

Victorian Times

\$1.50 Per Annum \$1.50

Twice-a-Week

VOL. 18.

VICTORIA, B. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1899.

NO. 22.

Clothing, would be in factory in go back to you ask? s Clothing. garment. h clothes.

Ltd

ERIES.

H.M.S.

BRANDS,

ENDERBY AND VERNON A. B.C.

ker, Richard Night, Alexander Mellones, and Osma then on said cars of the form of the made and provided of Our Lady the ad dignity."

General Maclean that the necessary given to Mr. Pooley, company, and that with at the expira-

Influence

Made

y Compound

me Medicine.

edy It Meets

Women in Every

of Life.

and broken down

rain health and vig-

From the use of

most skeptical in-

vised Paine's Celery

me uniformly suc-

troubles that

majority of wome-

s are always pleas-

fact that all the

covered health and

of Paine's Celery

The Trade of Canada

The Returns Show an Increase for Nine Months of \$12,165,270.

Bedlington and Nelson Ry. Co. Want Running Rights Over Crow's Nest.

Ottawa, April 21.—(Special.)—In the House to-day Hon. A. G. Blair gave notice that he would move that the House go into committee on the Drummond County Railway next Tuesday, and Hon. Wm. Mulock also gave notice that the Pacific cable would be taken up the same day. Hon. W. S. Fielding said that he would be able to state on Monday when the budget would come down. The House then adjourned, after sitting about twenty minutes.

The customs department has made up the trade figures for nine months of the fiscal year ending March 31 last. They show an increase in the aggregate trade of the Dominion over the same time of last year of \$12,165,270. There was an increase in the duty of \$2,165,000. The increase in trade is entirely due to imports, there being about \$4,500,000 decrease in exports. For the month of March, however, there was an increase in exports of nearly half a million compared with March, 1898.

At a meeting of the railway committee of the privy council to-day the application of the Bedlington and Nelson Railway Company for running rights over a portion of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway was again up. It was previously adjourned until such time as both parties could get together with a view of a settlement. The cost is estimated at \$31,000. Judge Clarke renewed his objection to the application, and in any case said that the applicants should pay for portions of the approaches which were operated at a loss, if the railway used the portions that were paying.

This led Hon. A. G. Blair to ask where the approaches commenced. Judge Clarke did not reply, and Hon. Mr. Mulock asked if he extended from ocean to ocean. Judge Clarke said he was not in a position to say, and Hon. Mr. Blair said that such a principle was dangerous to lay down. The committee gave another opportunity to the companies to agree. As soon as an agreement is reached the committee will deal with it. If no agreement is reached within a month the committee will meet and decide the case.

Mr. Munn, of New Westminster, interviewed some of the ministers yesterday and left this evening for the Pacific coast.

Mr. Henry, of the planing mills, Vancouver, is here on private business. He is going to Peterboro.

The Pacific Cable. Toronto, April 21.—The following is the special cable to the Evening Telegram from London: The general impression from the Hon. Wm. Mulock's proposed Pacific cable resolution, is that the Imperial government has guaranteed its proportion of the expenditure. The Full Mail Gazette says that the resolution is a decided step forward.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

The Evidence of Handwriting Experts Before the Paris Court of Cassation—Opinions Differ.

Paris, April 21.—The Figaro, continuing the publication of the testimony in the Dreyfus revision proceedings before the court of cassation, prints the evidence of M. Bertillon, handwriting expert, who gave the reasons which led him to consider that the bordereau was forged, and pointed out details in the writing common to the bordereau and the handwriting of the prisoner. Several words were absolutely identical. M. Bertillon also explained the points which led him to regard Dreyfus as the author of the bordereau. When Bertillon testified before the court martial, Dreyfus exclaimed: "Oh le monstre!" After this exclamation Dreyfus ceased to follow the testimony.

M. Teyssoniere and Charavay, experts, testified to the similarity of the writing in the bordereau and that of Commandant Esterhazy, while M. Polletier, an expert, energetically insisted that the writing was not that of Dreyfus.

Mr. Coibert, Bank of France, expressed the conviction that the handwriting was Esterhazy's.

MRS. SLOAN'S DENIAL.

New York, April 21.—Mrs. Henry T. Sloan denied to-day the reports that her proceedings are now going on before a referee and upon a successful issue she would marry Perry Belmont. According to the evening World Mrs. Sloan said: "Reports have been so persistent and cruelly repeated that I should say they are infamous falsehoods."

QUAY NOT GUILTY.

Philadelphia, April 21.—Mathew Stanton was to-day declared by a jury to be not guilty of the charge of conspiring to use for his own unlawful gain and profit, funds of the state of Pennsylvania, deposited in the People's Bank in this city.

A PUGILISTIC JUDGE.

Bath, N. Y., April 21.—Police Justice John A. Adams, of this village, yesterday dealt out justice both legal and physical to James Kinney, who was up before him charged with wife beating, as he had been many times before. Being well acquainted with the misfortunes of the ill-treated wife, Justice Adams sentenced Kinney to six months in the county jail and a fine of \$50. "My only regret is that the law does not allow me to give you a longer sentence," remarked the judge to the prisoner. "Is that all, judge; how about that \$170 back in '97?" The cool impudence of the prisoner was too much for the disgusted magistrate, who promptly stepped from his desk and knocked the prisoner sprawling on the floor. "Next case," calmly called out the judge as he resumed his seat.

MURDERED FOR MONEY.

Three Persons Arrested at Pans—A Woman Charged With Poisoning Her Husband.

Pans, Ill., April 21.—The mutilated body of Miss Jane Brunot, a wealthy woman of advanced years, was found early to-day in a well on the Brunot farm, near here. An hour later the dead woman's sister-in-law, Mrs. Anna Brunot, the latter's 19-year-old son, Henry, and Frederick Sibley, were arrested, charged with the murder of the woman. The securing of the dead woman's property is given as the motive for the crime. Mrs. Brunot is also charged with having killed with poison her husband two years ago. To get his insurance, and young Brunot and Sibley are thought by the authorities to be the murderers of Mrs. May McIntyre, who was robbed and killed at Flatham in February.

Samoan Situation

German Government Takes a Serious View of Affairs at Apia.

Two Cruisers Are Being Sent to Join the Gunboat Falke.

London, April 21.—A dispatch from Shanghai to a news agency says the German protected cruiser "Ceilon" has been ordered to proceed to Apia, Samoa, after embarking an extra supply of ammunition at Kaichow, China, and that another cruiser is to follow her.

THE PLAGUE IN PARIS.

Paris, April 21.—The Fronde gives a rumor that three cases of plague have occurred among the employees of one of the big shops in this city, to which the disease was brought in carpets of Eastern manufacture. The paper demands a severe investigation into the matter. The police officials announce that there is no foundation for the report circulated by the Fronde that there are three cases of plague among the employees of a big store in this city.

A LEVEE BREAKS.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 22.—The Missouri river flood resulted last night in the breaking of the Payne levee at Hasburg, Pa., 80 miles south of St. Joseph, and the bottoms are flooded for miles below. There would have been loss of life had not a large force of workmen, who had been trying to strengthen the levee for several days, warned the farmers of impending danger. Many lost their household goods and \$500,000 stock. The break was increased in size by the rush of water until it was 1,000 feet wide to-day. A number of railroad men aided by the citizens of Hasburg, have worked the break all day filling it in with bags of sand, and as the waters are now receding it is not believed there is any further danger.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Chicago, Ill., April 21.—To-morrow, what is regarded as the supreme test of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, is to be made in this city under the auspices of the Tribune. Advocates of the system have never tried it where large masses of steel are present to exert an influence upon the electric current and if signals can be made to pass over high buildings in large cities it will be a success. The first attempt will be made from the top of the Masonic Temple to the Auditorium, a distance of one-third of a mile. If successful, trials between the temple and one of the water crabs in the lake will be made.

BABES TORTURED.

By flaming, itching eczema, and ointment and permanent cure in Dr. Chase's Ointment, a preparation which has a record of cures unparalleled in the history of medicine. Eczema, salt rheum, tetter, scald head, old people's rash, and all itching skin diseases, are absolutely cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

THE MONON LINE.

Chicago, April 21.—The Chronicle says the negotiations which have been on since last fall for the purchase of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville railway, popularly known as the Monon line, have been brought to an end and the property will in a few days change ownership.

American Competition

The Times Views With Alarm the Encroachment on British Markets

The Non-conformist Agitation Against the Seven Day Newspapers.

London, April 22.—The ostentatious display at the marriage of the Earl of Rosebery and Margaret Primrose, second daughter of the Earl of Rosebery at Westminster Abbey on Thursday afternoon, comes opportunely as a sufficient reply to the invidious distinctions drawn here between British and American society methods. The Vanderbilt and Sloan weddings called for tirades from the press against American flashiness and millionaire extravagance, etc., but Lord Rosebery certainly capped the record by arrangements to have the bridal party cinematographed on entering and leaving the Abbey. For this purpose he had the awning at the entrance removed, and the party, on leaving the old edifice, "marked time" to a certain degree, in order that the pictures might be a success. The bridal party drove to and from the Abbey in open carriages, and everything was done to ensure

of every detail of the arrangements and description of the presents. The season, generally, bids fair to be a fiasco. Society newspapers are becoming the utter absence of "smart" functions, therefore the Rosebery wedding was a godsend. The only other big event in view is the Charing Cross charity bazaar, to whose success members of the American colony here can claim to have contributed a very important quota.

Usually at this time of the year there is a long list of advertised festivities, but up to the present very few have been announced, and only one big ball are announced. The latter will be given by Mr. Wm. Valdorf Astor in June, and will be one of the leading events of the season. As a result of the industry of the London spring meeting, which resulted in the disqualification of Tod Sloan, who was riding Pen d'Or, the stewards were careful to make it clear that they

Did Not Consider Sloane Blemishable.

The course is extremely difficult to a stranger, and Pen d'Or proved practically unmanageable. Sporting writers deduce therefrom that Sloan's method of riding does not give him great control over his horse, and he cannot get enough leverage if his mount is inclined to swerve. Sloan's defeat on Jolly Tar, in the race for the Tudor plate, was a great disappointment to his supporters, who are indignant at the manner he was treated by the rest of the jockeys. One sporting expert writes that the Tudor plate was the most unsatisfactory race this year, adding "no one watching the race, with a fair open mind can hesitate to say that Sloan was hampered and knocked about in a series of 'pockets,' which annihilated all chances of winning, and the sequel was he eased up, seeing that all efforts were fruitless."

George W. Smalley's letter to the London Times on the subject of the New York Custom House

has been considerably commented upon by other newspapers, and widely reproduced. He devoted a column and a half to describing the vexations of the custom house, giving examples of questions put to travellers. The English papers specially reproduce the paragraph which says: "If the victim is a woman, her blushes are not spared by her examiner, who turns her trunk inside out of the dirty floor of the dirty dock, and holds up most secret apparel to the gaze of grinning detectives and disreputable loafers." He says if a traveller cares to bribe he may easily escape the payment of duty and warmly praises the New York Evening Post as the one paper which took up the matter in earnest, its reward being a libel suit. Mr. Smalley concludes: "I do not know anything in the tyranny of bosses which surpasses the impudent brutality of the treatment to which the treasury customs house subjects American travellers."

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION.

agata come prominently to the front this week. Hardly a day passes without an article or a letter on the subject in one of the London newspapers. The Albara bridge contract, which has almost assumed proportions of a national question, came before the House of Commons on Thursday, when the government was asked a string of questions on the subject, to which the parliamentary secretary the foreign office, Hon. Wm. Broderick, was only able to reply that he had no information beyond what was contained in the report recently issued by Lord Cromer, the British agent in Egypt.

The Times has printed a lengthy article on American competition in the iron trade, which called attention to the American jump in exports of iron and steel, one result being that English prices and exports alike are not entirely fixed by home and continental competition, as they used to be, but by the prevailing

Tone of the Market and the industrial situation generally in the United States. It adds a notable case in point was the combined effort of British rail manufacturers to keep the prices up in heavy sections, which resulted in the partial ruin of the

branch of the business, Americans taking the orders instead of British." Continuing, the Times says: "The situation is truly serious for British manufacturers, who are asking two fundamental questions, whether American competition must inevitably regulate in future British exports and prices, and whether it is worth while struggling on under such an overmastering incubus."

Dealing with the imports of American manufacturers, the Times thinks the prospects rather brighter, and says: "The British manufacturer's mind is somewhat relieved by the fact that prices in America are rising in an manner satisfactory even to the average American's aspirations for a boom, the duration of which is the upmost topic of concern." The article concludes with the hopeful remark there is less reason to apprehend a flood of American imports of iron and steel in 1899 than there was last year.

The newspapers in the iron working districts are appealing to their congregations to pledge themselves not to read newspapers publishing Sunday editions. A meeting was held in London on Thursday, which 2,000 persons were present to protest against the seven day papers.

A window was unveiled in St. Keverne Church on Thursday in memory of the victims of the Monagan disaster. A Cornish cross will also be placed at the head of the huge grave in which the dead are interred.

Hunger and Exposure

Dreadful Fate of a Party of Men on the Nicaragua Coast.

Starved to Death in an Open Boat While Trying to Reach Shore.

San Francisco, April 22.—The steamer City of Paris from Central American ports, brings details of an ocean tragedy.

While the vessel was at Corinto, an open boat containing the remains of nine men who perished months ago, drifted ashore there. The bodies were horribly emaciated and the manner in which the limbs were contracted showed they must have died in terrible agony. There was not a drop of water, nor a particle of food in the boat.

In December last Louis W. Maslen, of the El Triunfo Piere, three port officials and five boatmen went to the mail company's steamer lying in the offing at El Triunfo, boarded the mail boat and stayed until signs of an approaching storm warned them to return. The gale came up quickly and overtook the boat soon after it got away from the steamer, and it was never seen again until it floated into Corinto harbor.

ISLAND DEVELOPMENT.

It Has Been Decided to Proceed With the Building of the Nanaimo and Alberni Railway.

Nanaimo, April 21.—(Special.)—At the directors' meeting of the Nanaimo and Alberni Railway Company, held in Thomas Kitchen's office last night, it was decided to go on with the construction of the road.

THE ATBARA BRIDGE.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 21.—The men selected by the Pennsylvania Iron Works to erect the bridge lately built for the British government to cross the Albara river in the Sudan, left for London to-day. The men will receive one hundred dollars a month and all expenses paid from the time of starting until they return.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PAIN'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. 10 YEARS THE STANDARD.

No Trace of Americans

Admiral Dewey Does Not Know the Fate of Captured Sailors.

Filipinos Attack the Outposts of the Washington Regiment, but Are Driven Back.

New York, April 21.—A despatch from Manila to the Herald says: Admiral Dewey, in an interview on Thursday, said the expedition of the gunboat Yorktown to Baler was purely to rescue the Spanish soldiers and priests being besieged in a church there. The soldiers refused to surrender when ordered to lay down their arms by General Rios at the end of the Paris peace conference. Admiral Dewey said he did not know what had become of Lieut. Gilmore and 14 men in the launch, which had been sent to sound the mouth of the river, but went beyond the bend out of sight of the Yorktown, and it is supposed they were captured or killed by the Spaniards or 400 insurgents besieging the Spanish garrison. Admiral Dewey declined to say what steps he would take toward a punitive expedition, General Rios, the Spanish commander, when interviewed, said he did not think the garrison at Baler knew the war between the United States and Spain had ended. He had sent an officer in January to tell the garrison to surrender, but they refused, either not believing the officer or fearing they would be trapped by insurgents. Since then General Rios had had no communication with the garrison, and this is the first information he has had.

The Spanish flag is still flying at Baler. It is thought the Americans were shot at by the insurgents, as the Spaniards themselves were besieged, and no way of getting to the river. General Rios said he had not been consulted. He doubted whether the proposed exchange of Filipinos for Spanish prisoners would succeed, as the insurgents are holding Spaniards in the hope that it will help their cause. They are not seeking money. The letter containing General Rios's last appeal to Aguinaldo said the release of Spanish prisoners would create a bond of sympathy between the Filipinos and Spain.

Twelve Filipinos Killed. Manila, April 21, 10:30 a.m.—A force of about two hundred rebels yesterday afternoon attacked the outposts of the Washington regiment near Taguig, south of Pasig and Pateros. Two companies, immediately engaged the enemy and advanced in open skirmish order. The rebels were checked and routed after two hours' fighting, leaving twelve men killed and several wounded. The American troops obtained possession of many Mauser rifles and other weapons. Three Americans were wounded.

Filipinos Active. Manila, April 21, 4:05 p.m.—The heat is about two hundred thermometers registered 85 degrees, and is still rising. There have been several prostrations among the troops.

Later—the army troops opened fire on the enemy along the river banks. The rebels are unusually active west of Malolos, as far as Calumpit. They have been working on trenches. Several new trenches have been discovered within two miles of the railroad. Fires are burning east of the railroad and it would appear that the rebels are evacuating foot-hill towns, in anticipation of an attack on the part of the American troops.

Short of Ammunition. Manila, April 21.—At 8 o'clock this morning two companies of the South Dakota regiment marched from Boacay and in conjunction with three companies of the Minnesota regiment from Cuignito, encountered a rebel force numbering 500 men, when two miles out. The rebels were three miles in front, good order in spite of the fact that they suffered heavy losses.

The Americans having exhausted their ammunition, were compelled to return to their camps.

CHINESE DRIVEN OFF.

British Troops Rout the Rebels From the Extension in Kiu Ion District—Native Casualties.

Hongkong, April 21.—The British extension in Kiu Ion district, opposite Hongkong, has been cleared of rebels. The Chinese, followed by British troops, moved from village to village, at each of which the rebels attempted to make a stand, but the British routed them from place to place. The native casualties were numerous.

PORTO RICAN TRADE.

Washington, April 21.—As a result of the cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Algeo will issue an order to permit the shipment of cargoes from Porto Rico to the United States in other than American bottoms. The question of free trade with Porto Rico, a modification of the tariff duties, which the natives ask, is one for congress to determine, but it was thought that some relief could be afforded in the manner stated.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two or three before retiring, and you will find relief. They set, fall to sleep again.

RACING JUDGE'S SUICIDE.

Memphis, Tenn., April 22.—Colonel M. Lewis Clark, of Louisville, the well known racing judge, committed suicide here to-day in his room at the Gaston hotel.

Colonel Clark had been indisposed for several days and last night his physician announced that the patient was suffering from melancholia. About 9 o'clock the crack of a revolver was heard from Colonel Clark's room, which was forced open and the man was found lying on his bed. The executive committee of the Jockey Club was in session at the time of the shooting and immediately adjourned. Colonel Clark was one of the most prominent turfmen in the south, having acted as presiding judge at the Memphis spring races for a number of years.

FURTHER FIGHTING.

General Lawton's Force on the March to Malolos Encounters Filipinos Who Are Repulsed With Heavy Loss.

Manila, April 22, 7 p.m.—Gen. Lawton took the field at daybreak to-day with a column of troops consisting of the North Dakota regiment, two battalions of the Third Infantry, Twenty-second Infantry, two guns of Scott's battery, three troops of the Fourth Cavalry, and Gale's squadron equipped in light marching order. This force started at five this morning over the Novales road, traversing a country previously cleared of rebels but subsequently re-occupied by them.

Kettle River Railway

Application for a Dominion Charter Postponed Until Next Session

Owing to Pressure of Business at Roseland Mr. Corbin Cannot Visit Ottawa.

Ottawa, April 22.—(Special.)—The Kettle River Valley Railway Bill will not be introduced this session. Messrs. Corbin and Bodwell are too busy at Roseland in connection with the legal suit to permit them to come to Ottawa, and in consequence application for the Dominion charter will be postponed until the next session.

The general feeling here is that the bill would be passed this year, as sentiment is strong for it in the west, and is daily growing in the east, but without Mr. Corbin on the spot to explain it and answer questions, at the committee it probably would not be safe to go on with it. Owing to his absence Mr. Bodwell, M. P., who had charge of the bill last year and piloted it through the committee in face of hard opposition, although defeated in the Commons, will not introduce the bill.

GERMANY'S TURN NOW

Appearance Indicate That She May Enjoy That "Splendid Isolation" About Which She Chafed Britain About.

New York, April 22.—The Herald publishes the following from Paris: It would seem as if the Caplign fete were likely to have a sensational sequel. According to this morning's Figaro, there is some prospect of the Italian squadron paying a visit to Toulon in September next, at which date President Loubet is expected to be a guest at the great southern naval port of France. King Humbert, it appears, would send a special representative with the squadron bearing an autograph letter to the president of the republic. In this connection the Figaro's correspondent writes from Toulon: "The launch of the cruiser Jean d'Arcy, fixed for the end of March, was suddenly postponed for no apparent reason. The cause of the delay is the president's coming visit, which will assume an important character. It is said the King of Italy will seize this opportunity to send a squadron to salute the president of the republic."

La Patria, in an article headed "Dislocation in a triple alliance," says: "King Humbert's speech was amicable and Admiral Fournier's significant. He exalted the talent and clear sightedness shown by His Majesty's ministers in their conduct of public affairs, which meant they had done well to abandon Germany. The King replied by assuring France of his sentiments and cordial friendship. The language was praiseworthy in itself, but which proves Germany's ally has gone some way since he sent his son to inspect the fortifications of Metz. The German press notes this defection and with it the disintegration of the triple alliance. The play of politics is sometimes very curious. Two years ago German journalists were chaffing the splendid isolation of which, discomfited Albon, in lack of anything better, was boasting. Now that a conflict brings Germany and Britain face-to-face, the former sees with anxiety that her allies of the previous day have deserted her, and the latter boasts this time of menacing Germany with the support of the United States. But who knows, to-morrow perhaps the cards will be shuffled again."