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Purists Defend A Swindle.

Mr. Sifton's Haul From the Dominion Treasury for Manitoba Friends.

Sir Louis Davies' Ignorance of the Affairs of His Department.

Ottawa, May 22.—The debate on Manitoba elections was reported in my last letter, and I think it has been shown that a search for evidence commenced in 1896 by a private individual, not a member of the Dominion government, was continued under the sanction of the present Premier of Canada, and that the costs of this search were guaranteed by him, out of the Dominion exchequer, although such costs should have fallen upon the purse of the province of Manitoba, if on any one.

It has been shown what these costs amounted to; how they were made up; who profited by them, and that the net gain to the country, which paid them, was the conviction of one man, subsequently made a magistrate of the province in which and against which he is alleged to have sinned. It has been shown why the opposition complains of these expenditures, and why it complains that a proper investigation of the whole matter has been postponed until such an investigation is practically impossible.

Incidentally it has been shown that the same names, dates and specific charges are not considered by the present government necessary for the initiation of an investigation against Conservatives as are necessary when the investigation asked for is against the Grits.

The mere suspicion of foul play, entertained by a private individual, unsupported by definite charges or signed statements, is sufficient to warrant the employment of all the legal machinery known to Canada, and the expenditure of Canada's money, when the man who suspects is a Grit, and the men suspected Conservatives, but the suspicion of all Europe and America, voiced by the press of both continents, out of the house, and by an ex-minister in the house, supported by names, dates and specific charges, is not sufficient to warrant a similarly inquisitorial investigation, when those whose conduct is to be inquired into are friends of the government.

Do the people of Canada believe that an investigation like that of Manitoba, conducted by lawyers and detectives, hostile to the parties suspected, would in the Yukon case result in the conviction of only one miserable wretch, who would after conviction be made a "full-fledged magistrate" of the Yukon?

If not, what do they think of the course pursued by their present rulers?

But "Order" Mr. McMullen of North Wellington is up for the defense, and his tones, harsh and rasping as those of a graphophone, are already irritating to both sides of the house.

Apparently the Hon. Mr. Sifton does not feel equal to defending himself. Of him Mr. Foster said that "when himself and his department are attacked" he "never has the courtesy to answer a charge that is brought against him, or an indictment of his own personal work, unless he is shamed into it by his colleagues."

But for a government whose leading characteristic is inconsistency a more fitting advocate than Mr. McMullen could not have been chosen on this occasion, when it was necessary to defend an unwarrantable expenditure of public moneys for which vouchers have not been produced.

As a cheese-paring stickler for small economies; as a man who invariably insisted upon everything being done according to the strictest letter of the law, this gentleman, who is reputed to be a politician for pleasure, and a note-shaver for profit, and made his mark for many years in the opposition.

He stands up now to defend every method he once attacked.

I always felt that it was a mistake to have two languages spoken in a British House of Commons. Alas! three are spoken there—to-day—French, English, and another.

Of the "other" the principal exponents are a Mr. Davis from the Northwest, and Mr. McMullen.

I am not going for to say that these gentlemen, if they were "subpeened," would not go for to swear that they had done all as they seen necessary, for to try for to learn the English language, but I do say with regret that owing, perhaps, to a lack of board schools in their districts they have not learned it, and I no longer wonder at the look of disgust which comes over Mr. McMullen's features whenever he opens his mouth. I used to think that there was something offensive to him on his side of the house, and I sympathized with him, but I know now that his own mouth is the offender.

His defence of what that cool, calculating man of figures, Mr. George Foster described as "the most outrageous, the most unauthorized, the least defensible piece of business" he had ever heard canvassed in the house, must have stunk in his nostrils. It is not worth repeating. It would be cruel to McMullen to put it on record against him. As Mr. Sproule said, who followed him, his stand was at variance with his life-long creed, his statements were shown to be at variance with facts, and his little piece of quoted poetry was of his own composition.

Mr. McMullen's view is that what he says is right is therefore right; that he not only represents, but is the people of Canada. That is his own private delusion, which the voice of the electorate may be safely left to dispel in the near future.

As no minister would rise (dare rise) to defend the government, Mr. Foster, who wanted an enemy worthy of his steel, rose and whipped them until one (poor Sir Louis Davies) lost his head and rose. Not being a bitter party man, I never enjoy seeing Sir Louis in trouble. I can't forget stories I have heard his opponents tell of his kindness in his department and his courtesy in every walk of life, and it is much pleasanter to see him and his political opponents chatting and laughing like friends than fighting like pickpockets. Damn party politics, anyway, Mr. Editor, but I suppose they are necessary for the government of the country, and as long as they are we must point out the weak spots in our adversaries' armor, and bye and bye it will be my painful duty to show a weak spot or two in the harness of this very courtly knight.

At present I must deal with Mr. Foster's speech, as a summing up of the whole question, though perhaps it would be safer for me, and do more justice to him, if I quoted it wholesale from Hansard.

As usual, Mr. Foster made his ground firm beneath his feet before launching his attack. Sir Hibbert's address, he said, was founded largely upon evidence sworn to by witnesses before the public accounts committee. Of that public accounts committee Mr. Foster was a member during the investigation, and he asserted from his place in the house that a more outrageous, a more unauthorized, a more indefensible piece of business he had never heard canvassed in the house since he had been a member of it.

Mr. Foster vouched for the accuracy of Sir Hibbert's charges; he pointed to the fact that no member of the government had met those charges, either with an apology or a defence; silence and an affectation of indifference was the only answer which the government would vouchsafe, but he pointed out that the country would expect a better answer than this even from a government which felt itself safe in its brute majority.

An autocrat may let the questions of the people go unanswered, but a representative government has not hitherto been regarded as an autocrat, and may find the role an unpopular one with the people, who have a prejudice against being treated with silent contempt.

As far as the prosecution of the law in the case was concerned, Mr. Foster challenged the government to deny that that was the duty of the provincial government of Manitoba, and of that government only; as to the allegations made by Sir Charles Tupper, he reminded ministers that they had not dared to deny a single one of them, and he asked the government to tell him how it proposed to justify the employment of a private individual to hire lawyers, and to set the whole of the law's machinery going, without a vote of parliament, and without the authorization of an order in council, and he characterized the demand subsequently made for an order in council to pay certain advances as "a lie upon the face of it." "These," he said, "were not advances." The men had been paid. They had been paid out of private funds; they had been paid in pursuance of private offers to conduct the case, made by a man by the name of Sifton, not the attorney-general of the province of Manitoba, and not a member of the government.

The department of justice knew no more of this than the man in the moon. the Premier had no more right to promise that private individual that if he went ahead the government would pay his expenses than he would have had to take Dominion money to bail Siberian convicts out of their exile in Siberia.

Behind the back of the government, behind the back of the council, the Premier of Canada had reimbursed a private individual out of the public moneys for expenses for which that private individual was alone responsible.

He charged that this private individual Mr. Sifton had paid to his favorite, Mr. Wade, for work which he had not done $1,500, before the minister of justice knew what was going on: before there was any order-in-council, or any vote in parliament authorizing it, had paid him in the hope that it could all be * * * from the funds of this Dominion.

I leave a blank here, Mr. Editor. Words that may be good honest English, and safe for Mr. Foster to use, are not necessarily safe for me.

How Mr. Foster reprsented Sir Oliver Mowat as characterizing Mr. Wade's charge of $1,500, reduced by him to $690, is also not for me to repeat. The words are in Hansard, page 3342, and that page is interesting reading. Any ordinary man who heard the charges and answers reported in this issue of Hansard could not have escaped the conviction that an irregular proceeding had been indulged in by unauthorized people who were not quite strong enough to make the government pay all their friends' bills, but did make the government pay a very large proportion of them, contrary to all law, rule, and precedent. It must have been a happy year for some of Mr. Sifton's friends, though an expensive one for the taxpayer, who may be forgiven if he broods over Mr. Foster's last unanswerable statement, that the taxpayer's contribution to the federal purse can only be used legally to meet such expenditures as are warranted by the executive of the country, that is to say, by the council of the country, and the Governor-General, and to authorize such expenditures ,the signatures of these officials are necessary.

When the ex-minister of finance sat down Sir Louis Davies jumped up. His seat had apparently been getting very hot for him for some time past. Mr. Foster, he said, had spoken very warmly, but every one knew that Mr. Foster was only acting, and as for Sir Hibbert, that gentleman had told the committee last year ,that he had failed to prove his case, and implored the committee to give him another chance.

"That is not correct," said Sir Hibbert firmly from his seat.

"That is quite correct," retorted Sir Louis hotly.

"I deny it absolutely," retorted Tupper, and then as even in the House of Commons a man cannot put into his adversary's mouth words which his adversary did not say Sir Louis had to withdraw his statement, the truth being that he (Sir Louis Davies) said now, that Sir Hibbert had failed, and not that Sir Hibbert himself had admitted that he had failed, a year ago.

That is very far from being the case, as will be seen subsequently. But this is the trouble with Sir Louis. His politics sit upon him as lightly and as jaunt ily as his hat, and he debates in the house as chirpily, and inconsequently as if he were where he would look most at home, on the steps of his club, in Piccadilly.

Some one said to him in the house the other day (I think it was Foster) that no one ever expected him to be responsible for what he says, but then he says it so pleasantly that you can never be very angry with him. Linger longer Lou over what you are going to say, and then once in a blue moon you may be accurate, but don't for the future commit yourself to such statements as you made in reply to your predecessor in office (Sir Hibbert) on the 12th of May, touching the tidal surveys.

It seems to be admitted that owing to the insufficiently surveyed condition of our coast Lloyds has raised the rate of insurance in Canadian waters: it is alleged (though this is disputed) that the fine ship Castilian was lost owing in part to an uncharted current, and it is admitted that men like Commander Gordon, Mr. Smith of Halifax(our own nautical adviser and late commodore of the Allan line), Professor McLeod, Doctor Johnson, etc., consider an increase in our expenditure upon tidal surveys not only warranted, but of vital importance, and yet the minister of marine, instead of increasing the expenditure, in this branch, is charged with starving the service.

On being asked for an explanation of this by Sir Hibbert, his answer was, that "this was one of those questions in dispute between scientists and practical men, and that he had not been able to find a practical seaman, or an expert, who agreed with the scientists, that a survey of the currents round our coast ought to be made!"

For a moment the late minister of marine absolutely gasped. He is used to bold statements from the present government, but this beat the record. "Not one practical seamen! Good Lord!" Coming from the minister of marine and fisheries this sounded conclusive, and yet he was absolutely, inexcusably wrong and inaccurate, as can be shown by documentary evidence, and out of his own mouth, and as Sir Hibbert did show next day, remarking reasonably enough, that the minister's answer the night before was, to put it mildly, very unfair. He knew what reports were in his own department and if not his ignorance was very reprehensible.

From the report of Mr. W. Bell Dawson to the marine and fisheries department, Sir Louis would find that at a meeting of the British Association in Montreal in 1894 the association drew the attention of the government to the importance of these tidal surveys; that the Montreal board of trade addressed a strong memorial to the government on the same subject; that ship owners and masters were also practically unanimous as to the pressing need for knowledge on the subject of the tides and currents; that Lieut. Gordon regarded tidal observations as of the greatest practical value to seamen; that 393 "masters and officers engaged in the navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the waters on the Atlantic Coast petitioned the government to obtain promptly a 'thorough knowledge of the current of those waters whether due to tide or any other cause' because they 'attributed serious loss of life and property to ignorance of these tides and currents;'" that a further memorial to the same effect was sent in, signed by Messrs. H. and A. Allan, David Torrance & Co., H. E. Murray, Anderson, Mackenzie & Co., and F. W. Henshaw, ship owners; and that this memorial having been endorsed heartily by the Quebec board of trade and the Montreal board of trade was then suomitted to Capt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R., late commodore of the Allan line, now chairman of the Board of Examiners of Masters and Mates, with 30 years' experience of the Atlantic service, who recommended that "the gauges be placed in all prominent ports and observations taken by competent persons."

Add to these facts the fact that England (the nursery of seamen) has completed tidal surveys round all her coasts and round the coasts of India, and that the United States have not only done this for themselves, but for their neighbors in British Columbia, and that Lloyds has increased her rates of insurance in our waters because we have not done it, and then estimate the truth and value of Sir Louis Davies' statement that "the question of tidal surveys is in dispute between scientists and practical men."

If the English are not practical seamen, if the old commodore of the Allan line and the Allans themselves, the 393 masters and officers, are not practical seamen, who are?

But Sir Louis went further. He said: "I have not been able to find a practical seaman who shares this opinion (that we should make a survey of the currents round the coast) or an expert who shares that opinion."

Are not Gordon, Smith, Bell-Dawson, etc., experts?

But he had not even then done floundering. He said he had asked some of the Allan captains himself and 'they said they attach no value whatever to this survey;' and, further, my nautical advisers have advised me the other way. But under cross-examination some of the Allan captains came down to one to whom Sir Louis gave a wrong name, and who is now in mid-ocean and inaccessible, and Sir Louis' expert advice was shown to be really only an opinion expressed in conversation by Capt. Spain that "he was not satisfied in his mind that this survey is required."

Sir Louis stated that the question of tidal surveys was in dispute between scientists and practical men. Sir Hibbert produced evidence that the great seafaring countries of the world, the greatest experts of Canada, the greatest ship owners and the most important business corporations were agreed on the subject, whilst Capt. Spain was said to be uncertain and, a man (name not given) was said to be dissenting.

Sir Louis said he had not been able to find one practical seaman who approved of tidal surveys. Sir Hibbert produced from Sir Louis' office a petition for such surveys signed by 393 of the officers of the Atlantic.

But I am tired of the subject. It is too one-sided. Sir Hibbert knows what he is talking about and remembers. Sir Louis neither knows nor remembers.

CLIVE PHILLIPS-WOLLEY.

CLAYOQUOT'S CELEBRATION.

How the Residents of the Thrifty Town of Clayoquot Kept Queen's Birthday.

The residents, prospectors and miners of Clayoquot held a meeting on Monday, May 8, to devise ways and means to adequately commemorate the eightieth birthday of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. The Rev. Father Van Nevel was elected chairman and Mr. N. Campbell secretary of the meeting. It was decided to elect a committee of three to draw up a programme and collect funds for the celebration. Sir Thomas Dancer, Rev. Father Van Nevel and Mr. F. Jacobsen were chosen with Mr. N. Campbell to act as secretary-treasurer of the committee. Every one responded generously and at the time of the celebration the committee had over one hundred dollars in cash to give in prizes for the different events of the day. Captain Seiword was appointed starter of the sailing and canoe races; Rev. Father Van Nevel starter of the foot races; Captain Boyd Wilson and Mr. Richards judges, and Sir Thomas Dancer referee. At 8 o'clock in the morning the cannon of the schooner Dora Siewerd boomed, and at this signal all the flags in the vicinity were hoisted, whilst the Dora Siewerd and the Sultan, the private yacht of Sir Thomas Dancer, were handsomely decked from stem to stern with a variety of signal flags. The booming of the cannon was also the signal for the Indians to assemble at the spot selected for the celebration. Soon a multitude of canoes filled with Indians of all ages gave to the beautiful harbor of Clayoquot a very lively appearance. At noon a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Dora Siewerd. The various events of the day were entered into with great zest and keenly contested. Among all the races there were none more interesting than the Indian canoe races. The canoes were on shore about fifteen yards from the water's edge. At the signal for the start the Indians were to pick up their canoes and launch them. These races were very close from start to finish. The events for the day were 100 yards foot race for the whites; 100 yards foot race for Indians; sack race for whites; sack race for Indians; canoe race for Indian men; canoe race for Indian women; greasy pole; sailing race for Norwegian boats; sailing race for sealing boats; sailing race for all-comers; tug-of-war, whites v. Indians. In the evening a dance for the whites was held at the Clayoquot store; the day's festivities being concluded by all present singing the National Anthem. Every one admitted that this 24th was one of the most pleasant days they had spent in their life.

"Our typewriter is going to leave."

"What's the matter?"

"She says he wants a position with an employer who has sense enough to see when she's fixed up to go to a matinee."—Chicago Record.

The Gorge At Quatsino.

The First Steamer Purchased to Ply on Quatsino Sound.

Steamer Willapa Arrives From West Coast—Waterfront Happenings.

Following in the course of other ports on the West Coast, Quatsino has now a small steamer of its own, for freighting and the carrying of passengers. The Willapa, which returned from there yesterday morning, after a trip all along the coast, reports that the small steam launch, Gorge, which a few years ago carried pleasure-seekers up the Arm for Capt. Dan McIntosh, has just arrived from Rivers Inlet, she having been purchased by Mr. Roe for the purpose mentioned. The Willapa brings news of the death from brain fever on May 13 of Mrs. William Fecker, the wife of a well-known storekeeper at Kyuquot. Rev. Mr. Stearns, the Baptist minister who went up to Klas Klish in search of suitable land for a colony of Nova Scotian agriculturalists and fishermen, returned as far as Ucluclet on the Willapa, and will there look over more land. The passengers who came on to Victoria were: Rev. Fathers Sobry, Brabant, Van Nevel and Lauzone; Mr. and Mrs. N. Hansen and two children, and J. F. Jacobson from Cape Scott; George Nordstrom from Quatsino; Capt. Searle, H. Ashburne, Capt. Haan, W. Brewer, W. Cliff, R. Talbot, J. Brether, G. Brether, T. D. Conway, J. Cranston and W. P. Emory. The Willapa reports that a big whale, measuring 60 feet in length was towed ashore at Clayoquot by the Indians, and was the cause for much celebrating among the natives.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Secret of Free Milling Gold Deposit Bottled up in Surveyors' Mound.

Grand Forks, May 26.—A romantic story of the discovery of a rich free milling gold property after a lapse of nearly thirty years is related by R. A. Brown, of this city, who has just returned from a trip to Princeton. During his stay in Princeton he learned from Edward Altison that two Swedes while prospecting in the region between Staggett and the coast last fall had in the course of their travels found a monumental cairn composed of large pieces of free milling gold quartz. The pyramid was of course, of larger size than the usual monuments located at intervals to designate the international boundary line.

"Did it contain a bottle?" eagerly inquired Brown of his informant.

"Yes it did, but who told you so?" excitedly replied Altison.

The rest of the story is best told in Mr. Brown's own language.

"About twelve years ago when this region was a howling wilderness," began Brown, "I was engaged in the fur trapping business, and one day was surprised to meet a party of prospectors. One of them told me that in the early seventies he had been engaged on international commission entrusted with a task of delimiting the frontier between the United States and Canada. At one point the surveyors while erecting a monument were startled to discover that the rock utilized for the purpose was very rich in gold. Realizing that the discovery, owing to the inaccessibility of the district, could not be utilized for many years, they placed a letter in a sealed bottle within the cairn, hoping to return at some future time. Years passed away and ultimately one of the members of the outfit, a subordinate, enlisted the services of friends to seek the golden cairn. They told me that after searching for miles they had been unsuccessful, and on account of my knowledge asked me to resume the search, promising to give me an interest if successful. I dropped my traps and with my new companion vainly searched along the boundary line as far west as Rock creek.

"The discovery of last year was undoubtedly the mark we missed because we did not go far enough west."

Altison informed Mr. Brown that the Swedes, after locating the claim had sold it to parties in Seattle for $60,000 cash. It is located on the summit of a mountain. Steps are being taken to work the property.

H. A. Ross reports that the Bismarck in Seattle camp is now practically in a position to ship ore. At a depth of 60 feet the ledge is three and a half feet wide. It is proposed to run a tunnel in 200 feet. A hoist and compressor will be ordered shortly.

Clarence J. McCuaig, of Montreal, was greatly pleased with the result of his inspection of the B. C. mine in Summit camp. He said to your correspondent: "At tht 150 foot level we have demonstrated that the ore chute is 70 feet longer than when we purchased the property. We are drifting from that point, a distance of 118 feet, two-thirds of which is in ore. This is being done for the purpose of determining the point to sink the main working shaft. It will be sunk to the 1,000 foot level. A complete plant is in Montreal ready for shipment. It consists of two 90-horsepower boilers, hoist, pumps, and twenty drill compressors as well as a complete electric light plant. It is not probable that shipments will be made until the mine is fully developed and in a position to make continuous shipments."

C. E. Lindsley of Spokane has just returned from a trip up the west fork. He reports that the mineral wealth of the region far surpasses his expectations and gives promise of equalling, if not surpassing, any other portion of Southern British Columbia. Making his headquarters at Beaverton, he visited various properties in the vicinity. He was greatly impressed with the showings on the Butte and Helena, and the Lucky Boy on China creek, nine miles west of Beaverton. The values ore principally in copper and gold. He also spoke highly of the Silver Dollar and the O. K. on Copper creek, five miles northeast of Beaverton. Thus far very little development work has been done. The King Solomon near Beaverton has three six-foot ledges that lie about fifty feet apart. Another good property in the same vicinity is the Mountain Bell, owned by Alexander Wallace. It carries values in native silver and gold, the assays going into the thousands per ton. The Cormie, five miles west of Beaverton, was recently bonded for $30,000. It is estimated that between two and three hundred prospectors are out in the hills in the West Fork country. There is a store and a hotel at Beaverton. C. P. R. surveyors are busy locating a line through to Penticton.

Grand Forks, May 29.—W. H. Robinson, manager of the Eastern Townships Bank, is here in connection with the opening of a branch of that bank. Mr. Robinson, after inspecting the various points in the district, settled upon Grand Forks as the best place for the agency. The bank will be opened this week. The manager will be T. W. McLaughlin.

Work on the Grandby smelter will be commenced to-day, and it is the intention to push the work vigorously.

The Grand Gorks post office was broken into yesterday morning and the outgoing mail, including all registered letters, was carried off by the burglars. The burglars obtained entrance by breaking in a panel of the door.

OKANAGAN VALLEY.

C. M. Henderson, late of Montreal, has decided to locate at Enderby, where he will practise his profession, as yeterinary surgeon.

Before Messrs. Sutherland, Pridham and Hobson, justices of the peace, at Kelowna, W. Scules and H. Benson were charged recently with a serious offence, that of altering brands on several horses and appropriating them to their own use. The magistrates considered the evidence sufficiently strong to warrant them in committig the accused for trial. A similar charge against J. Haynes was dismissed, there being no evidence to connect him in any way with the crime.

R. Sparling has sold out his interest in the Ruby Gold Mining Co. to H. G. Muller. The company hope to be able to resume operations, in the way of development work, at an early date, and it is hoped that they will be able to do sufficient work to demonstrate the worth of the promising claims held by them on the hill opposite Okanagan Landing.

Isaac Mawhinney, of Holland, Man., formerly a member of the Manitoba legislature, has been spending some time in Kelowna district, visiting Peachland and other points down the lake. He has concluded to make his home at Kelowna in future, and has purchased land at Okanagan Mission, having acquired 35 acres from J. T. Davies, as well as the Dell property at Benvoulin. His family will join him at an early date.

Good news come from Camp Hewitt, of a fine strike on the Gladstone claim, the ledge having been found at the end of the tunnel, to be well in place and widening daily. Some good looking rock was sent up last week to C. F. Costerton, and the superintendent and manager seem to be very confident that they have a splendid thing in this claim. The company is also at work on the Stag, another of the claims which gives good promise, and everything seems to indicate that this company is entering upon a period of prosperity.

THE AMUR'S TRIPS.

She Brought Many Visitors Here During the Celebration.

The steamship Amur arrived from Seattle at 5:30 on Sunday afternoon, completing the series of trips arranged for celebration week. The Amur has made the run between Seattle and Victoria in from six to six and a half hours, and all who have travelled on her speak highly of the management and the excellent accommodation and fare provided. Citizens of Victoria owe a debt of thanks to the manager of the steamship company—Mr. Flockton—for his enterprise in placing the Amur on the route during celebration week, for otherwise a great many American visitors would have remained at home, not caring to put up with the discomforts of a trip on the smaller steamers. As it is a great number of travellers refuse to take passage by the Utopia, because of its slowness and lack of accommodation for the service it is endeavoring to fill. As a consequence Victoria is suffering more or less every day from the inadequate service to the Sound cities. It is understood an offer was made by the owners of the Amur to charter it for a term of months, making certain alterations to the steamer so that it would give a first class service. It is a pity that this was not accepted, for Victoria would not have suffered any loss with so excellent a steamer on the route. As it is an effort should be made to induce the company to continue the Amur on the Victoria-Seattle route. Without the regular freight business this would not pay the company, but it would be in Victoria's interests to offer such inducements as would permit the running of the steamer. Summer travel is now in order, but it cannot be handled by the present boat, and if better is not provided, it will result in severe financial loss to the merchants and hotel-keepers, and another slap at Victoria's reputation for enterprise.

How To Be Well.

Paine's Celery Compound Will Overcome All Your Troubles and Dangers.

Well people have pure, clean blood, strong nerves, active liver and healthy kidneys.

If you are a sufferer from headache, or show signs of any skin disease, your blood is surely charged with impurities and needs cleansing by the grandest of all blood purifiers—Paine's Celery Compound.

If you are nervous, suffer from prostration, sleeplessness, mental depression or despondency, be assured your nervous organism needs repair and toning. Your best and truest medicine for this work is Paine's Celery Compound.

If the liver is inactive, if you suffer from constipation and defective digestion, your only effective helper is Paine's Celery Compound.

If you have backache, if the urine is thick or bricky in color, your kidneys need immediate attention, or Bright's disease may end your life. Paine's Celery Compound cures all forms of kidney disease, and will give health and vigor to all other important organs.

The ablest physicians in America are constantly prescribing and recommending Paine's Celery Compound for the troubles and dangers that have been referred to, and thousands of thankful letters from Canada's best people prove fully all that is claimed for the marvellous medicine.

FROM ALASKAN POINTS.

Steamer City of Topeka Arrives With the Latest Northern News.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the steamer City of Topeka arrived from Alaskan points, having called at all stations where mail is landed or taken aboard. Her most important news is that of the drowning on the Yukon of a party of five, including Conrad Maharg, of New York, David Peters, an Englishman, and a man known as Rhodes. According to the news, which had been received at Skagway, the party left Dawson on April 21, one with a small sack of gold. They had neither dogs to haul them nor food to support them, and they travelled on the expectation of eating at the road houses en route. Eight miles out from Dawson they found themselves on an ice floe and drifting down the river. In a frantic effort to reach the firm ice the piece they were on upturned, precipitating all into the river. They had completely disappeared ere a policeman, who saw the accident in a distance, had reached the scene. This is but one of probably many accidents which have been happening since the ice started to go. To prevent such occurrences, however, the police at Bennett, as also at Atlin, are reported to have put up notices warning all of the danger in going down the lakes.

It is reported from Bennett that $50,000 of liquors have been tied up at that place in consequence of the enforcement of the law prohibiting liquor entering the Yukon district. Of this big amount $20,000 worth is said to have belonged to Alex. McDonald. The blockade has brought the price of liquor down to 10 cents a glass at Bennett, and is causing Skagwaylans some uneasiness, for report has it that some of it is finding its way back to the coast.

President J. D. Farrell, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, arrived on the Topeka from examining into the interests of his company in the North. Some of the improvements that will be made as a result of his trip will be the enlarging of the company's docking facilities in the North. The Orizaba, he states, will be continued in the Northern service until each of the other liners in the company's Northern business has been given a turn in dock.

A TRAGICAL STORY.

How the Death of Duke Humphrey Was Compassed.

From Notes and Queries.

The death of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, has always remained a mystery to historians. Humphrey was arraigned for high treason before the parliament held at Bury St. Edmunds in February, 1447, but on the morning of the day appointed for his trial he was found dead in his bed. Henry VI. and his young queen, Margaret, attended the sitting, and upon the announcement of the death the Queen turned deathly pale. No marks of violence or traces of unnatural death were to be found, but great suspicion of foul play existed in the minds of all.

In 1860 the dwelling known as the Abbey Ruins at Bury St. Edmunds was under repair, and one day, while the carpenter was at dinner, one of the inmates discovered enclosed in a cavity in the wall a metal box containing a beautifully illuminated old manuscript. The writer stated that he was a very aged monk, who had sworn not to reveal the secret of the murder in his lifetime, but determined to write it down for posterity. It appears that in the middle of the fifteenth century there existed at Bury a religious establishment for women called the Priory. One of the nuns was Maude Carew, who had retired for no apparent reason from the world she loved so well. She had travelled with her father, and while at Provence (whither he had gone to ask the hand of Margaret for Henry) had met Sir Roger Drury, an astrologer and man of science, who afterward entered the monastery at Bury as Father Bernard, pursuing his labors as an alchemist. The Duke of Gloucester had given orders that Father Bernard, being a magician, should be burned at the stake. Maude Carew secretly loved Father Bernard, and, with a view of saving his life, appealed to the Queen. Margaret hated the Duke for the power he held, and suggested that Father Bernard's life could only be saved by compassing the death of the Duke, who, if acquitted (as he was sure to be), on the morrow, would certainly emphasize the fact by seeing to the early fulfilment of his orders. At night, after a long consultation, Maude, instructed by Cardinal Beaufort, scattered a few grains of deadly poison (which left no trace) upon the face of the Duke while he slept, and was returning from the scene of her crime by means of the staircase when her light was mysteriously extinguished, and she was grasped by the hand of Father Bernard, who, taking her into his cell, containing the phials, books, charts, tables and furnace, extracted from her a confession of her guilt, and that her motive for the deed was to save his life. The cardinal had very carefully provided against treachery, knowing that the powerful drug she held in her hand would as certainly kill her as the Duke, although its effect would be slower.

Father Bernard warned Maude that ages of penance and purgatory must atone for her crime, around the scene of which her spirit would restlessly wander, maybe for centuries to come. Then, declaring that she would helplessly witness the downfall of the splendid abbey and the conversion of its ruins into a dwelling house, he led her back toward the chapel, and by the time she reached the back of the altar she succumbed to the effects of the poison. He placed her in front of the altar, where she was found later by the nuns, who attributed her death to natural causes while engaged in private devotion. Father Bernard told the story to the aged monk, who mentions that ever since that awful night the sound of heavy footsteps had been heard by the monks one hour before midnight.

Retribution quickly followed the instigators, as well as the perpetrators of the crime. Cardinal Beaufort died soon after, in great suffering. Queen Margaret was unfortunate and miserable all the rest of her life; her husband was dethroned and murdered, and she, herself, fallen from her royal station, spent dreary years as a prisoner in the Tower, and afterward as a dependent upon her father's bounty.

The whole of this matter is graphically described in an anonymous pamphlet (from which the above is taken), entitled "The Secret Disclosed," published at Bury. The copy that I possess was given to me on the spot in 1869, by the then occupier of the abbey ruins, Mrs. Greene.

Fear High Water.—As is usual at this time of the year the question is being raised as to whether there will be floods along the banks of the Fraser river this spring. The present rise in the water is not to be greatly feared, for the higher it gets now without overflowing the dykes the better are the prospects for those affected by high water, for the more water that runs off now the less there will be when the very warm weather comes and starts the snow in the mountains on its course to swell the river. It is almost too early to predict anything yet, but there is one bad sign. The Indians in the vicinity of Spencer's Bridge have removed the remains of the dead of their tribe considerably back from the river bank, explaining that they fear very high water this year. Of course Indians are just as likely to err as any, but the incident is noteworthy.

Tales Told By Travellers.

That Alternative Wire to Carmanah Completed as Far as Franklin Creek.

General Otis' Son Visits Victoria ---Northern Gold Seekers Awaiting Steamers.

T. D. Conway, of Chemainus, who has the contract for constructing the government telegraph line from Alberni to Cape Carmanah, is a guest at the Hotel Victoria. The line, which when completed will give an alternate connection with Carmanah and make a loop or circuit with that danger-point as its most distant station, has already been built to Franklin Creek, fifteen miles out from Alberni, from which point it will be pushed as rapidly as possible to completion, the expectation being that it will be ready for operation by the 1st of September. Every sectioin of the new line will be along the open coast, out of danger from falling trees, and plainly visible from boats. It is a hard line to construct in consequence, for in many places it has to be run upon brackets set into the cliffs which rise precipitously from the water to a height of 500 or 600 feet.

* * *

J. R. Baily, a prominent Oregon logger, has just returned to the Dominion hotel from a trip of inspection through Cowichan district. He has, with a partner, taken a contract to get out several million feet of logs along the Cowichan river and will commence operations as soon as his force of men and modern machinery can be got to the scene.

* * *

Mrs. F. H. Eldredge, of Hartford, Conn., who proposes making a visit to the Orient and incidentally calling upon relatives in the army of occupation now in the Philippines, spent yesterday at the Hotel Driard. She has booked for passage across the Pacific on the Empress of India.

* * *

F. A. Darbishire, of London, Eng., is spending a few days at the Driard, on his way to the Klondike gold region. He is to be joined at Bennett by a party of Indians who claim to have knowledge of a new gold stream to which they have promised to guide the white man, for a consideration.

* * *

L. L. Beecher, W. L. Beebe and M. L. Van Dusher, of San Francisco, with William Lynch, of Fresno, form a party of Californians on their way to the Klondike gold fields, who are numbered among the guests at the Victoria. They will be passengers for Skagway on the Amur, which sails to-night.

* * *

H. D Averiel, representing the Imperial Oil Co.; E. H. Heaps, of E. H. Heaps & Co., the machinery and investment brokers; H. Kenworthy, J. G. Philp and C. E. Tisdall, M.P.P., all of Vancouver, are among the recently arrived guests at the Hotel Driard.

* * *

C. E. Cook, of San Francisco, advance agent of the Alcazar Dramatic Company, is at the Dominion, having just arrived here from Portland, where the company is now playing. If arrangements can be made, Victoria will be favored with a week's engagement in the near future.

* * *

Niels Hansen and his family party with J. P. Jacobsen, another colonist, are at the Occidental, having just returned from Cape Scott. They have given up their land on account of the remoteness of a market, and will now try their fortunes in the Fraser valley.

* * *

James Otis, of San Francisco, a son of Major-General Otis in command of the United States forces in the Philippines, has been spending a few days at the Driard, in the course of a holiday tour. He returned home by the steamer Queen.

* * *

W. F Dickson and W. Lee Lewis, students of Leland Stanford University, are spending a few days at the Dominion in the course of a vacation tour through British Columbia. They go from here to the Mainland.

* * *

George Nordstrom, an experienced prospector who has been exploring the Quatsino Sound country, is spending a few days at the Occidental. He says that no mining section of the province shows greater promise.

* * *

Henry Johnson, a wealthy resident of Hastings, Ont., is at the Dominion, on his way home from an extended tour through California.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

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