LUS ATTACK THE LONIAL FIELD FORCE

Witness Describes Rescue f Isolated Party of Women and Children.

PS ARE COMPELLED TO RETIRE

umn Is Ambushed by Insurgents While on March to Greytown.

ndon, April 6.—A despatch gives account of the fighting between the s and the Natal colonist expedition h rescued the women and children ted at Keate's Drift: "Bambaata rised the column at dusk at Inda, the natives springing out of the ket, fanatically shouting their battry and attacking the vanguard with assegais. The police behaved with ess, keeping the horde of blacks at and steadily continuing the march Greytown. The fighting did not till midnight, when the column ed Bota's farm in safety. The wo and children had been placed in enter of the column and thus comly shielded.

e infuriated natives backed the s of three policemen, who were , but the bodies were rescued. Ser Brown is missing, and it is d that he also has been killed.

g white residents of Impanza esd to Keate's Drift at Bambaatas, attack, and the looting of the hond imbibing liquor incapacitated the s.

Compelled to Retire

eytown, Natal, April 5.—The colfield force, which was concentrat t Impanza, 12 miles northwest of town for operations against the int chief, Bambaata, the deposed t of the Greytown district, has compelled to abandon its laager heavy fighting and retire to Grey-

portion of the force sent to rescue women and children, isolated at Drift, succeeded in doing so, while returning was attacked by re us natives. A running fight was up for six miles, the Zulus contin the pursuit until within a mile of town. Three of the colonial poere killed and several were wound The remainder are safe at Grey-

Rebels in Strong Numbers

e police report that the rebels are rong numbers, and flushed with y and the officials fear further exs.

strong force of artillery, infantry mounted men is moving out of town today to operate against the s. A laager has been formed here every preparation has been made fend Greytown in case of attack. assault on the town, however, is dered unlikely to occur, the Zulus rring to fight in the rugged countutside.

e British field force at present only bers a few hundred men, and will rongly reinforced during the next ty-four hours.

BY-LAWS ARE PASSED.

d Forks Endorses Several Public Measures.

nd Forks, B. C., April 5.—At the on held here today, the Kettle y line railway right-of-way bylaw d, the following votes being polled: he bylaw, 231. Nine against and six d ballots. The Grandforks steel tural bonus bylaw also passed, for the following votes were polled: he bylaw, 230; against, 11; and 5 d ballots.

t. H. W. Warrington says that on his railway will start forthwith. uilding of the steel works also will rted immediately.

re is general rejoicing here this ev over the passage of the two so tant bills, which means much for Forks.

ON BUELOW IMPROVING.

n Chancellor Is Recovering From Fainting Spell.

lin, April 6.—Inquiries this morn the residence of Chancellor Von w, elicited the information that continuing to improve.

ew minutes after Von Buelow d in the reichstag, telephone mes were sent to the Princess Von w and to the Emperor. The Prin eached her husband as soon as Danvers. The Emperor was at when the intelligence was conto him and he immediately arose, d all his engagements for the aft and ordered a carriage to go to ichstag. Prince Von Buelow spoke out half an hour on the Moroccan on at the opening of the day's n in his usual animated style; but observed that his face was very d that he seemed to have difficul drawing his breath.

break-down was undoubtedly by over work during the Moroconference. He had been workoom eight in the morning to midfor three months past.

THE PHILLIPS CASE.

Court Development of an Interesting Character.

onto, April 5.—J. E. Jones, counr Phillips, again added variety police court proceedings by intent objections to the manner in the case was being conducted by gistrate. He was finally informed f he was not satisfied he could for a change of venue.

features of the evidence were the nc of Phillips having secured To Life stock and having paid for same to be held by Jean McCann. s checks issued by Burt for coms were closely scrutinized. Mr. wanted to know what that had to h Phillips, but the court said: "If an was hoping anything for Phlan should know it. If this man ed money as result of conspiracy Phillips he is not entitled to it, and nt to get it," added Mr. Curry. dy said on the stand that the for $10,000 did not go to the credit llips. "I have here vouchers from ank of Montreal showing that it to Phillips' account, and it is d in the handwriting of this same lady."

DISCUSS STATUS OF THE ORPHANAGE

A Protracted Meeting Held Yesterday at Which the Recent Election Was Debated.

CONFERENCE WILL SHORTLY BE HELD

A Further Attempt to be Made to Adjust an Unpleasant Difficulty.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The board of managers of the Protestant Orphans' Home yesterday decided to appoint a committee to wait on the plaintiffs in the case, with a view to arranging a satisfactory settlement. The meeting yesterday afternoon was of much longer duration than that of the previous day, and many different opinions on the subject were given. Dr. Milne occupied the chair and among those present were Bishop Cridge, Bishop Perrin, Reverends Dr. Campbell, Clay, Adams, Carson, Ard, Dakin, Thompson and Tapscott; Ald. Fell and Messrs. H. D. Helmcken, E. Crow Baker, Charles Hayward, A. B. McNeil, D. Spragge, George Carter, E. Fawcett, A. G. McGregor, N. Shakespeare and W. Scowcroft.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Bishop Cridge, who asked the divine blessing on the work of the meeting and the counsel of the Almighty towards a satisfactory settlement of the present difficulty.

In Opening the Meeting

Dr. Milne said that it was for the purpose of discussing the communication from McPhillips & Heisterman, but he did not know why they styled themselves as acting on behalf of the orphanage. He as president had never engaged them, neither had the secretary or E. Crowe Baker. He thought that before any firm of solicitors was engaged on behalf of the home, the officers should be consulted.

Rev. Mr. Clay said that he considered he was present at the request of the Chief Justice to try to carry out his suggestion to arrive at a satisfactory settlement. He moved that the communication be laid on the table.

Bishop Cridge made the following remarks, which were listened to with marked attention by the meeting.

Bishop Cridge

"The committee of management of the Protestant Orphans' Home, deeply feeling the wisdom of the counsel of the Chief Justice recommending an amicable settlement of the suit which has arisen, desire to make the following statement for the consideration of their fellow-subscribers, plaintiffs' case referred to.

"The committee believe that there are but two points which at this juncture require special consideration—first, the continued validity of the original constitution; second, the question as to what qualifies a person to be a member of the committee of management.

"With regard to the first, some confusion has arisen out of the circumstances under which the society was incorporated in 1892. At that time there were only three Protestant denominationss in Victoria, and their consequent representation 12 members. That this was not understood to be a final aggregate of church representatives is plain from the fact that the original constitution was still followed. Three other denominations subsequently claiming to be represented, the number was increased, first to 16, then to 20, and lastly to 24, the present number. Thus for fourteen years the representation has, without question or demur, followed the original constitution of 1872, which requires that the committee of management shall 'consist of four representatives of each Protestant denomination in Victoria,' and further declares that no alteration shall be made in the constitution itself until it shall have been referred to the whole body of the subscribers. The committee therefore believes that as no such alteration has ever been made, the constitution is still in valid force.

The Constitution

"The committee does not apprehend that thus to regard the application for incorporated as a virtual by-law, and not as a constitutional proceeding, renders the incorporation null; but even if so, it conceives that it were better to waive the advantage for a season than to regard the constitution itself as of no avail.

"With regard to the second question, it is certain that the constitution requires that the committee of management shall be 'chosen from the subscribers at the annual meeting.' This condition has not been generally known. The question of valid membership in this sense has never, so far as the committee are aware, been openly raised; while it cannot be doubted, now that it has come to light, that it has through all the years remained, in many cases, unwittingly unfulfilled, the act of incorporation, wherein it is stated in figures, having failed to disturb the general quietude on this question. It seemed enough that the members were bona fide nominees of their respective churches, and as such, to all appearance unconditionally, elected, to give them a hearty welcome. Who can doubt that this is the spirit of the constitution? Surely in an equitable point of view those members who have thus unconsciously accepted a position to which by letter they were not entitled, yet who, when aware of the fact, are willing to qualify themselves as required, should be gladly accepted. To do otherwise in a matter of pure inadvertence would be to defeat the main purpose and object for which they were chosen. In short, this committee believes that to disfranchise such representatives of the churches by pronouncing the whole election null and void, would be not only inconsiderate and unjust, but would result most disastrously to the welfare of that institution which we all have so near to our hearts. They believe that every object would be accomplished, every wish fulfilled, both equitably and legally, by referring at some suitable time any such questions to the body of the subscribers themselves.

"The board appeals to their fellow-subscribers and brothers, in the interest of peace and prosperity, to give the above their patient attention."

Bishop Cridge said that he submitted the proposal for what it was worth, and it was all for the benefit of the home, which they all held so dear. He thought that if Mr. Hayward and Mr. E. Crow Baker would support the resolution, a great deal would be accomplished.

Mr. Clay's Position

Rev. Mr. Clay said that the meeting was greatly indebted to the faithful address of Bishop Cridge. He did not know exactly how the meeting should discuss the subject. He had figured out a course and he hoped that Bishop Cridge would not think him lacking in courtesy if he followed as he had laid out. He intended to move another resolution, as he considered that, from his observation of the meeting of the previous day, no amicable settlement could be arrived at until the Chief Justice was out of the way. He did not wish to see the home dragged into court, and he suggested that the board should ask the plaintiff to have the suit dropped. In answer to a question from Mr. Tapscott, he said it was on the basis of each side paying their own costs.

Ald. Fell said that since the previous meeting he had been looking into the question and had gathered some data which he intended to submit as suggestions, which would tend to lessen the grievances of some of the board. He read from the constitution referring to the number of denominations in the city at the time the corner stone was laid. He thought that several amendments had been made to the constitution, which in his opinion was not in accordance with the original constitution. His suggestions were as follows:—

Suggestions for Settlement

1. That all the members of the present committee of management resign forthwith.

2. That the secretary of the society be instructed to forthwith call a meeting of the subscribers for the 10th May, 1906, for the purpose of electing a new committee of management.

3. That Mr. C. Hayward and Dr. Milne agree no tto accept nomination for the position of president for the present year.

4. That every person who has, during the 18 months preceding the 10th of May, 1906, subscribed the sum of $2.50 in cash to the funds o fthe society, shall be members of the society and qualified to vote at such meeting, and that thereafter all persons contributing the sum of $2.50 and upwards per annum to the funds of the society shall be members of the society, and shall have a vote at its meetings.

5. That subscribers only shall be qualified for appointment on the committee of management.

6. That the committee of management shall consist of twenty-one members, selected from the protestant denomhations of the city, as follows:

From the Anglican church	4
From the Presbyterian church	4
From the Methodist church	4
From the Reformed Episcopal church	3
From the Congregational church	3
From the Baptist church	3

7. That the committee of management shall at their first meeting after election appoint a committee of ladies selected from the Protestant denominations of the city, as follows:

From the Anglican church	4
From the Presbyterian church	4
From the Methodist church	4
From the Reformed Episcopal church	3
From the Congregational church	3
From the Baptist church	3

8. That the annual meeting of the society shall be called by the secretary in January of each year.

9. That the constitution of the society be as hereby amended as far as this committee of management has power to do so, and that the incoming committee of management is hereby instructed to take the necessary steps to amend the constitution of the society in legal form, embodying the above principles, as soon as possible after their election; that the above proposed amendments to the constitution of the society be submitted to the next meeting of subscribers for confirmation.

Resolution Submitted

Rev. Mr. Clay moved the following resolution:

"Whereas His Lordship the Chief Justice has strongly counselled this committee of management of the British Columbia Protestant Orphans' Home to seek an amicable solution of the issues now pending; and whereas the discussion of Wednesday, April 4, has made it clear that there can be no such solution while the suit is still before the court: Therefore be it resolved that this committee of management respectfully request that as a first step towards complying with the counsel of the Chief Justice, those who have instituted the suit immediately withdraw the same, each party thereto paying their own costs to this date."

The motion was seconded by D. Spragge.

G. Carter thought that Mr. Clay's motion was getting at first things first and if those who had instituted the proceedings would consent to drop the suit, they would be in a position to do something.

Charles Hayward said he understood that those who had instituted the suit had sent in their proposal towards a settlement.

Rev. Mr. Dakin said the motion of Mr. Clay was all very well, but it would mean another adjournment. To him it appeared that Mr. Hayward was responsible for the suit, and if he was wrong he desired to be corrected. He thought that the majority of those who were on the writ were of the same opinion, and if Mr. Hayward would say to the meeting that he was not responsible, everything would be settled. He said that several of the gentlemen whose names were on the writ had no idea that they were being taken into court. Two in particular had stated that if they knew their names were going to be used in court they would never have signed. He wished to have Mr. Hayward contradict him if he was wrong.

Bishop Perrin said that there were a great number of subscribers in the city who felt that Mr. Hayward had been unjustly dealt with, and in his opinion Mr. Hayward had been greatly urged to take action before he consented to enter the suit. He hoped that if Mr. Hayward was responsible he would see his way clear to counsel the withdrawal of the suit.

On a vote being taken the motion was carried.

Amend Constitution

George Carter said that he was glad the motion was carried as he had an idea whereby the difficulty could be settled forever, which was, that a committee of six, one from each denomination, should be appointed to amend the constitution.

In answer to Mr. Clay, Chairman Milne said the motion was carried unanimously.

Chas. Hayward said that it was not unanimous, as he was not in favor of it. He had acted in a manner that would, in his opinion, lead to a satisfactory settlement. He pointed out that the case was before the chief justice, who was perfectly willing to give a decision provided the board should decide what points were to be decided by him. He was not in favor of the motion because it did not go far enough, and if the decision of his lordship was taken that they would have a basis of settlement and he thought this was an opportune time to bring it up for settlement and particularly as it is not going to cost the reverend gentleman anything.

Rev. Clay said that in his opinion, the legal decision was a barrier that would not be got over and if it was decided to withdraw the suit that they had taken, the first step towards a settlement was reached.

Bishop Perrin did not take the remarks of the chief justice to mean that he would decide the question. In his opinion that it was the intention of his lordship to have the matter settled out of court.

A. B. McNeil said he understood that his lordship wanted to see the difficulty settled out of court.

Rev. Le Roy Dakin seconded the motion of Mr. Carter as he considered that it was the best way of arranging the difficulty. The suggestions of the solicitors for the plaintiffs, as well as those by Ald. Fell could be taken and acted on.

A Reason Asked

Chas. Hayward thought that the meeting should give some reason for asking the suit to be withdrawn, and some expression of opinion given on the suggestions that had been submitted.

Rev. Mr. Clay said he would not approach the plaintiffs with a bold request to withdraw, but he was willing to accept suggestions from any of those who had instituted the suit.

Rev. Mr. Tapscott said that if the suit was withdrawn that it would lead to a settlement, and he would then be willing to step down and out.

Rev. Mr. Carson said that in view of the fact that, since the meeting, it was learned that those who had acted wrongly although innocently in voting, have since paid their subscription. He thought that if it was shown that those who had been elected were willing to act in compliance with the constitution that they would be willing to withdraw.

H. D. Helmcken desired to know what would be done if the suit was not dropped. He thought the resolution did not go far enough and it was his opinion that if the meeting agreed to any basis of a settlement that the suit would very likely be withdrawn. He thought that, if a resolution was sent to the solicitors, the first question would be, what are they going to give in return. What were they going to do?

Rev. Mr. Tapscott—They want to earn their money.

Mr. Helmcken—I wish to tell you Mr. Tapscott, that there are lots of solicitors in the city, who give their services for nothing and we don't talk about it. He did not wish to quarrel with anyone, but he thought that the business should be done in a business way. He suggested that Mr. Clay should add a rider to his resolution, looking towards a settlement with those who had entered the suit.

Welfare of Home

Rev. Mr. Tapscott thought the discussion had reached a point where it was to be decided whether the action was one of personal animosity or was it for the welfare of the Home? He took occasion to inform the plaintiffs that if the case was pressed in court, and a decision given in their favor, that the friends of the board of managers would not only withdraw their support, but the plaintiffs would stand liable to have a counter suit entered against them which would not be for a small amount.

Mr. Hayward—That will not scare anybody. He thought that it was anything but creditable for a minister of peace to make threat of that kind.

Rev. Clay thought that they should proceed to give some suggestions to the plaintiffs which they could consider.

A. B. McNeil suggested that a committee of six be appointed to confer with plaintiffs.

Rev. Ard desired to know if it was not necessary to form a reply to the suggestions of the plaintiff. He also wished to know if he had been legally elected.

Rev. Adams said he was not opposed to paying his share of the costs. He was not a pauper, and although he was not over anxious to do so, he would pay his share. He was of the opinion that if the plaintiffs were acting in the interest of the home, and they had shown that the managers were trying to act in accordance with the constitution, that they would be willing to withdraw.

W. Scowcroft said he was sorry to say that in his opinion the meeting was acting like a lot of children. They had been talking for two afternoons and had not got a step ahead.

G. Rev. Thompson said that he thought the meeting was in favor of the majority of the suggestions and those who had not paid their annual fee were willing to do so, and would continue to do so as long as they had $2.50 and when they had not, they would apply for admission to the Old Men's Home. He thought that the plaintiffs would withdraw when they saw that the managers were trying to act in accordance with the bylaws.

It was decided to consider the communication from the Plaintiffs seriatum. The communication contained the following suggestions towards a settlement:

1. What persons are entitled to vote at general meetings of the society?

2. What is the necessary qualification of a person to hold office as a member of the committee of management?

3. What number may constitute the society's committee of management under the society's declaration and regulations and bylaws.

4. Is clause 5 of the society's regulations and bylaws, taking into consideration sec. 10, sub-sec. 2 of the Benevolent Societies Act, ultra vires of its declaration in view of the fact that there are six or more Protestant denominations in the city of Victoria?

5. Each party to bear their own costs of the action, inclusive of the reference.

That an order be made holding that the proceedings had at the annual meeting held on the 16th day of March, 1906, were null and void, and that a general meeting of the members of the society be held as early as possible after a decision is rendered on the case, for the purpose of electing a committee.

In answer to clause No. 1, the meeting was in favor, of only those who have paid $2.50 as entitled to vote.

No. 2 was answered by stating that only subscribers, who have paid their annual fee should be entitled to hold office.

No. 3 was answered by the following resolution: That the opinion of the board is that the expression given at the annual meeting by the subscribers is that they desire a board of 24 and this board will endeavor to give it full legal sanction.

No. 4 was answered by No. 3.

No. 5 was agreed to.

No. 6 was answered by stating that it was decided to settle the difficulty without reference to the court if possible and in view of this it is not necessary for an answer at present.

Mr. McGregor could not see that the meeting was making any advancement and were acting in discord with the suggestion of the chief justice. He suggested that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the plaintiffs, informing them that the meeting was in favor of meeting the plaintiffs and their solicitors to discuss the question. He did this because in one place in the letter, the plaintiffs wish to keep it out of court and in another sentence they wish to keep it in the court.

Rev. Mr. Tapscott suggested a meeting should be held in the near future to consider the reelection of the board provided that every one who paid their subscription till that date should be allowed to vote. If this was agreed to, he was willing to resign.

Rev. Adams stated that he was not in favor of the suggestion and he would not resign. If he went out he would have to be kicked out, and it would be for good. It was finally decided on motion by Rev. Mr. Clay to appoint a committee to wait on the plaintiffs to consider the replies sent by the meeting. The committee will be as follows: Rev. Mr. Clay, Ald. Fell and W. Scowcroft. The committee were given power to meet the plaintiffs with power to make a satisfactory settlement. Arrangements will be made for a conference at an early date and it is expected that an amicable arrangement will be arrived at. The meeting adjourned at 7 o'clock.

RUSSIAN FINANCES.

Receipts for Past Year Were Satisfactory Under Circumstances.

St. Petersburg, April 4.—Receipts of the government last year and the first month of the current year were satisfactory, notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of affairs prevailing throughout that period. According to figures published today, the receipts for 1905 exceeded those of 1904 by $3,000,000, and the receipts for January, 1906, show an increase of $4,000,000 as compared with January, 1905. Partial returns for February show an increase of $1,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period last year. This is in spite of the fact that certain sources of revenue suffered by the strikes and riots. The railway receipts for January and February of this year show a decrease of $9,500,000 as compared with the corresponding months of 1905, but since the end of February railroad receipts have attained the same level as in 1905, the normal traffic of the railways having been resumed.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR POLICE TELEPHONES

Location of Boxes to Be Established for the Police Force.

Work on the installation of the new police telephone system by Hutcheson Bros. will be commenced at once, the first work being that of stringing the wires. Within three weeks the boxes will all be in place and within a month the service will be established. Small ornamental boxes will be placed on telephone posts or suitable locations at the nine points which have been selected. The patrolmen will report to the jailer at the police station at a given time, thus permitting a record to be kept that the patrolmen are walking their beats. The opening of the door of the telephone box will automatically ring the central station and also automatically register the number of the box the door of which has been opened. When the door of the telephone box is closed connection is cut, and in case any live wire should fall across the wires of this system no damage would result, as would be the case if there was a constant connection.

The situations selected for the establishment of the police telephones are:

Postoffice corner, Government and Fort streets, Bastion and Wharf streets, Yates and Douglas streets, Yates street opposite British Columbia tramway ouce, Humboldt and Douglas streets, Johnson and Store streets, Chatham and Store streets, Herald and Government streets.

ADVERTISING VICTORIA.

Secretary of Tourist Association Returns From Southern California.

After a three-weeks' absence, spent principally in southern California, Herbert Cuthbert, secretary of the Tourist association, returned to the city yesterday on the steamship Indianapolis. It will be remembered that Mr. Cuthbert was invited to represent Victoria on an excursion organized by the commercial bodies of the state of Washington to make known to Californians their resources and to promote a publicity campaign. The excursion carried south from Tacoma over 100 enthusiastic businessmen and stops were made at Portland, Sacramento, San Francisco, Palo Alto, Del Monte, San Jose, Pass Robles, Santa Barbara and Los Angeles, where the tour ended.

Speaking of the results of the excursion, Mr. Cuthbert said:

"The excursion, I believe, will prove one of the best advertising mediums for the whole of the Northwest that has ever been originated, and it would indeed have been very bad policy if Victoria had not been represented. We were met at almost every point, including Portland and all the cities and resorts of California, by deputations consisting of the leading citizens of the place and their wives, and tended very hearty greetings. To the majority of these I handed one of our new mailing cards as a souvenir of the trip, and the people seemed delighted to get them. Nearly all of the members of the excursion party received one, and in some cases mailed three or four to their friends.

Two of the Functions

"The two largest functions that were arranged were at San Francisco and Los Angeles, respectively. The reception in the Palm court of the Palace hotel was one of the largest and most fashionable held in San Francisco in many years, and the only one held in the Palm court since the reception to General Grant thirty years ago. This vast court was filled with the elite of San Francisco, tourists who were staying at the hotel, and our own party. It was a crowd that one very rarely has the honor of speaking to, and the speakers of the evening were the Governor of the state of Washington, the governor of the state of California, Mr. Pratt of Tacoma, a representative from Seattle, myself, representing Victoria, and a Mr. Francis, supposed to be one of the best speakers in Western America, and who nominated President Roosevelt at the national convention. In no other way could we have got such an advertisement or could we have connected our city with the state of Washington in tourist matters.

"In Los Angeles, at the chamber of commerce, there was also a representative gathering of members and their wives at a reception tendered to us there. This chamber of commerce has 2,500 members, and I was one of the speakers. Many of the Los Angeles people came and thanked me for my talk, and in this way I was able to talk to a large number of people both at the meeting and since in a personal way about Victoria."

LECTURE ON ARCTIC EXPLORATION SCHEMES

Capt. Ejnar Mikkelsen Delivers Address Before Natural History Society.

INTERESTING TALK ON THE PROJECT

Work of Seeking Undiscovered Land in Far North by Explorers.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Captain Ejnar Mikkelsen, the Arctic explorer, who is preparing the schooner Duchess of Bedford, which was formerly the sealing schooner Beatrice, for a voyage of discovery in the Arctic Ocean, with the object of finding some undiscovered land in the Arctic, gave an interesting lecture before the Natural History Society at the rooms of the society in the parliament buildings last night. There was a good attendance and the address of the explorer and scientist was listened to with considerable interest.

A map of the polar regions was drawn by the explorer on a blackboard, and maps of the northern extreme of the known land were placed near by for reference. The lecturer first described the schooner which is being prepared for the northern voyage. The schooner which was purchased from the sealing company is being overhauled and reinforced. Strong knees are being placed in the vessel and the bow is being considerably strengthened and sheathed with Australian gum-wood, one of the hardest of known woods.

The start will be made from Victoria, through Behring Straits, and the shore will be skirted, so that the heavy pack ice may be avoided. After the vessel carrying the expedition has passed Point Barrow, as much time as the season and ice will permit will be devoted to tidal observations, particularly on the stretch from Harrison Bay to Herschel Island, as the tide constant seems to range twelve hours between the two points. If there is any possibility, without endangering the passage of the ship to the Parry Islands, three stations, with two or three days on each, will be established, in order to carefully measure the tides.

About August 20 the ship should be at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and be joined by the overland party which is expected to be there. The united party, ten men, will then proceed eastward, pass Cape Bathurst, where tides will also be observed; cross over to Prince of Wales Straits and endeavor to establish a depot of provisions abreast of Princess Royal Islands. This accomplished, the ship will at once retrace its course to Minto Inlet, where winter quarters will be established, if possible, at an Eskimo settlement. One party will at once go ahead to secure fresh meat for the party and food for the dogs, and besides will carry on such scientific work as time and season will permit.

In the spring of 1907 a party of two men, with the depot laid out in the fall as base, will endeavor to cross over to Belville Island, and from there to Prince Patrick Island. From this island's northwest coast a cut will be made out on the ice, about north northwest. This party will carry equipment to make soundings and will endeavor to get a line of soundings through the tidal cracks along the route. This party will not go further than about 60 miles, but will return if deep water is encountered before that distance is reached. Once back to the land, it will make the best of its way toward the ship. This party can travel very light and consequently fast, as depots can be laid along the route, and it hopes to be back at the ship in the beginning of June.

In the meantime the geologist, ethnologist and naturalist will have made the best of their time, and trips will be made in order to accomplish as much work as possible.

When the ice opens sufficiently to enable the Duchess of Bedford to sail, the expedition will at once cross over to Nelson Head and along the coast of Banks Island. The shallowness along this coast is sure to leave an open channel of water, wide enough for a small ship to cruise along the west coast and arrive at Burnet Bay. There the provisions will be unshipped and if the circumstances allow it the ship will be kept in this port until the summer of 1908, when she, in the hands of a competent sailing master, will go home. If provisions are short the ship will be sent home in the fall of 1907, and a party of three men, the pack of dogs and the pony will be left on the island.

In the spring of 1908 this party, with provisions for 140 days, will start out on the ice in a true west northwest direction. Means for sounding will be carried and soundings taken as frequently as possible.

By way of saving provisions, the pony and dogs will be killed when their services can be disposed of, and the weight drawn by each animal will be kept as even as possible. The course will be kept as even as possible until the soundings show that the edge of the continental shelf is passed or land is found, or 150 west longitude and 76.30 north latitude is reached.

In case the soundings indicate that the edge of the shelf is passed, the course will be shaped so that the edge is passed southward bound, by means of which the expedition will be able to determine the edge on more than one quarter; and the party will endeavor to follow the edge of the continental shelf as near as possible, cutting down to the coast when provisions run short.

In case land is met with, the party will travel as great a distance along it as the limited provisions will allow, and then return to the nearest coast, from where the explorers will return to civilization as quickly as possible; and if neither the continental shelf is crossed nor land is met with, the voyagers will keep as near as possible to the above mentioned locality, from where, according to the conditions of the ice, it will be decided whether they can cross over to Wrangel Island or must travel over the ice to the nearest coast.

In case of a decision in the fall to leave the ship at Burnet Bay, as much scientific work as possible will be carried on until the time arrives for the ship to be broken from its winter quarters, and the endeavors of all will be to bring the ship out in the open water as quickly as possible. As it is impossible for the ice-going party to make a rendezvous with the ship, as the place where it will strike land is dependent on so many circumstances, the ship will go home regardless of them, and the party will have to rely on its chances of being picked up by a whaler.

The expected results of the expedition in short are the following: Tidal observations along Alaska and Banks Island; geological, ethnographical and zoological collections on the western Parry Islands; meteorological observations during a two years' stay; partly exploring the interior of the western Parry Island; line of soundings out from Prince Patrick Island; and a sledge trip across the polar ocean from Banks Island westward.

On motion of Mr. Sutton a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer.

GENERAL BLANCO'S FUNERAL.

Former Captain-General of Cuba Was Buried Wednesday.

Madrid, April 5.—The funeral of Gen. Blanco, the former captain-general of Cuba, who died here yesterday, was held today with the highest military honors. The royal family and the diplomatic corps were represented. The body, wrapped in the mantle of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, was taken to Barcelona, there to be interred in the Pantheon.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

First Eight Months of Fiscal Year Show Large Gain.

Washington, April 5.—According to a bulletin issued by the department of commerce and labor, the exports from the United States for the first eight months of the fiscal year 1906 are $190,000,000 in value in excess of those of the corresponding months of 1905. The increase for eight months of 1906 are $71,000,000 greater than for the corresponding period of 1905. The growth in exports of manufactures has been $45,000,000, and in agricultural products $133,000,000 over the same period last year.

MORE TROUBLE IN DOMINGO.

Another Revolution Has Broken Out in the Black Republic.

Washington, April 5.—More trouble is reported from San Domingo in a cablegram received at the navy department today from Commander Sutherland, of the Yankee, at Santo Domingo. He says: "A revolution has broken out at Samana. The Dubuque is at Monte Cristo. American interests are not involved." Mr. Joubert, the Dominican minister, called at the state department today to see Secretary Root, but had no information of his own respecting the uprising.

In a second despatch, dated at Monte Cristi, Commander Sutherland says that the American gunboat Dan Juan de Austria is en route.

BIG MINING MERGER.

Guggenheims Said to Have Bought Out Anglo-Klondike Mining Co.

Dawson, April 5.—It has been definitely learned that Guggenheims have bought out the Anglo-Klondike Mining company and the Fuller-Norwood Mining company lines on Bonanza creek. The total price paid for the latter company is $500,000.

Many other sales are supposed to be to the same people, meaning the heaviest deal ever made in the Yukon. It is reported that the Pacific Coast, Gold Hill, Waite Channel, Bonanza, Hydraulic and other big plants are about to be bought by the same concern.

A few days ago Guggenheims bought a single Bonanza claim from Melvain & Mitchell for $28,000. Evidently a giant mining merger is being formed.

GRANBY PAYS DIVIDEND.

Boston, April 5.—The Granby Consolidated company of Phoenix and Grand Forks, B. C., has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on capital stock, payable May 15th. On December 1st, 1905, the company declared 3 per cent., which was the first dividend since December 16th, 1903, when 1 per cent. was declared. The dividend today amounts to about $400,000. The property is a gold-copper producer.

Dividends of $180,000 for April were paid Monday by the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating company. This makes $720,000 paid in four months this year, and the total to date is $6,246,000.

The property is the famous silver-lead producer at Wardner, Idaho. Its stock is practically off the market, though there is a nominal quotation of $50 a share.

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PRINCE ARTHUR VISITS CALGARY

Foot Hills City En Fete on the Occasion of Visit of Garter Mission.

WELCOMED BY THE SCHOOL CHILDREN

Indian Sports a Feature of the Programme Which Was Much Appreciated.

Calgary, April 5.—The Foothills City was en fete today and extended a true western welcome to Prince Arthur of Connaught, who arrived from Banff at 11 a.m. A civic holiday had been declared, and residents of neighboring towns, farmers and ranchers for miles around joined with citizens of Calgary in greeting the royal visitor. His Royal Highness took the people of Calgary by storm today, doing in every case the right thing at the right time and overlooking nothing during the day.

He has an unusually frank, democratic, open manner, with the greatest amount of tact. He was dressed in typical western style, in ordinary suit, flannel shirt, hard hat; he wore a rolled collar, four-in-hand tie and small pin; he did not wear cuffs and had on heavy walking boots. His pleasing personality contributed in no small way to the

Success of the Reception

The C. P. R. gardens, where the reception ceremonies took place, were gally decorated, the band-stand being ablaze with bunting.

Two thousand school children sang patriotic songs, after which Mayor Emmerson read the address welcoming His Royal Highness to Calgary and extending him the freedom of the city. The Prince made a most affable and appropriate reply, and afterwards the party were driven around the city and to the hill just east of the town, where a splendid view of Calgary and district is to be had. Hundreds of horses, cattle and sheep were herded on Mission Hill for the inspection of the party.

The Royal Northwest Mounted Police, in command of Col. Saunders,

Furnished the Escort

during the day.

The afternoon was spent at Gleichen, the headquarters of the Blackfoot Indian reservation, where a powwow was held. The royal train returned to the city shortly after 6 o'clock. At Gleichen the Indian chiefs were presented to the Prince, after which an address from the Indians was read and a peace pipe presented to the Prince by Chief Paul Fox. In the address the Indians expressed their gratitude for the honor bestowed upon them in receiving a visit from the Prince and assured him of their loyalty to King Edward VII. They also stated that they were most anxious to take full advantage of the educational facilities offered them by the government, and promised to make use of the assistance proffered them in the raising of stock, farming, etc. His Royal Highness replied in suitable terms, after which he witnessed the following

Programme of Indian Sports

Roping a steer, riding a wild steer, mounted wrestling, broncho busting, horse racing and foot races by squaws. Prince Arthur was greatly pleased with the sports and thoroughly enjoyed the afternoon.

After returning to Calgary he strolled about the city and made several purchases and visited several curio stores.

Thousands attended the closing function of the reception, which consisted of a band concert and grand electric illumination in the C. P. R. gardens in the evening; and the Prince expressed himself as being greatly pleased with the reception tendered him by the citizens of Calgary. He was most especially pleased at the attendance and singing of 2,000 school children who were on hand to welcome him when he arrived in the morning. The royal party will stay in this city over night and leave for Edmonton at 6 o'clock in the morning.