The Funeral At Washington

State Service Over the Remains of the Late Lord Pauncefote.

Body Now Rests In Cemetery Awaiting Transport Across the Ocean.

Washington, May 28.—The remains of the late Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador to Washingtou, today were accorded a national funeral as a token of high esteem by the United States of the personal worth of the deceased and an acknowledgment of the friendly feeling which is cherished towards Great Britain.

Every department of the national government was represented, and the numerous diplomatic bodies, of which for so many years the late Lord Pauncefote was dean, was present in the persons of the ambassadors, ministers and charges. Besides these, the resident society of the Capital was fully represented. The presence of a thousand men in arms was the visible sign of military participation in the funeral. The church, of which the deceased was a member, did honor to his memory by bringing to Washington to conduct the services the coadjutor bishop of Philadelphia, Rev. Mackay-Smith, under whom he had sat.

Since Lord Pauncefote's death last Saturday morning, his remains had been lying in state in the large room of the embassy. The Union Jack flew at half-mast over the main doorway, and a sweeping bow of black crepe told of the presence of death within the house.

Soon after 10 o'clock this morning the sound of marching foot and the slow notes of the funeral music gave notice of the approach of the funeral escort. This was composed of the second squadron of the Second Cavalry and the Cavalry band, the latter mounted on white horses, the Fourth Field Battery, the third battalion of the United States Engineers and baud, and a battalion of United States Marines and band. The soldiers were aligned on either side of Connecticut avenue and the adjacent streets, and stood at rest. The pallbearers were the German, French, Russian, Mexican and Italian ambassadors, Secretary Hay, Speaker Henderson and Senator Platt.

With little delay the casket was lifted upon the shoulders of four brawny sailors and as many soldiers and borne to the hearse, where it was deposited. Bishop Mackay-Smith and Sutterlee, who were to officiate at the church, were already seated in their carriages, the mourners and honorary pall-bearers, and the members of the British embassy, took their places in the line of carriages, the signal was given and at a slow pace the procession started down Connecticut avenue towards St. John's church, the soldiers and marines falling in the line of march as the column moved along.

When the head of the procession arrived at the church it halted, and the body, again raised on the shoulders of the enlisted men, was tenderly carried into the small church.

The body of the church was completely filled before the procession arrived. The dominant idea in seating the spectators was to concentrate official classes in the centre of the church. Therefore even the wives of high officials were not seated with their husbands, but were accommodated in pews corresponding closely to the dozen occupied by them in location, on the one side of the church. The effect was greatly to enhance the brilliant diplomatic uniforms and those of the army and navy.

President Roosevelt had the place of honor at the right of the central pew. With him sat Mr. Raikes, the British charge, and for this special occasion the personal representative of King Edward VII. On his left was Capt. Bell, representative of the Dominion of Canada, by special designation. To the left of the Presidential pew and in line with it were Lady Pauncefote and her three daughters. The ambassadors were placed in the pew to the left of these ladies. The corresponding pews on the right of the President was occupied by Major-General Young and staff, in charge of the military portion of the funeral ceremonies. The staff of the British embassy sat directly in the rear of the Pauncefote ladies, and in the rear the diplomatic corps filled a considerable portion of the church. The cabinet was accommodated in two pews directly behind the President's pew, and the Supreme court was given similar accommodation in pews in alignment with these. The Senate committee on foreign relations, headed by Senator Cullom, and the House committee on foreign affairs, under the lead of Representative Hitt, were behind the cabinet. In the right middle pews and adjoining them sat Lieut.-General Miles and Admiral Dewey with their staffs, the assistant secretaries of departments and the commissioners of the districts of Columbia. The space in the rear of these officials was occupied by officers of the army and navy.

In the galleries were a number of personal friends of the Pauncefote family. A notable feature of the attendance here was 16 servants from the embassy, for whom Lady Pauncefote had made special provision.

The services at St. John's church in their general contour were very similar to those which marked the memorial service held at that church in honor of the late Queen Victoria. The large choir of 40 men and boys took part in the service at Lady Pauncefote's request, and three hymns sung in the body of the service also were of her personal selection.

As the funeral approached the church the music of the organ and harp were blended in splendid harmony in Chopin's grand funeral march. Then through the choir door on the left came the choristers in the white and black vestments singing the hymn "For All Thy Saints," followed by Bishops Sutterlee and Mackay-Smith. The choristers marched up the chancel and took their customary places in the stalls, and the two bishops proceeded to the door of the church to meet the remains.

The casket was borne up the entrance steps, and then turning about the bishops preceded it back into the church, reading the Scripture verses, beginning, "I am the Resurrection and the Life, saith the Lord," and "I know that My Redeemer Liveth."

At the foot of the chancel steps the casket was lowered to the waiting stand, and then the first of the hymns selected by Lady Pauncefote, "The Saints of God Their Conflict Past," the music by Sir John Sainer, the famous English composer, was sung by the choir. The burial anthem, taken from the Psalms, was then sung to the old Gregorian chant.

When this quaint old English chant had ended, the officiating bishop advanced and read the lesson for the burial of the dead, taken from the 15th chapter of the first Epistle of St. John to the Corinthians, beginning "Now is Christ risen from the dead," and ending with the words "For as much as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." When the lesson was finished the choir sang the hymn, "On the Resurrection Morn, Soul and Body Meet Again," and then chanted the Apostles' creed to music by Sir John Stainer. The bishop, a splendid figure in his vestments, advanced to the front of the chancel and standing above the casket, pronounced the last words that will be spoken over the remains before their interment at the ancestral home at Preston, England.

When this solemn ceremony was over, the choir sang "I Heard a Voice From Heaven," and afterward the hymn "Now the Laborer's Task Is O'er." The closing prayers were then said, and after the benediction was pronounced the choristers took up the strains of "Jesus Lover of My Soul," and marched in slow cadence down the chancel and out by the door to the left.

Meanwhile the body bearers had lifted the casket again and carried it slowly out of the door to the right, followed by the two bishops. As it was being placed in the hearse the mingled strains of the organ again sounded through the church, this time in the grand solemn measures of the "Dead March From Saul."

At the sound of a bugle the head of the funeral escort swung up the street leading the march to Rock Creek cemetery. At the express wish of the family the escort from the church to the cemetery was limited to a single squadron of United States cavalry, which passed at first slowly and then more rapidly between the lines of troops at present arms. Not even the honorary pall-bearers were called on to accompany the remains further than the church, for it was held that here the religious services had terminated. So with the mourners in their carriages and the officiating clergymen and a few of the embassy staff, the remains were taken directly to Rock Creek cemetery, where they were placed in the receiving vault there to remain until such time as they shall be conveyed on a United States warship across the Atlantic to the ancestral home of the late Lord Pauncefote at Preston.

POLO.

International Series Opens Today in England.

London, May 30.—Foxhall Keene, the captain, today definitely settled the American polo team which is to oppose the English team at Hurlingham, tomorrow, in the first game of the series to be played for the International cup. The players are: R. L. Agassiz, J. E. Cowdin, Foxhall Keene and L. Waterbury.

The personenel of the English team, as decided upon by the Hurlingham committee, May 24, is as follows: C. P. Nickalls, Petteson W. Nickalls, Walter H. Buckmaster (captain) and Charles D. Miller.

The betting strongly favors the Englishmen.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Official Celebration in the United Kingdom.

London, May 30.—The birthday of King Edward, who was born November 9, 1841, was officially celebrated today, it having been decided, as announced in the official Gazette, April 15, that His Majesty's natal day was to be celebrated in London and on the home stations on May 30, being the most suitable time for a military display. On the other hand, foreign stations will celebrate it November 9, the actual anniversary of His Majesty's birth.

General interest in the celebration was apparently not seriously diminished by the expectations of the greater of the series of events surrounding the coronation. The towns throughout the Kingdom were gaily decorated and beflagged today.

Today was observed at all the home military and naval headquarters, with parades and salutes. The chief celebration of the day was the ceremony of the "trooping of colors" on the Horse Guard parade here, and the presentation of colors to the new Irish Guards. Stands, covered with crimson cloth, were erected on three sides of the parade grounds and were occupied by thousands of privileged spectators, including the United States ambassador, Joseph Choate, and Mrs. Choate, and the secretary of the United States embassy, Henry White. Thousands of other people were grouped closely around the lines of sentries. The troops taking part in the ceremonies were battalions of the Irish Guards, Scots Guards, and detachments of the Life Guards.

Tremendous cheering greeted the appearance of the King and his brilliant escort, which included many notabilities. His Majesty, who rode between the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, wore the uniform of colonel of the Irish Guards. Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief of the forces, who led the procession, also were the uniform of colonel of the Irish Guards.

Queen Alexandra and other members of the royal family viewed the scene from the windows of the Horse Guards.

The crowds present bared their heads while His Majesty proceeded to the saluting point. After an inspection of the line of troops and the presentation of the colors, the ceremonies ended with a review of all the troops on the ground. The King, during the afternoon, presented colors to the King's company of the Grenadier Guards.

The weather was wet and raining.

Extreme Case Of Nervousness.

a Very Painful Operation—Was Pale and Weak and Fainted Often—Doctors Failed to Help Her.

There is scarcely a limit to the sufferings which women endure when their nervous systems become run down and give way beneath the burdens which they are forced to bear. There are ills peculiar to women, which in nine cases out of ten are the result of a low state of vitality and a depletion of nerve force. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures women of their ills, irregularities and weaknesses by thoroughly restoring the vigor of the nerves.

Every woman will read with interest the following letter from a lady who has been cured of a serious illness by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. She says the testimonials she reads are not half strong enough.

Mrs. Benjamin Hatfield, Hillyard street, St. John, N. B., writes:—"For three years I was a sufferer from extreme nervousness and female weakness and found it necessary to undergo a very painful operation. I was pale and weak, had no appetite and would sometimes faint two or three times a day. For seven weeks I was under the doctor's care but he seemed unable to help me. Despairing of recovery, I took the advice of a friend, who told me that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food would build me up and make me strong and well again. After four months' use of this preparation I found myself greatly improved, but continued the treatment for one year, using in all sixteen boxes. I have been blessed with a young daughter now, and believe that I am as strong and well as ever in my life. As a result I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It has performed a complete and thorough cure in my case, and I am healthier and fleshier than I have been for years. The testimonials I see are not half strong enough. I tell my friends and neighbors about it, and many of them join me in pronouncing Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the most effective restorative obtainable. Desiring that other sufferers may benefit by my happy experience with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I willingly give you permission to use this testimonial."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is an up-to-date, scientific preparation of most extraordinary merit. It has proven itself the most effective nerve restorative of the age. It is certain to benefit everyone who uses it, because it forms new red corpuscles in the blood and creates new nerve force. It is especially efficacious in the cures of female ills and weaknesses; 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

A Dairymen's Paradise

Supt. Creelman of Ontario's Department of Agriculture Speaks of Cowichan.

And Gives Some Pointers Which all Farmers Might Well Notice.

Mr. G. C. Creelman, of Toronto, returned yesterday from Duncans, where he has for a few days past been the guest of Geo. H. Hadwen, ex-secretary of the Live Stock association of this province.

Mr. Creelman is the superintendent of farmers institutes and agricultural societies for the province of Ontario. Coming out some few weeks ago to the big pure-bred stock sale at Calgary, he seized the opportunity to push onwards to the Coast, where he has now spent a fortnight, and has been addressing some of the institutes, particularly that of Cowichan.

When passing Kamloops he stopped off to see how the stockers imported from Ontario last fall were getting on, and on all sides found the ranchers pleased with the results of this phase of the Live Stock association's work. So much was this the case that one of them told Mr. Creelman that he was ready to take $10,000 worth more this coming fall.

Coming on down, Mr. Creelman was particularly struck with the land of the East side of Vancouver Island, the low land of which seemed to him to be especially adapted to general farming. Throughout the parts visited by him, the fruit growing industry seemed to be of great promise, the trees, and particularly the apple trees, maturing in about half the time required in the province of Ontario. There such a tree as the Northern Spy—one of the finest of apples grown—took 15 years to come into full bearing, while equal maturity was reached here in but six or eight.

The immense crops of hay too, and the readiness with which clover was found growing everywhere assured him that the land here would never require the diligent manuring now demanded in his own province, and that a fair rotation of crops would prevent all the evils of overcropping from which so much of the land in the East has so long suffered.

As a dairying country too, it was very hard to be surpassed. At the creamery at Duncans he saw there making nearly a quarter of a ton of butter a day, and the rich native grasses completely taking the place of the grain ration elsewhere given to the cows in creamery work. Wholesaling at 25 cents a pound the industry should prove a most profitable one to the farmers there.

He found, however, in visiting the farms, that the same mistake was noticeable as was to be found in the older provinces. Too many cows were kept of the not-worth-their-board class, and the sooner the dairymen weighed the milk of each cow and fattened off the poor ones, the better for them. Some were doing so, he noticed, and with the present high prices of beef, many more would find no sacrifice in drying up and grazing off the unprofitable ones of their herd. He talked with one man at Duncans, who had made $80 a year per head through the co-operative creamery for some of the best of his cows, and thought that an average of $50 could easily be maintained. This was far ahead of the returns of Ontario, and spoke volumes for the grasses and climatic and other conditions of Vancouver Island.

From what he saw, however, Mr. Creelman thought that the time had come for more attention to the planting of lucerne and other forages for the growing of which the province has already proved itself so well adapted. These would supplement the native grasses, and in addition provide a better balanced ration for winter feeding.

At Calgary the big sale had been a great success. Some 220 animals, all pure-bred and chiefly bulls, had been sold at an average price of $95.83 a piece. Amongst them Mr. Hadwen had picked up a fine car lot for some of the ranchers of this province.

To get relief from indigestion, billiousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

TIME TO CUT HAY.

Advice Sent Out by the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner.

The aim of our farmers in producing forage crops is to produce from a given area as large a quantity as possible of the digestible nutrients in a palatable form. The time at which a forage crop is harvested may affect the crop in three ways, viz: in the quantity of material harvested, in the composition of the crop, and the palatability of the fodder. As a general rule it has been found that the greatest amount of dry matter is secured where forage crops are allowed to fully mature and ripen. The only exception is in the case of clovers and other legumes, there the leaves rattle off and are lost, either before or during the process of curing.

It does not follow that when a plant increases in its yield of dry matter that its nutritive value has proportionately increased. It is quite possible that changes in texture and composition of the dry substance may offset the greater yield. The dry matter of mature grass contains a larger proportion of crude fibre than the immature. The plant hardens in texture and loses, in both palatability and digestibility. It is, therefore, usually advisable to begin cutting hay early, and where there is a large crop to be gathered work should begin early in order that it be completed before the grass seeds are ripe enough to shell from the heads of the late cut grass. Chemical analysis has shewn that plants are richer in protein in the earlier stages of growth than when fully grown or nearly mature. The chief difficulty with which our feeders have to contend, is the lack of protein in the rations made up of our common feeding stuffs, and they should recognize the fact that by cutting early, they can get two crops of highly nitrogenous fodder, where they only get one by late cutting. Cutting the first crop even before the heads are fully grown will tend to cause a vigorous new growth and in this way a good crop of rowan is secured.

The two crops are more valuable, especially for feeding dairy cows, than one mature crop on account of the increased proportion of protein. The early cut hay seems more palatable to stock, and weight for weight, more satisfactory. On the other hand by late cutting we secure a considerably larger quantity of carbohydrates, which is evaluable for feeding, and of crude fibre which is of low feeding value.

For the dairy cows and sheep, grass should be cut early, since these animals do not relish hay that is woody and lacking in arooma, as is the case with late cut hay. For horses and fattening cattle later cutting is allowable, as these animals subsist mostly on concentrated feed, and hay serves more for "filling" as horsemen say. In tests made by Professors Sauborn and Henry in fattening steers with early and late cut hay, it was found that late cut hay gave the best results. If cutting is delayed too long the stems of the grass become tough and stringy, and the seeds scatter from the heads. Such hay has little aroma and lacks palatability if not nutrients. Though an indefinite quantity, the aroma of the grass has real value in rendering the hay more palatable. When the sun dissipates the dew from the grass in the meadow, we detect the escaping aroma, because the dew in rising, carries some of it into the air. This is one reason why hay should not remain in the field at night. Green colored, sweet smelling hay is really the best, and prudent farmers will not overlook such seemingly small points as preserving the aroma and preventing bleaching.

F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

FROM MOUNT SICKER.

O. E. Andrews Tells About the Various Mining Properties.

"It is a wonder that Victoria does not pay more attention to the rich camp at its very doors," was the comment made by O. E. Andrews to a Colonist reporter last night when asked what news there was from Mount Sicker. Mr. Andrews, like several other Port Townsend men, was a pioneer of that now famous camp, and four years ago sank the deepest shaft up there on the whole mountain. That was on the Richard the Third. Since then he has kept on at it, and is now engaged in running a crosscut tunnel on the ledge of the Star claim, in which he has a half interest. Already they are in 30 feet, and expect this season to push in the remaining 100 and to tap the ore body, surface samples of which assay $84 to the ton. This claim is a mile and a half from the great Lenora mine, and lies directly on the tram line.

On some of the other claims a fair amount of work is being done. On Thursday the whistle blew for the first time on the Key City, and work is at once being pushed on the shaft that Capt. A. Warson is about to sink there. This will be put down about 200 feet. At the Tyhee the right-of-way is now cleared, and the erection of the aerial tram will be at once proceeded with. At Copper Canyon the force of workmen continue to open new leads, but far too many claims are lying idle, without a pick-stroke being heard about them. This is the case with some of the richest showings of the whole mountain, and is a matter to be deeply regretted, as the permanence of the camp is no longer an open question, and a little money rightly spent will doubtless lay bare some splendid ore bodies.

From a business standpoint, Mount Sicker, too, is more than holding its own. There is not a house to rent in the whole townsite, and business men are finding larger and more commodious quarters absolutely necessary.

Mr. Andrews, who is staying at the Dominion hotel, will visit Tacoma before returning to his Mount Sicker home.

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Cruelty to Animals.—During the past week several cases of cruelty to animals have been talked of on the streets, one being an instance in which hack horses were kept at work until well nigh exhausted, and, in fact, actually falling down. On Wednesday one of the cases comes up in the Provincial Police court, in which John Alexander is charged with ill-treating a team out at Esquimalt by trying to work them when the animals were not in a fit condition.

To Burn Sawdust.—Another economy in the civic service is the object of a motion that appears on the board at the City hall over Ald. Worthington's name. This provides for the use of sawdust from the Sayward lumber mills as fuel for the electric lighting station. This has for some time been found to work most successfully over at New Westminster, where the R. C. P. M. sawdust supplies that city's electric light furnaces. Under the offer made by the J. A. Sayward Sawmill & Lumber company, a saving of about 30 per cent. will be effected by the use of sawdust for firing, the only question arising over the matter being the supply of slabs, etc., which would be required when the saws are not making the sawdust as required.

Police Returns.—During the month of May 72 charges were entered in the blotter at the city lockup, as follows: Drunkenness, 28; infraction of the bicycle by-law, 8; stealing, 6; assault, 6; infraction of the street by-law, 1 inmate of a bawdy house, 4; malicious injury to property, 3; infraction of the health by-law, 2; supplying intoxicants to Indians, 3; vagrancy, 2; aggravated assault, 1; cutting and wounding, 1; cruelty to animals, 1; infraction of the revenue by-law, 1; possession of intoxicants, 1; desertion, 1; total, 72.

Elevator Accident.—What might have been a most serious, if not a fatal, accident, occurred yesterday about noon down at Messrs. Lenz & Leiser's, Yates street establishment, when the little son of Mr. Webber, who was operating a hoist there, fell headlong down the shaft. The little fellow was picked up swiftly, and fears for his life were felt, but on being taken to the St. Joseph's hospital, Dr. Helmcken, who had been called in, found that no bones had been broken, nor any serious injuries sustained. The little fellow was, however, badly bruised, which, with the shock of the accident, will occasion his remaining for two or three days at St. Joseph's.

A Heehee Time.—There will be a heehee time up at Cowichan this week, when the many Indians of that district gather to show their klosh tumtum kopa mika, kopa conaway mika tillicums. This gathering, which is the latter day representation of the old-fashioned potlatch, or Indian picnic, promises to be quite a large one. Already several bands of American Indians are up there, while from Natinah all around and up the coast to Cape Mudge, all the Indians are now said to be heading towards Cowichan, in order to join in the good times. Games, horse racing and all sorts of athletic sports will be indulged in, and the festivities will probably cover several days.

WILL EXTEND THE WALL.

Retaining Wall to Be Built Along the Belleville Street Front to Menzies Street.

The City Council has decided to carry the James Bay reclaiming wall along the front of Belleville street as far as Menzies, the amount voted by the ratepayers for the reclamation of the flats being sufficient to build this extra section of wall. The wall will be built on a modified plan of the proposed Wardeberg Gate, a broad flight of steps leading from the roadway to the water's edge. This will give the wall a greatly improved appearance and besides will add to the beauty of the Parliament buildings by providing a wide esplanade in front of them. The steps and wall too will be built in conformity with the design of the buildings.

The main wall across the mouth entrance to the bay is now nearing completion. A couple more layers of stone will bring it up to the level of Government street. The work is proceeding splendidly, the workmen being kept supplied with stone, in fact the contractor for supplying stone has a lot ready for delivery, which the city engineer is not yet ready to receive. The big dredge is expected next month, and then it will be a very short time before the flats are a thing of the past.

Workmen have for several days been building platforms on which to mix the concrete to be used in the extension of the wall along Belleville street.

To get relief from indigestion, billiousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

For Fernie Sufferers.—The desire to assist the widows and orphans of the desolate coal camp at Fernie is manifest on all sides throughout this city, and the famous band of the Fifth Regiment arranged last night to do their part in swelling the total of Victoria's contribution to so worthy a cause. Manager Jamieson has offered them the Victoria theatre for Thursday evening (a week from tonight), when the band, assisted by some other talent of the city, will give a good concert, the proceeds of which are to go to the aid of Fernie's needy and distressed.

Lord Stonebroke—Miss Pyle, may I call you Angelina? It's such a charming name!

She—It is! But it's my sister's name, not mine!—Punch.

Meeting With Much Success

Daughters of Pity Act on Their Own Initiative On Behalf of Hospital

Second Auxiliary Society Which is Capable of Doing Much Good.

The Daughters of Pity, Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, held their monthly meeting on Friday last, at the City hall, when the work for the quarter was reported, and the treasurer's accounts made up.

The society has had a very satisfactory year, and during the last quarter has commenced work upon its own initiative with much encouragement and success. At the recent ping-pong tournament by team at the Assembly hall, a sum of $251.80 was netted as the nucleus of a fund to be kept by them to meet urgent calls, and a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Jubilee nursery, Mr. Dodds, florist, Mr. George Weiler, Messrs. Waitt & Co., Mrs. Henry Clay, Mrs. M. R. Smith, Mr. Jamieson (for tea and coffee), Messrs. Thorpe & Morley, (Challoner & Mitchell (prize), Mr. Smith (milk), Messrs. Lewtas (serving ice-cream); to Mr. Spencer, Mr. Blair and the Westside, for cosy corners; to Mr. Thomas Watson and the city, for decorations, and to Professor Longfield and the Cecilian orchestra, for music.

A letter was read by the secretary from the Woodmen of the World, as follows:

Miss Amy Angus:

Dear Madam: This camp is completing arrangements for an anniversary service, to be held at the Victoria theatre on Sunday afternoon, June 8, at 3 o'clock. The gross receipts of the collection to be taken up will be devoted to the establishment of a children's ward at the Jubilee hospital.

I am instructed to ask if the Daughters of Pity would favor us by being present, and taking up the collection. We would require 14 or 16 young ladies for the purpose. In this connection I wish to say that the announcement in the paper that the Daughters of Pity would take up the collection was altogether unofficial and unauthorized, and has caused great annoyance to myself and the members of this fraternity, as it must have done to you.

Trusting that this explanation will meet with your kind acceptance, I remain,

Yours faithfully,
WM. JACKSON, Clerk.

The honorary president moved that "Whereas it is one of the principle objects of auxiliary societies to give immediate response and appreciation wherever public interest and sympathy are shown towards the institutions which they are pledged to serve, a unanimous response be made to this invitation, and that the Daughters of Pity be willing to serve in this regard be asked to notify the secretary."

Miss Ethel Walleran seconded the motion, at the same time volunteering her own services, and the motion carried, the secretary being deputed to acquaint the course of the next few days how many volunteers the society may depend upon for this work. As this report goes to press the secretary has already five names.

A request for comfortable hammocks for the convalescent patients, and some lawn tennis raquets and balls for the staff, was complied with, and ordered bought.

The Daughters of Pity are invited to attend the annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary society, to be held on Tuesday, June 24, at the City hall, when their secretary will present their yearly report, and they are also reminded of the annual flower service, which is fixed to be held at the hospital on Sunday, June 29, at 3 p.m., when it is hoped that they will attend in a body.

This will be the last regular monthly meeting until Friday, September 26.

EXPEDITION TO BOTHIA FELIX

The Place Where Canada Keeps Magnetic Pole in Cold Storage.

From Montreal Gazette.

An expedition of scientific import, the outline of which was lately laid before the Royal Geographical society, is of more than transcendental interest to Canada. The object of it is the confirmation and enlargement of Sir James Clark Ross' discovery of the site of the North Magnetic Pole. There are doubtless a few persons in the Dominion who can recall the mission of the Victory—a paddle steamer, destined, in the minds of the projectors, to make the Northwest passage. That such a quest was imagined in a day still to be remembered by the living tends to show us how near we are to a cycle of events of remote inception. Some years before his death, the late Dr. A. M. Dawson gave a synopsis of what he, who was given to wilder spaces so well, called Unknown Canada. In Dr. S. E. Dawson's excellent "North America," published in the year of the late Queen's Diamond Jubilee, the Dominion is said to include "enormous areas of unsurveyed land." Since then it has been made practically clear that what is popularly unknown is not necessarily or no, or even of little, value, and that severity of climate will prevent neither man nor woman, old nor young, from making a home where they can make money as they prefer. The pretty large peninsula that comprises the goal of the expedition that has been planned for the world's advantage, is not in that part of British North America classified by Dr. E. S. Dawson as "absolutely unknown." Indeed, it bears a name not unbefitting a long of prosperous inhabitants, for it is called "Boothia Felix." Why Felix? Sir James (as he was to be) was undoubtedly a happy man when he satisfied himself by the needle's behavior that he was standing on the spot within the area where the earth's magnetic force had its Northern pole. On the 1st of June, 1831, he reached a spot where the dipping needle showed an angle of 89 degrees 59 minutes with the plane of the horizon—that is, for all practical purposes, a right angle. The geographical position, he determined to be 70 deg. 5 min. N. lat., 96 deg. 47 min. W. long. In recording the discovery, Sir James Ross leaves it to others "to imagine the elation of mind with which we found ourselves at length arrived at the great object of our ambition; it almost seemed as if we had accomplished everything that we had come so far to see and to do; as if our voyage and all its labors were at an end, and that nothing now remained for us but to return home, and be happy for the rest of our days." Ah! surely, there is the key to Boothia Felix! Sir James was so happy that he wished the very wilderness in which lay the goal of his quest to share in his feelings. Happy land, though cold. But this would not account for Boothia, which suggests a person of the name of Booth. And when we find that person, we make the further discovery that his name was Felix. In fine, as our readers need hardly be told, Boothia Felix was named after that generous helper of Polar expedition, and in particular of Sir James Ross' expedition, in which J. C. Ross (afterwards Sir James) was second in command—Sir Felix Booth, Bart., who died in 1850, having lived to see both uncle and nephew rewarded.

And now it may be asked, if Sir J. C. Ross discovered the North Magnetic Pole, why send another expedition to risk a repetition of the Victory's fate? Is it necessary? On that point there seems to be no question. Capt. Roald Amandsen, who was chief officer on the Belgica, and thus took part in the investigations of the Belgian South Polar expedition, formed the resolution, during his vessel's long imprisonment in Antarctic ice, to examine the region around the spot on which Sir James Ross had fixed as the site of the North Magnetic Pole. For 13 months the subject of terrestrial magnetism formed a leading topic of discussion to the officers of the Belgica, and on his return in 1899, Capt. Amandsen began a course to fit himself for the command of an expedition to Boothia Felix. He first consulted M. Axel Steen, assistant director of the Meteorological Institute of Christiania, who entirely sympathized with his project, and suggested the methods of study by which he should prepare himself. He next laid his scheme before the director, who gave him some valuable instruction. In the fall of 1900 he reached the final stage in his preparations by consulting Professor Neumayer, the famous magnetician and chief magnetic counsellor to the German admiralty. At first he was thrown into despair through lack of a common tongue, Mr. Amandsen's German being quickly exhausted, but mutual sifting brought out the happy coincidence that both men knew English enough for communication. The first thing that the young officer made sure of was Counsellor Neumayer's opinion of his scheme. Would it be of any service to science? He received an enthusiastic affirmative. "An exact determination of the earth's magnetic north pole will," in Herr Neumayer's judgment, "be of immense value to science." Is the pole only a point or does it cover a considerable area? Again, is it stationary, or does it change its position? These are enquiries that the expedition ought to satisfy, and there are several others. Captain Amandsen's preparations have been most thorough—course of study, making of instruments, equipment of vessel, and every stage of the expedition's work having been forecast and (in part) carried out with scientific precision. That Canada should have some representation in such an enterprise is a proposal to which some of our men of science would, we doubt no, agree, but how far the government would support it we cannot say as yet.

EASILY EXPLAINED.

During the last journey of Queen Victoria from Balmoral to Windsor the ordinary passenger traffic was very much disorganized, and express trains were suddenly "drawn up," to the no small annoyance of commercial men and others, who could truly say that with them "time was money."

An express train between Perth and Aberdeen was a great sufferer in this respect, and a certain commercial traveler was quite bolsterous in his denunciation of the frequent stops.

At last, when he had tired his fellow-passengers with his grumbling he flopped down the window and shouted:

"Guard! I say, guard!"

"Yes, sir," answered the official addressed, approaching the compartment.

"Oh, guard, this is simply disgusting! What's all these stops? What's up, man, what's up?" said the commercial in bantering tones.

The guard's reply was brief, neat, and certainly to the point, for he simply answered:

"The signal!"

The "commercial's" window was closed with a bang.—Tit-Bits.

RIVER WIDE OPEN.

Steamers Start From Dawson With Their Golden Treasures.

A special from Dawson, under date of May 29, to the Seattle P.-I., says:

"The last link of ice in the upper Yukon broke today, and the river is now entirely free. The first outgoing steamers are due at White Horse tonight. Twelve steamers are at White Horse ready to start for Dawson, hundreds of passengers and hundreds of tons of freight are waiting there ready to come. Four steamers from Dawson are carrying outward passengers with the first gold of the year.

"A million dollars will start up the river next week. Great precautions have been taken to collect the export duty and prevent the smuggling of dust. A policeman is kept constantly on every steamer in Dawson and all baggage is searched. There are fifteen steamers in port now. Atlin steamers will begin running next week. Gales are common and the wire has been spasmodic for the last week.

"Malcolm Scarth has left for England to represent Dawson at the coronation. The rush to Koyukuk was billed a little early. The first steamers are postponed until June 5. Three are billed direct from Dawson. Several others have arranged for transfers from Yukon steamers. Chicken creek, on the American side, is still a strong card. Merchandise sales at Forty-Mile post of late have been unprecedented."

FIRES.

Brantford Starch Works Burned—A London Blaze.

Brantford, Ont., May 30.—(Special.)—Fire yesterday destroyed the Brantford starch works; the loss is $50,000.

London, Ont., May 30.—(Special.)—Fire broke out in the six-story building on Richmond street, owned and occupied by Wm. Stevely & Son, stove and furnace dealers, and before the blaze was extinguished the stock and building were nearly a total loss. The place is gutted from top to bottom. Mr. Stevely estimates the loss at $20,000, partially covered.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY.

Sir,—An Eastern editor, who has closely observed the past discussion on the Alaskan boundary question, expresses his views on the subject as follows:

"Mr. Alexander Begg is keeping the facts concerning the Alaska boundary before the people of Canada. In a letter which recently appeared in the Victoria Colonist, he shows that the United States yearlooks possessed of a valuable heritage, is not in that part of British North America classified by Dr. E. S. Dawson as "absolutely unknown." Indeed, it bears a name not unbefitting a long of prosperous inhabitants, for it is called "Boothia Felix." Why Felix? Sir James (as he was to be) was undoubtedly a happy man when he satisfied himself by the needle's behavior that he was standing on the spot within the area where the earth's magnetic force had its Northern pole. On the 1st of June, 1831, he reached a spot where the dipping needle showed an angle of 89 degrees 59 minutes with the plane of the horizon—that is, for all practical purposes, a right angle. The geographical position, he determined to be 70 deg. 5 min. N. lat., 96 deg. 47 min. W. long. In recording the discovery, Sir James Ross leaves it to others "to imagine the elation of mind with which we found ourselves at length arrived at the great object of our ambition; it almost seemed as if we had accomplished everything that we had come so far to see and to do; as if our voyage and all its labors were at an end, and that nothing now remained for us but to return home, and be happy for the rest of our days." Ah! surely, there is the key to Boothia Felix! Sir James was so happy that he wished the very wilderness in which lay the goal of his quest to share in his feelings. Happy land, though cold. But this would not account for Boothia, which suggests a person of the name of Booth. And when we find that person, we make the further discovery that his name was Felix. In fine, as our readers need hardly be told, Boothia Felix was named after that generous helper of Polar expedition, and in particular of Sir James Ross' expedition, in which J. C. Ross (afterwards Sir James) was second in command—Sir Felix Booth, Bart., who died in 1850, having lived to see both uncle and nephew rewarded.

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