to make an active campaign against the Spanish forces there, and Admiral Dewey will be so informed.

It is not probable that the squadron will bombard the city or engage in any active work against the fortifications there, except such as the Admiral may find necessary in order to retain control of points now in his possession. On the arrival of the troops which will be immediately concentrated from the Pacific Coast states, it is expected that a landing will be made on the city and the Spaniards will be driven out. In addition to the 3,000 or 6,000 troops, the transports will take over a considerable quantity of supplies, including ammunition.

YELLOW FEVER.

Sickness Resembling It Attacks Prize Crew in a Captured Spanish Steamer.

Tampa, Fla., May 9.—Dr. J. Y. Porter, state health officer, to-day received the report of Dr. Sweeting, agent of the state board of health at Key West, concerning the alleged cases of yellow fever among the members of the prize crew of the Spanish ship Argonaut. According to Dr. Sweeting's report only two of the crew are sick, with a slight fever. None of them had been near an infected port, but the craft and all on board were isolated at once in the quarantine station, ten miles from Key West, where five other prize vessels are stationed, all from infected ports. The fact that the sailors were taken sick within twenty-four hours of boarding the Argonaut leads

Dr. Porter to doubt that they have yellow fever. Nevertheless, the quarantine regulations will be enforced with the greatest rigor.

EQUIPPING INSURGENTS.

Arms, Ammunition and Supplies With Which to Commence Land Invasion of Havana.

Washington, May 9.—General Nunez, of the Cuban army, arrived here last night on his return from landing a party in Cuba. This landing was made after conferences between General Nunez and Gen. Miles and Senor Quesada, the Cuban delegate, about two weeks ago, and was for the purpose of opening up communication with Generals Garcia and Gomez. After a brief conference with Mr. Quesada, Nunez left for New York where he will make a report to President Palma. The results of his trip are said to be satisfactory. The Cuban officials here, who deem it inexpedient to discuss what General Nunez did, it is said, however, that his party was not difficult in establishing communication with the Cuban commanders in the field. It is understood that General Nunez will go to the front and will have command of the united Cubans other than those already in the field under Garcia and Gomez.

Tampa, Fla., May 9.—The steamer Gussie, one of the Mallory line boats chartered by the government for Cuba before the transport will sail for Cuba before morning loaded with arms, ammunition and supplies furnished by the United States government, consisting of 100 United States troops from the First regiment of the infantry will accompany the expedition and aid in guarding the landing of the valuable cargo, and will if necessary penetrate into the interior far enough to place the supplies in the hands of the insurgents. The expedition will be in charge of Captain W. H. Dorst, General Miles' aide, who has just returned from Cuba. The Gussie has on board between six and seven thousand Springfield rifles, about 500,000 rounds of ammunition and several hundred boxes of provisions, consisting principally of canned meats and hard tack.

The utmost secrecy is maintained regarding the point of land, but the Gussie is expected to land near Havana, where he communicated with the insurgent leader, General Del Gado. It is believed that the Gussie is headed for a point not far from Havana. The Gussie has mounted on her forward deck a one-pounder rapid fire gun. It is understood that the ship will be some point not far from Key West by a gunboat from the blockading squadron and escorted to the designated landing place.

The Whitney, the sister ship of the Gussie, which sailed for Dry Tortugas on Saturday with two companies of the 9th infantry, returned to Key West yesterday. It is believed that the Whitney is to follow the Gussie to Cuba as soon as the arms ammunition and supplies can be loaded.

Before a week has passed it is believed that the insurgent leaders will have been furnished with arms enough for at least 15,000 men and with a bare supply of food. The campaign against the Spanish forces will be inaugurated.

HAVANA PREPARATIONS.

Many Carloads of War Material Arrive.—French Residents Seeking Safety.—The Congress.

Havana, May 8.—General Blanco has ordered that, on account of the state of war, flags should be hoisted on the forts and batteries at sunrise and be lowered at sunset.

The war material brought by the Spanish steamer Montserrat to Cienfuegos has arrived at Havana, having been brought by special train, consisting of 15 cars.

The French gunboat Fulton will leave tomorrow for Jamaica taking with her such French citizens as desire to leave the island.

The lower house of the colonial parliament was opened today for the day. The ceremony was a solemn one. The senate will be organized on Monday.

MATANZAS DISCIPLINED.

A Little Bombardment Because of Persistent Activity of Shore Batteries.

Key West, Fla., May 8.—Matanzas was bombarded yesterday afternoon and this morning. The work was done by the torpedo boat Dupont, and auxiliary cruiser Hornet of the Mosquito fleet. Three block houses were destroyed and it is almost certain that a number of Spanish soldiers were killed.

The bombardment was brought on by the temerity of the Matanzas Spaniards who apparently were not content with the fearful execution wrought last week by the greater ships of the fleet. The engagement properly had its beginning on Thursday afternoon, when the Dupont, cruising close to the shore, observed a number of Spanish ships in the bay near Matanzas light raising a Spanish flag.

The torpedo boat men suspected that new guns were being mounted there, but Wood, commanding the Dupont, remarked: "If those are guns we'll have them and pretty quickly." There was nothing positive, however, to indicate that a new battery was in course of construction and nothing further was known until Friday afternoon. The Dupont had then been joined by the Hornet and both were scouting about Matanzas not more than 600 yards from the shore, when suddenly a storm of rifle bullets came whistling towards them. The attack was made by a body of Spanish cavalry spread along the shore in groups of from 50 to 100, apparently on the watch for filibustering expeditions.

The boats lost no time in answering the challenge. From their few and small guns they poured a storm of ammunition into the body of cavalry which promptly dispersed. Not long afterwards a wagon was seen upon the shore gathering up the dead or wounded soldiers. An estimate of the number of the Spaniards killed would not be made, but the wagon made repeated trips.

The two boats continued firing, afterwards directing their missiles at the three blockhouses, which were quickly reduced. While this firing was in progress, a small Spanish ship was observed in the bay. The Matanzas batteries were sent towards the Dupont, but fell short. This was the only shot from the fortifications.

Nothing daunted, the little boats resumed the bombardment this morning, but drew no reply. The firing of the ships lasted about an hour and ended at 5:30 a.m. and adjourned at 8:30 a.m. was resumed about noon, when Dewey started in to put the finishing touches upon the work. The Spaniards fought bravely in the Spaniards by that time, and at 2 p.m. the Petrel and the Con-

DEWEY'S EASY VICTORY

The Spanish Fleet Surprised at Moorings Unprepared to Fight or Fly.

Batteries of Ships and Forts Alike Fired Wildly at Swiftly Moving Foe.

Harbor Mines and Torpedoes Also Harmless—Defenders' Great Loss of Life.

Hongkong, May 8.—Among naval men, military men and civilians, Europeans and natives here to-day there is only one subject of discussion, the annihilating victory of the American fleet, under Commander Dewey, over the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Montojo in Manila bay on Sunday last.

Owing to the fact that the cable between this port and the Philippines was not in working order, having been cut, it is said, some distance from the capital of the islands, there has been delay in obtaining a detailed account of the battle and facts in the case were only available when the United States gunboat Hugh McCulloch arrived here yesterday and even then the tremendous pressure of business suddenly thrown upon the cable company necessarily made the earlier accounts of the engagement somewhat brief.

Commander Dewey's orders were to capture the Spanish fleet, and never were instructions executed in more complete fashion. At the end of seven hours there was absolutely nothing left of the Spanish fleet but a few relics. The American commander had most successfully arranged every detail of action and apparently even the most insignificant were carried out with perfect punctuality and rapidity.

The position occupied by the Spaniards, the support which their ships received from the land batteries and the big guns they had ashore, gave them an advantage.

Therefore when it is considered that the Spaniards lost over six hundred men in killed and wounded, that all their ships, amounting to about 14, were destroyed, and that their naval arsenal at Cavite also was destroyed with its defenses, it will become apparent that the victory of the American commanders is one of the most complete and wonderful achievements in the history of naval warfare.

U. S. FLEET APPROACH.

The order of battle taken up by the Spaniards was with all the small craft in the front, the larger ships in the rear. The American fleet entered Manila bay and the Spaniards had not established a patrol and there were no searchlights to detect the approach of the American ships. The American ships had passed inside the bay without any challenge, had it not been that some of the Spanish ships were in the line, whereupon a few shots were exchanged with the batteries on Corregidor island, but the fleet did not show signs of being disturbed. The American fleet was waiting down in order to commence hostilities.

The early morning of morning revealed the opposing ships to each other and the Spanish flag opened fire. Her action was followed by some of the larger Spanish ships, which opened fire. The Spanish vessels brought their guns into play.

The American squadron, which had been in the bay since the morning, opened fire. The Spanish ships were turned on her and tore her to pieces. She went to the bottom with all on board. Several Spanish ships were also destroyed in the same way and shared her fate.

A SUBMARINE MINE.

When near the end of Baker bay, a sudden upheaval of water a short distance ahead of the Olympia showed that the Spaniards had laid a mine or torpedo. This was followed by a second explosion. They were both unsuccessful. The American fleet was passing the mine and the Spanish ships were very poor, the shots from the Cavite batteries and Spanish ships being equally badly aimed and having short or going wide of the mark.

When the American fleet entered the bay coming through the southern channel, the Spaniards opened fire. The following was their order: The flag ship Olympia, the Baltimore, the Raleigh, the Boston, the Petrel, and the McCulloch with the two store ships the Nanhuan and Zafiro, bringing up the rear. And in that order they swept across the bay, firing as they went.

Though the Spaniards had opened fire at 6,000 yards, the Americans reserved their fire until within 4,000 yards. The battle began when the Reina Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isle de Cuba, Isle de Luzon and Minanabo were in line off the mouth of Cavite, with the four gunboats and the torpedo boats in the harbor. The American ships then passed backward and forward six times across the front of the Spaniards, pouring upon the latter a perfect hail of shot and shell. Every American ship seemed to tell, while almost every Spanish shot missed the mark.

After having thus scattered the Spanish fleet and demoralized the Spanish ships, the American fleet retired for breakfast, and incidentally a council of war was held on board the Olympia.

DESPERATE BRAVERY.

The Don Antonio de Ulloa made a most magnificent show of desperate bravery. When her commander found that she was being fired at by the Spaniards he could not keep her aloft, he nailed her colors to the mast and she sank with all hands fighting to the last. Her hull was completely riddled and her deck had been swept clean by the awful fire of the American guns, but the Spaniards though their vessel was sinking beneath them, continued working the guns on her lower deck until she disappeared beneath the waves.

THE RUIN COMPLETE.

The battle which was started at about 5:30 a.m. and adjourned at 8:30 a.m. was resumed about noon, when Dewey started in to put the finishing touches upon the work. The Spaniards fought bravely in the Spaniards by that time, and at 2 p.m. the Petrel and the Con-

cord had shot the Cavite batteries into silence, leaving them a heap of ruins and floating the white flag.

The Spanish gunboats were then sent to the arsenal, which was totally destroyed. Admiral Montojo, the Spanish commander, transferred his flag to the Isle de Cuba when his ship caught fire, but the latter also was destroyed in due course of time.

The Reina Christina lost her captain, her lieutenant, her chaplain and a midshipman, by one shot which struck her in the side.

About one hundred men were killed and about sixty wounded on board the Spanish ships. The Spanish fleet was completely annihilated. The Spanish commander, Admiral Montojo, was killed. The Spanish fleet was completely annihilated. The Spanish commander, Admiral Montojo, was killed.

SPANISH CASUALTIES.

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SPAIN'S AWFUL BLUNDER.

Hongkong, May 8.—It is said that the Spanish ships did not get under steam until after the alarm was given. It is said also that the Spanish commander informed the governor-general that it was advisable to surrender in the interval of humanity as it was impossible to resist successfully the attack, but that he and his men were willing enough to fight and die. Even when the Spanish ships were half shot away, her commander, though wounded, refused to leave the bridge till the ship was burning and sinking, her stern shattered by a cannon shot and her steam pipe burst.

The Petrel passed a gunboat up the river Pasagua and the Spanish captain said in a letter to the governor-general: "We are willing to fight. Please allow us to send for ammunition, because our store is exhausted."

London, May 8.—Further particulars gleaned from the despatches from Hongkong show the Spaniards having to get up steam fought at a great disadvantage compared with the great mobility of the American fleet. The Spaniards arrived at the entrance of the bay in bright moonlight and the attack was therefore postponed for a few hours till Saturday night with the greatest ease. The American commander returned the fire from the fort on entering but was ordered to desist by the flag ship, Commodore Dewey having the water line. At San Lazare Vedado there was a great crowd of people watching the encounter, many through field glasses and applauding the firing of the Spaniards.

At 11:30 the Santiago entered the harbor in tow of the Susie. One of the American shots carried off a boat from the schooner's stern.

It is reported that one of the cruisers was so damaged that she will be towed to Key West. She will probably leave to-morrow.

A CRUISER CHASED.

French Officers Tell How the Spaniards Lay in Wait for an American Craft.

Port Au Prince, Hayti, May 8.—The United States cruiser Montgomery, Commander G. A. Converse, is supposed to have been watching her, mistaking the Spanish cruiser last night, northwest of Cape Haytian, a seaport town of Hayti on its north coast ninety miles north of Port Au Prince.

While the French steamer Olinda Rodriguez from Havre for Haytian ports was at Cape Haytian, a Spanish warship was said to have been watching her, mistaking the steamer for an American vessel. When the Olinda Rodriguez left Cape Haytian, the Spanish warship followed her and allowed her to continue on to this port on recognizing the Frenchman's flag.

The United States cruiser Montgomery left Cape Haytian soon afterwards and the Spaniard, which is presumed to have been watching her, is said to have been pursuing the American cruiser, both of them putting on full steam.

The Spaniard, according to the story told by the crew of the French steamer, gained in the pursuit which was witnessed from the bridge of the Olinda Rodriguez, by the officers of that vessel. The two warships, they say, went in the same general direction with the Spaniard behind. The latter appeared to be a formidable vessel and much larger and faster than the Montgomery.

By nightfall, it is added, four discharges of cannon were heard, which were believed to be the result of the Spaniard's firing. The Spanish warship, it is said, prevented any further observations being made, but the French officers say that the Spaniard was so bright that the battle could have been continued, especially as the sea was beautifully calm, only a mild trade wind blowing from the land.

Strange to say, it appears that all the passengers of the Olinda Rodriguez were below at supper while this exciting incident was occurring. But the officers of the steamer, which arrived here to-day, say they are confident that the Montgomery was overmatched and that her only means of escape was to run close in shore during the darkness.

THE RULERS OF SPAIN.

Government Invited to Take From Parliament the Unhappy Task of Naming Terms of Peace.

Madrid, May 7.—In the chamber to-day Senor Silvea, the Conservative leader, replying to the speech of General Weyler, said the government and not parliament ought to find a solution of the war. Otherwise the constitution would be violated. He charged Senor Moret, the colonial minister, with seeking to evade responsibility which should be borne by him and characterized the scheme of autonomy as an "abdication of Spanish sovereignty." He also urged the formation of alliances with other powers. Senor Canalejas expressed the opinion that the government ought to take the initiative in the matter of peace. He also declared that Senor Moret was attempting to evade responsibility.

London, May 8.—The Paris correspondent of the Sunday Times says: "It is true that every preparation has been made in Madrid for the safety of the Queen Regent and the King; but this was done by the Austrian ambassador, Count Dubsky on instructions from Vienna, without the Queen Regent's knowledge."

OF INTEREST TO MEN.

The attention of the reader is called to an attractive little book lately published by the eminent physician, G. E. BERTZ, M.D., 222 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. The book is entitled "Advice to Every Man and His Pleasant and Interesting Health and Vigor." A request for a free and sealed copy will be complied with, if addressed as above and the Victoria Colon-

ATLANTIC SKIRMISHING

Story of Pursuit of U. S. Cruiser Montgomery by a Larger Spanish Craft.

Cuban Blockade Successfully Run and American Pursuers Suffer From the Forts.

Rumor That the Spanish Cape Verde Squadron Has Already Been Engaged.

New York, N. Y., May 8.—The World has received the following copyrighted cablegram: "Puerto Plata, San Domingo, May 8.—Dominican officials report heavy cannonading off the north of Monte Cristi, about fifty miles from here. It is believed here that Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron is engaging the Spanish Cape Verde fleet. The firing began about 9 o'clock this morning and was terrific. The American fleet was due to arrive in Porto Rican waters yesterday afternoon at about the same time. Sampson came here with orders to find the fleet and reduce it. He will after destroying the Spanish ships begin a strict blockade, and if necessary, he will bombard and capture Porto Rico."

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, May 8.—(10 p.m.)—The American fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Sampson has not yet arrived off Porto Rico and no fighting has yet occurred in that quarter.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

American Cruisers Damaged by Cuban Forts While in Pursuit of Spanish Schooner.

Havana, May 7.—At half-past 8 o'clock this morning two American cruisers, which were pursuing the Spanish schooner Santiago, bound from Yucatan with salted fish, approached the Vedado batteries, which fired at them when about five miles off shore. Six shots were discharged at the Americans.

A local paper says that one projectile carried off a smokestack and one of the masts of the American cruiser which was in the rear, another projectile fell upon the deck of the other cruiser. The Americans replied with twelve shots, but the projectiles fell two miles off the batteries and the cruiser then retreated under full head of steam.

One of the shots from the batteries fell near one of the American vessels, and it is asserted positively that a hole was made in her hull below the water line. At San Lazare Vedado there was a great crowd of people watching the encounter, many through field glasses and applauding the firing of the Spaniards.

At 11:30 the Santiago entered the harbor in tow of the Susie. One of the American shots carried off a boat from the schooner's stern.

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MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Cut Rates Nearing an End—Railway Survey Commenced—Dan Godfrey's Band.

Winnipeg, May 9.—(Special.)—Dan Godfrey may come to Winnipeg with his famous band next month. Mr. Harris, who is managing his American tour, telegraphed this morning to have subscription lists opened in order to ascertain if sufficient support could be obtained for two nights and two afternoon performances.

Robert Kerr, traffic manager of the C.P.R., left this afternoon for Milwaukee, where he will attend a meeting of the Transcontinental Railway Association called to adjust the present cut rates. It is believed that the present cheap rates to the coast will be a thing of the past when the meeting adjourns.

Engineer Bruce commenced a survey of the New South Eastern road at noon to-day on the old grade of the S. E. R. in St. Boniface. Engineer Turnbull left for Dauphin this morning to commence work there.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

Opposition Party in Spanish Cortes Walk Out Because Chair Rules Against Disorderly Conduct.

Madrid, May 7.—The chamber to-day witnessed the most uproarious scenes in the annals of the Cortes.

Senor Mella, a Carlist deputy, in a speech made use of a scriptural quotation referring to "an unfortunate nation whose kings are boys," adding that women were always the cause of the fall of thrones. Senor Sagasta, the Premier, supported by the majority of the chamber, protested and the greatest confusion against Senor Mella's language. The Republicans sided with the Carlists. The speaker ordered Senor Mella to withdraw his words, but this he refused to do, saying that they were scriptural. The president named Senor Mella, declaring that his refusal to withdraw the language he had used was disrespectful to the reigning dynasty, and then submitted the question of censure to the chamber of the offending member.

Ottawa, May 9.—Col. Prior's emphatic protest to his constituents, Mr. Earle, in regard to the shipment via Seattle of freight for the Yukon military contingent, led to the admission from Dr. Borden that such an arrangement had been permitted by the government. Good Liberals even admit that in the recent action of the government regarding the issue of miners' licenses and now with regard to the transport of goods, a serious blow was dealt at Canadian interests.

When Sir Charles Tupper read Col. Prior's telegram in the house, Dr. Borden, the minister of military, endeavored to make light of the concession to the Boston and Alaska Company, saying that the largest part of the supplies for the military would go from Vancouver, and only a small portion would go via Seattle. The company, he said, had three boats and they desired in order to get the supplies forward as early as possible to be allowed to send a portion by way of Seattle.

Mr. Wallace asked: "Where were these good purposes?" Dr. Borden—"They were purchased here. They were purchased from contractors that there was no other outlet for the goods. I did not see any great objection to that. By far the smallest quantity, less than half of what will go that way. The major portion will go from our own ports."

Mr. Foster—"By the same boat?" Dr. Borden—"By different boats of the same line."

Sir Charles Tupper asked if it was the intention to introduce a bill for the organization of the Yukon territory this session. Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied in the affirmative. "This bill will not be a full bill because we did not possess at present all the information and data to fully organize the territory, but we require in view of the special situation prevailing there to have some general legislation passed."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that instructions had been issued to appoint a man in Toronto to enforce the alien labor law there, as American boat makers are being imported to take the place of strikers.

Sir Charles Tupper complained of a despatch sent to the Halifax Chronicle regarding the Dominion's policy in the matter of the Yukon territory. He said that he wanted the offending newspaper man disciplined.

Messrs. McConnell and Tyrrell, prominent members of the general assembly, leave for the Pacific coast to-morrow. Mr. Tyrrell will enter the Yukon district by the Dalton trail, and spend the summer at the headwaters of the river and White rivers. Mr. McConnell will take the Chilcot route and survey along by the same route the tributaries of the Lewis and Hobatqualna.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, May 8.—Naden of Vancouver, was bunched out of \$500 to-day by Seattle sharpshooters. Naden, who is an Oddfellow, was approached by a stranger who suggested wearing a Klondike badge. The two men walked to the wharf, talking Klondike. There an accomplice of the bunco steered told him a story of how he had been bunched out of \$500. He took three cards from his pocket and described the game. Naden guessed first for nothing, then for 50 cents, then for \$3, winning each time, and when the steamer with the Oddfellow's badge whispered "bet everything you've got, he's an easy mark," Naden bet his Klondike roll, \$425, and lost. A third accomplice, a make-believe C.P.R. switchman, then hustled them off the wharf, except the Klondike roll, which was left behind.

Steamer Manuense is in port from Europe, for Skagway. A party of rich Englishmen, who own the steamer, are on board with her. She has on board an elaborate equipment of steel launches for prospecting the creeks and rivers, and she is the largest boat of the kind in her hold ever consigned to British Columbia. It is whispered that it will be got rid of in the frozen north.

Dr. Francis, of the Glasgow, took place to-day at Ebbart, B. C. Sad circumstances surround the death of the young lady, who was taken to the hospital for treatment. She escaped from a window at night, and threw herself in the Fraser river close by the wharf.

A mass meeting of citizens last night decided to hold a monster regatta here on June 31 and July 1. On the second day the world's championship single scull race between Johnson, of Vancouver, and Gaudaur, of Manitoba, will be rowed. The dates arranged were fixed upon to enable Seattle visitors to return to Seattle in time for the fourth of July.

The ceremony of baptism was performed at British Bay on Saturday by the Rev. G. A. Fair and the Rev. W. E. Christmas. There were twelve candidates for baptism, as follows: Messrs. A. J. and M. J. Gillies, Mr. McGowan, Tompkins, Wright, Calhoun, Gamble, Smith, Armstrong, Westcott, and the Misses Hattie and Florence Lewis. Dr. Francis officiated.