

or institution has CO. of Buffalo, N.Y. ions and discoveries heception has been a startling offer: 's course of restora- ble man!



AND WOMEN— d by the loss of that the nerves are weak dizziness, and there are

OUTH

ful vigor. Feel th in. There is a new bit. It replaces the me. Thousands of Write to Dr. Sanden women, which will

NEURAL, Oidaho

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

ndless

FIRST YEAR

A RETIRING DIPLOMAT

British Representative From Japan Discusses Some Oriental Political Problems.

He Thinks That the Powers Will Shortly Carve Up China in a Friendly Way.

Strong Party Agitating to Secure Japanese Control of the Philippines.

After four and a half years of active diplomatic service as Great Britain's representative in Japan, Mr. James Troup is now on his way home to England to enjoy a well earned rest, having permanently retired from the official ranks. Accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Troup, he arrived by the 'Empress of India' yesterday, passing on to Vancouver with the white liner and intending to break his homeward journey with a short visit to friends in New York state. Probably no one has a more intimate or direct acquaintance with the movements of events in the Far East, or the motives forces at work, and his views on the much discussed situation in the Orient are therefore both interesting and of value.

The outlook in the East has not been so peaceful in years. In his opinion, the prospects being for an amicable partition of poor China among the interested European powers rather than for a general and a chaotic struggle with the hapless Flowery Kingdom as the bone of contention. As to the Philippines, their ultimate destiny is as yet an unsolvable problem. The insurgent element, whose chances of overthrowing the established government have been so manifestly increased through American intervention in Spanish affairs, cannot be looked upon as capable of self-government, and although it is quite possible they may be successful in establishing an expediency government, some other power must eventually control the destinies of the islands. The question is: Will it be Great Britain (defying the Monroe doctrine), or Great Britain and the suggested triple alliance of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan, or will Japan undertake this new and heavy charge?

That she should do so is the view of the extremist or strong Foreign Policy party now rapidly coming to the front in Japanese politics, and which is already advocating the retirement of Count Ito as the first step. His foreign policy is not sufficiently aggressive. He is in the opinion of all foreign residents, the one great statesman of Japan, but while the strong foreign policy commends him to the admiration of his country, this radical wing considers it is pleased to term his mastery unadvised. The strong Foreign Policy party want an open hand in North China, while Count Ito holds that the country should be given opportunity to recuperate before any unwise measures are taken in outside affairs.

The wisdom of this logic is shown by the existing situation in the Korean Empire, money having never before been so stringent, and Japanese importers experiencing the greatest difficulty in making desired purchases. The influx into force of the gold currency standard has aggravated the condition of affairs while the rapid increase in the cost of living on the coast has within the past two or three years—giving political economists plenty of food for thought. It is a natural result of the rapid-civilizing process through which Japan has passed—success, and large indemnities inducing unbounded national extravagance.

Russia will probably retain Port Arthur, while there is already talk of Germany exchanging Kalchov for some other important point in the interested foreign powers give consent. As to Japan's intentions, it is anticipated that she will very soon demand a guarantee from China that the provinces of Fokien, opposite Formosa, shall not be ceded to any other foreign power; while the over-active wing are endeavoring to force the government to insist that a part of China itself shall be brought at once under Japanese influence.

With regard to the Philippines, the strong Foreign Policy party would very much like to see the group of islands pass into Japan's possession, and are agitating towards the accomplishment of that end. Community of interests and contiguity are pleaded as an excuse for Japan seeking proprietorship, as well as the fact that privately the Japanese have been for some time secretly assisting the insurgents by supplying them with small lots of arms and ammunition. Should the insurgents succeed in throwing off the yoke of Spain, as they now doubtless will, this might be made a Japanese pretext to come into the game—the revolutionists are too unstable to maintain an effective government of their own. To all the arguments of the extremists, Premier Ito has turned a deaf ear, however, and his people believe that Japan has still all that she can attend to in making an end of the chronic rebellion in Formosa, and that the time is not ripe for a policy of aggression. Pressed much more toward aggression, he will certainly give over the helm of state.

As to outside alliances, Japanese sentiment appears to favor but one—Great Britain, Japan, and the United States of America, the latter being for Franco-Russian-German designs in the Far East.

Gladstone's Death. Hawarden Household Admitted in Expectation of the End.

Hawarden, May 17.—(9:15 p.m.)—Mr. Gladstone has fallen a little and is now sleeping calmly. Mrs. Gladstone remains at the patient's bedside. The attending physician said this evening: "It is a strange fact, when addressed in English Mr. Gladstone murmurs a few words in French. He has had very serious attacks of the heart since yesterday evening, and there has been an altogether very rapid failure. He lies partially unconscious and is delirious, but is no longer in pain."

DEATH OF GLADSTONE.

Greatest Statesman of His Time and Generation Passes to His Resting Place.

Impressive Scene at St. Stephen's When the Long Expected News Was Heard.

State Funeral and Memorial Announced—Message From Prince of Wales.

London, May 19.—Every other topic in Great Britain has been dropped out of sight before the passing away of Gladstone. Hawarden focusses attention, which from the highest to the lowest man in the street is respectful. The city is profoundly moved, now that the hour is come when, to quote from Mr. Chamberlain last evening at the Civil Service banquet, "the greatest statesman of our time and generation is passing to his resting place."

In two places, perhaps, was the tension most keen and most heartfelt, the House of Commons and Hawarden. Just before the house rose a telegram from Mr. Herbert Gladstone to Lord Stanley announced that his father was sinking. In the opinion of all it was the last of a long series of bulletins anxiously awaited and mournfully received. "All that remains of the man of grief seemed to fall over the scene of triumph and from the present time turned to the past, recalling his sayings and doings. A great lion lay dying, his old colleagues, his one time enemies and followers, watched his last long fight with his light against foes whom he could not overcome. True to himself, he was yielding slowly, inch by inch. It was generally felt at St. Stephen's that his dying was but the sequel to that great scene witnessed several years ago, when, his last speech over, he quitted the house before a host of spoken adieu.

Anticipating the inevitable, the members of the government discussed the appropriate procedure to be observed, and resolved that no effort on their part should be wanting to mark a suitable sense of their loss. Disregarding recent precedent it was decided that the present in parliament should be the same as that adopted in the cases of the Earl of Chatham and that of the younger Pitt, namely an address to Her Majesty praying for a funeral at the expense of the government, and a monument erected in Westminster Abbey.

Through the whole kingdom every public gathering has added its words of deep grief to the volume of national mourning, clearly voiced in the telegram from the Prince of Wales to Mr. Henry Gladstone: "My thoughts are with you and your mother and family at this very trying time you are experiencing. God grant that your father's death may not bring Albert Edward."

BISMARCK ON THE WAR.

Views of the Iron Chancellor Retained as Uttered in His Final Circle.

Frederichshagen, May 18.—The cold and rainy weather has increased Prince Bismarck's neuralgia and led to swelling and he has been unable to leave his bed for several days. Dr. Schweninger is again here and is disquieted about his patient. The Prince, therefore, is unable to receive visitors, but a correspondent of the Associated Press has received from a member of the family the views of the former chancellor on the war and the suggested Anglo-Saxon alliance as expressed by the Prince during his most recent talk at the table. In substance this is as follows:

Prince Bismarck condemns the war outright. He says it is due to systematic hypocrisy which finally became unbearable. He added "The whole course of the Washington administration has been insincere. My views are well understood. I have always held that war is only defensive after all other remedies have failed. The result of the war cannot be wholesome either to America or Europe. The United States will be forced to adopt an intermeddling policy leading to unavoidable frictions. She has abandoned her traditional peace policy and in order to maintain her position she must become a military and naval power, an expensive luxury which her geographical position rendered unnecessary. America's change of front means retrogression in the high sense of civilization. This is the main regrettable fact about this war."

Regarding the recent speech of Mr. Chamberlain, Prince Bismarck said: "The importance thereof depends upon whether Mr. Chamberlain's views are those of the British government. Closer Anglo-Saxon relations are doubtless feasible, but an alliance is improbable and unwise. Besides it is a mistake to call the Americans Saxons. There is mixed blood—British, Irish, German, French and Scandinavian. The Anglo-Saxon does not even predominate to-day. This dwelling on so called race interests is nonsense in politics. Look at the Russo-French agreement and the dreadnought. Politics are not dictated by such far fetched sentimentalities. Germany's duty plainly is to maintain her position and to be ready before the neighborhood of the European powers."

A DISTRESSED SONGSTRESS.

Attempt at Brilliant Leave Taking of Her Native City Ends in Collapse and Tears.

Toronto, May 18.—Miss Toronto, a young Toronto singer of reputation, who has taken the name of her native city, appeared in Massey hall last night before a large and brilliant audience. Everything was in order for her to score a brilliant success before starting on a tour in Europe, but unfortunately she was seriously indisposed and though she made a brave effort broke down utterly, to her great distress, in trying to render a duet from Kovacs and Julliet with Mr. Lavin. The audience were greatly disappointed, but treated her very sympathetically.

SYMPATHY OF CANADA.

Premier Laurier Will Not Countenance Any Action That Will Irritate Our Neighbors.

But the Ex-Spanish Minister May Remain in Montreal During Good Behavior.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Ottawa, May 18.—In the House of Commons today Mr. McCreary, of Welland, protesting against the non-enforcement of the Canadian labor law, said that while he wanted to see the United States victorious in the present war with Spain, yet he thought the underlying feeling of Canadians was they would like to see the Americans spanked a little at first owing to their ill-treatment of Canadians.

There were loud cries of dissent and then the Premier rose and dissented from these observations. He stated that the colonial minister was not a neutral country. Canada had a strong feeling of sympathy with our neighbors in the present war. (Applause.) Personally he would submit to any inconvenience just now from the operation of the American law, but he would not consent to injure the good feeling at present existing between the States and Britain. He would be a deplorable thing if the Canadian parliament did anything to mar that feeling.

Sir Charles Tupper expressed complete acquiescence in Premier Laurier's remarks. Mr. Charlton asked the government if they intended doing anything to prevent the Spaniards from coming to the minister at Washington, from commencing Canada as a neutral power by using the colonial minister as a base of operations. He also asked the government to show that the Spanish minister was conducting business relating to war while in Canada. Sir Wilfrid replied that the grant that your father's death may not bring Albert Edward."

NEWFOUNDLAND AROUSED.

Story of Possible War With France and Speedy Fortification Work in Preparation.

St. John's, Nfld., May 16.—The government has been advised that the family complications between Great Britain and France, which are likely to result in war, and to the constant friction always developing along the French coast in Newfoundland, the Imperial authorities intend to fortify St. John's.

The colonial minister received by mail from Halifax communication from the military authorities there asking for plans showing the extent and location of crown lands, the number of barracks available for use, the position of quarries where granite is obtainable, the number of contractors who agree to undertake building of fortifications, and the facilities for prompt construction.

The doctor may be a good old man, but even so, medical examinations and tests to every modern woman are absurd. It is not a matter of life and death, but a matter of convenience. They should not be submitted to unless they are really tried. In nine cases out of ten, the doctor in general practices is competent to treat female diseases. They make a brand of medicine by themselves. They are distinct from other ailments. They can be properly understood and treated only by one who has had years of actual practice and experience in this particular line. This is true of Dr. E. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician of the Invalide Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, available for all arrangements of the reproductive organs of women, has been in actual use for thirty years. It cures every form of "female weakness."

TUESDAY'S BALL GAMES.

At Chicago—Chicago, 13; Cleveland, 12; Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 6; St. Louis, 0; Boston—Boston, 12; Brooklyn, 0; Philadelphia—First game, Baltimore, 9; Philadelphia, 5. Second game, Baltimore, 11; Philadelphia, 2. At New York—First game, New York, 9; Washington, 3. Second game, New York, 11; Washington, 10. Captain Alfred T. Mahan has written a paper for the June number of The Century magazine on the subject of the dreadnought. It accompanies an illustrated article giving the story of the famous cat-and-mouse game between the British and the United States. This number of The Century will contain several other articles of equal timeliness.

THE OREGON IS SAFE.

Washington Gives Out That the Big Battleship Has Passed Danger Point.

Spain Equipping Formidable Naval and Military Expedition to Move on Philippines.

Havana Merchant Says That Americans Must Fight Many Months for Cuba.

Washington, May 18.—Secretary Long gave out the welcome information to-day that the battleship Oregon, the second largest craft in the American navy, had successfully completed her long trip from San Francisco making the entire circuit of South America and is now safe. Whether or not she has joined Admiral Sampson's fleet the secretary would not say.

BLOCKADE NO GOOD.

Key West, May 18.—Senator G. Bock, the wealthy Havana cigar merchant, who is waiting here for permission to go to Havana on the German steamer Polaria, denies the stories of suffering and starvation in the large Cuban towns. He claims to have over 6,400 men working on his tobacco plantation, and incidentally raising food enough for themselves and a large community besides.

The farmers who are raising products for the Spaniards, he explained, are armed and protected by the government. He asserts that the present blockade cannot starve Havana or any other part of Cuba into surrender. When asked what was becoming of the Cuban population meanwhile, he shrugged his shoulders and remarked: "The stories that the burned fields and desolated farms between Havana, Sagua in Grande and Matanzas, told by American investigators, were true when I was there; but a fortnight ago we put those farms in working order when protected by the government and we are raising a crop every forty days."

The island will be captured by the United States; the force against us is too great; but it will be many months yet, I am a German. Yes, I am also a Spaniard, but I wish it were all over tomorrow. Yet I will not be ended as the thousand American troops landed there cannot take the island. It is not like the Philippines. The people of Cuba are armed by the government and they will fight. How soon I go, I do not know. I was granted the permission. I know the situation and I am not afraid of starvation in Havana. Further, you have but four weeks now to the sick and fighting for you then will be impossible."

The naval authorities here are said to be fighting vigorously against the return of the Polaria. They say but admission to Havana now would be the height of folly and it is believed that permission which it was understood had been granted her to proceed to Key West, will if it was actually issued, be cancelled on representations to Washington. Naval officers here point out that while the Cienfuegos cable has been cut, cable communication between Havana and Madrid is still continued, probably through the Santiago de Cuba cable.

NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, May 17.—The steamer Paros has arrived here direct from Australia to-day with sixty passengers for Klondike. She brings word from Honolulu that a large number of volunteers have been organized to offer their services to the United States; also that four million dollars worth of the Spreckels' sugar is in the course of Spanish warships, and it is feared will be seized.

The spring assizes opened this morning before Mr. Justice Irving. There were only three cases on the docket. A Chinaman charged with stealing money from another Chinaman was discharged. D. Deere and Sterling charged with attempted burglary of the banking house of Winter Smith, were discharged. The case against Pollock, ex-justice of the peace, for issuing bogus vouchers, is not yet decided.

City Engineer Tracy has reported that the best means of disposing of the city sewage is, as regards that from the westerly part of Vancouver, to discharge it into the sea at a far point of Stanley park near Siwash rock. As regards the city districts about False creek, he recommends the adoption of filtration tanks after effective treatment in which the effluent may be discharged into the creek. As regards the portion of the city fronting Burrard inlet, the city engineer is of opinion that the sewage of this district may for a time continue to be safely discharged into the inlet, though ultimately it must be carried to the sea by intercepting sewer connected with the discharge point at Siwash rock. It seems unlikely that any immediate action will be taken in the matter.

The city council has granted to the First of July celebration committee \$2,000, which a contributor may be granted towards a purse for the John-Gaudaur boat race, but the \$2,000 grant, which doubles that of previous years, is only to be made on condition that the citizens raise an equal amount. The poll on the smelter subsidy bill will be taken on the 8th of June next. It seems doubtful if it will be carried, as the promoters of a big rival scheme will, it is said, shortly enter the arena to defeat the present proposal. The citizens are meanwhile strangely apathetic in regard to all public issues, whether municipal or political. The Hon. G. H. Macintosh is very jubilant, in regard to the purchase of the Le Roi and adjacent mines by his company, the British America Corporation. He is also sanguine as to the general results of the season's operations in the Yukon by his own and other well organized concerns, but he thinks that the influx into the Klondike will be much smaller than at first expected.

THE ANNUAL REGATTA

Arrangements Completed at a Meeting Held at the City Hall Last Evening.

James Bays Asked to Reconsider Their Decision to Withdraw from Active Participation.

Final arrangements were last evening made for the regatta at the George on Tuesday next, the big event in Victoria's annual celebration of Her Majesty's birthday. There were present at the meeting besides Mr. Cartmel, R. N., the chairman, and the civilian members of the committee, Capt. Finnis and Capt. Adair of H.M. navy.

Unfortunately on account of some remarks alleged to have been made at a former meeting of the committee, the J.B.A.A. decided to withdraw from active participation in the regatta, their letter being as follows: To B. Boggs, Esq., Secretary Regatta Committee (24th May), Broad Street, Victoria.

Dear Sir,—Owing to the adverse criticism on the part of some of the members of the regatta committee, and in order to avoid any dissatisfaction to the public who may be expecting to see the J.B.A.A. represented in the regatta this year, I am instructed to inform you that the association beg to withdraw their application for control of the amateur racing portion of the celebration.

Yours truly, A. J. DALLAIN, Secretary-Treasurer.

The letter was tabled, a resolution by Mr. Langley, seconded by Capt. Cartmel, that the association be requested to reconsider their decision, being passed. Mr. D. O'Sullivan's suggestion that there be a four-course race was favorably received.

It was also decided that the prizes for the Indian and naval races be the same as last year and the following prizes were decided upon: For best decorated boat; for a double scull race for school boys suggested by Mr. St. Clair, 1st prize two silver cups, 2nd prize two silver medals, the boys to be under 18 years of age; tub race, 1st prize \$5, 2nd \$2.50; double scull race, 1st prize cowwains, course straightaway from Snowden's boathouse, 1st prize a camera, second prize to be of the value of \$10, Indian open canoe race, 1st prize \$10, second \$4, third \$2.

The Indian and naval races are as follows: Naval—Ten-oared cutters, course round island and return to barge (about three miles). Time race, one minute betwixt canoes. Two prizes, 1st, \$40; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$10. Indian Two Men Canoes—Prizes, 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$4.

Naval—Wherry 15 oars. Course round island and return. Prizes, 1st, \$20; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5. Naval—Pinnaces, 14 or 16 oars. Course round island and return. Prizes, 1st, \$50; 2nd, \$28. Indian War Canoe—Under 40 feet. Course round island and return. Prizes, \$4, \$2, \$1 per paddle.

Naval—Single-banked, six oars. Course round island and return. Prizes, 1st, \$25; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$5. Naval—Tri-oared cutter. Course round island and return. Prizes, \$48 and \$28.

Naval—War canoe, 40 foot canoes. Course round island and return. Prizes, \$5, \$3 and \$1 per paddle. Klutchmen's Canoe Race—Working canoes only. Course starter's barge round buoy and return; post entries, prizes, 1st, \$30; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10.

Naval—All canoes, post entries. Prizes, size boats, any number of oars. Course round island and return. Prizes, 1st, \$35; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$5. If a large number of boats enter, start in two heats with two minutes interval.

The officers for the day are: Starter—Capt. J. D. Warren. Capt. Gaudaur and Capt. Walbran, co-starters, officers of H.M. navy; judge, Capt. J. Finnis; referee, Capt. Adair; R.N.; medical officer, Mr. B. LeVie; clerk of course, Mr. Case; H.M. dockyard, Mr. Cartmel; R.N.

A meeting of the reception committee was also held last evening and it was decided to have the usual barge at the George and invite the mayors and aldermen of the nearby cities and the heads of government departments. Prizes \$50.00 FOR RELEASE. Rheumatism's Ruthless Hands Clutch Him for Five Years—Two Bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure Gave Him His Liberty.

William McAteer, Farmer, Creemore, O., writes: "For years I have been afflicted with acute rheumatism. At times I have been completely laid up with it, and before I had completed the second bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure I was a well man, but I have considered it cheap medicine."