

Late News From Atlin

The Days Grow Exciting--Marty Claims Are Recorded.

Hitchcock Creek the Scene of the Latest Gold Strike.

A correspondent writing from Atlin under date of May 26th says: The week has been one of continuous excitement. It is most astonishing to see the men at the gold commissioner's office and to notice the number of claims being recorded. New strikes are being made, some of them reported to be as good as any heretofore located. In my last I intimated that Wilson creek had been prospected in a small way. Prospecting has since been considerably extended and the creek is reported to be exceedingly rich. While the gold is not over coarse, it is of an excellent quality and there is plenty of it. One locator recently returned and stated that on a claim he staked, taking up a handful of dirt largely impregnated with black sand without panning it at all many colors were visible. The result is that in two weeks five miles of the creek have been staked. It is situated over the summit which divides Dixie from Pine, Spruce and Boulder creeks, and the batch of claims on the north side. Old prospectors think that Dixie and the creeks tributary to it and in that locality will yield abundance of stuff this summer. A new strike was recorded yesterday on Hitchcock creek named after Mrs. Hitchcock, of Dawson City newspaper and mining fame, who is here in business with the celebrated "Sailor Bill" Partridge. In prospecting parties have yielded in coarse gold as large as BB shot. Several Vancouverites have got staked on this discovery. Another new creek not yet named is being staked--the discovery and the adjoining claims for prospecting persons in the camp. The discoverer is a mining man of wide experience, and has not indicated where the creek is, but he is very reliable and states that it will be as rich as any other yet located in the Atlin district. This information is not spread in the camp, but your correspondent has been told about it. I have not the least doubt that this will make a camp and that for years to come it will be a "stray." Reports from the creeks that have been and are being developed are very encouraging. On Pine, Spruce, McGee, Birch, Boulder and Eldorado creeks development work is being done with results that in many instances are astonishing. On McGee creek several claims, and also on its tributary, Eldorado, pans running as high as \$1.50 to \$2 are being made. The government officials are worked to death, a great deal of time being taken in preparing for the judge's coming to settle disputes. While a great many think the judge ought to have been here long ago, if he were here now litigation would be very slow, as the government has the unprepared state of the work in the recorder's office. The fact is the staff is only one-half what it ought to be. It is astonishing how Mr. Graham maintains his popularity and goodwill of the community and the miners in the midst of such onerous responsibilities as rest upon him. It would have been impossible to have selected a better man for the position.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The Question Will Be Discussed at the Peace Conference.

London, May 24. Writing from the Hague, the correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The question of international law is likely to be discussed by the conference. An eminent professor says that international jurisdiction has never been officially recognized, despite the resolutions of peace congresses, nor can any international agreement bind nations to enforce decrees pronounced according to such law. The code prepared for submission to the conference provides that the autonomy of nations is inviolable; that there is no right of conquest as between them; that they possess the right of legitimate defence, and are subject to the same principles of law and equity as individuals; that no nation has a right to declare war upon another, and that disputes between nations are to be settled by legal methods.

The colonial section of the code deals with the formation of colonies. It recognizes their right to claim autonomy or independence, though other nations intervene, when in their opinion administration is unsatisfactory or the mother country does not give heed to colonial representations."

Only the delegates and secretaries are admitted to the precincts of the Huls ten Bosch. Every applicant for admission is called upon to produce an orange-colored card issued to the delegates, and to give a secret pass word.

THE CONDEMNED MURDERERS.

Winnipeg, May 24.—Father Kalamie, a German priest, yesterday visited the condemned murderers Simon, Cuzby and Wasyl Gusezak, and informed them that they could look for no alternative, but to prepare for death. Gusezak received the message calmly, and said he had not anticipated any other result. When the priest told Cuzby that he must prepare to die, the prisoner broke into loud lamentations, protesting his innocence and declaring that he must have a new trial before he could be put to death.

Gusezak looks on his approaching death very calmly. In his disjointed English he said to Governor Lawton: "On Friday morning I go home, home to God. What matter if I die? Many people die, here there everywhere, at all times, without knowing when it come. So why should I mind so much, knowing the exact time I will die?"

CANNOT BE FLOATED.

Coverack, May 28-6 p.m.—Further efforts have just been made to float the American liner Paris, but the tide failed.

Kissing a woman's lips is a gross insult in Finland.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Committee on the Laws of Warfare Discuss the Morgenthau Scheme.

The Hague, May 25.—To-day both sections of the committee on the laws of warfare of the peace conference met separately and began the examination of the subjects submitted to them. The Red Cross section discussed paragraph 5 and paragraph 6 of the circular of Count Muraviev, Russian minister of foreign affairs, and the Brussels conference section discussed paragraph 5. Both sections met subsequently and discussed the question of competence as regards the scheme for the revision of the Geneva convention known as the Morgenthau scheme. The Morgenthau scheme comprises modifications of the Geneva convention in connection with wounded and sick prisoners, members of the hospital service, convalescers to the wounded, hospitals, property belonging to naturalized persons, religious and medical staffs and kindred subjects. The scheme applies equally to land and sea warfare.

The proposed to submit this scheme to another commission for discussion, and the question was then raised whether the conference was competent to deal with the matter. Those who take a negative view argued that the governments represented here had not authorized the submission of the scheme beyond the eight points in the circular of Count Muraviev. They contended that if the conference once infatigably this rule a precedent was created leading to numerous difficulties including possibly the springing of the Armenian, Macedonian, and similar questions on the conference.

PERRIER RESPITED.

In Order That He May Be Examined by Doctors.

Ottawa, May 25.—A respite of 30 days has been granted the New Westminster murderer, Donald Perrier, to enable a commission to look into the question of his sanity. His counsel has raised the plea of insanity. The surgeon of the jail and the surgeon of the insane asylum will be commissioners. Perrier was to be hanged on 30th May, and he has got a respite until June 30th.

CANADIAN BREVITIES.

Montreal, May 25.—It is announced that the G. T. R. are filling the places of striking trackmen.

The protest against Dr. Cotton, Liberal M. L. A. for Missisquoi, has been dismissed by the court of review.

Hon. P. E. Leblanc, M. L. A. for Laval, had his pocket picked of \$85 at the Conservative convention in Sherbrooke yesterday.

Quebec, May 25.—It is feared H. Stapleton, belonging to Cor. No. 2 of the 5th Royal Rifles, fell from the deck of the steamer between Montreal and Quebec yesterday and was drowned.

Windsor, May 25.—Marguerite Calvert, aged 5 years, was drowned in the river last night.

Toronto, May 25.—The death took place here at the right of Mrs. Aikins, wife of ex-Lieut. Governor Aikins of Manitoba.

Ottawa, May 25.—The following are the newly-elected officers of the Royal Society: President, Rev. Prof. Clark; Toronto; vice-president, Louis Froese; Quebec; honorary secretary, Sir John Bourinot; Ottawa; treasurer, Dr. Fletchler; Ottawa. A committee was appointed to memorialize the government respecting the claims of Miss Kingsford, daughter of the late historian, and Mrs. Langman, to parliamentary grants.

Ottawa, May 25.—The Upper part of the questions to-day in the House regarding the place of residence and where Chief Justice McCall, and Justice Martin discharged their duties. The Solicitor-General said that when Justice McCall was promoted it was intended that he should reside at Victoria, but as Justice McCall resided there a change was made. However, if any objection was caused in regard to this a change would be made.

EXECUTION POSTPONED.

Winnipeg, May 25.—Chief Justice Killam has postponed the execution of Cuzby and Gusezak until Saturday, owing to the non-receipt of the death warrant. Cuzby's son visited his father this morning. The meeting was a very touching one. The old man would have nothing to do with the priest who came on him to offer his services. Whenever any person speaks to him concerning his approaching death, he grows excited, but nothing can be done with him. When left alone, however, he is calm. Gusezak takes a deep and apparently sincere interest in the religious administrations of his advisers.

A MARK FOR THE ARCHERS.

The military streets of Tung-Chou, China, are said to be conspicuous for their archery. They have a way of using the main streets in the city as convenient spots for practicing archery, and citizens need to be constantly on the alert to avoid flights of arrows. People are often struck by arrows, and many are severely wounded through the arrogance and carelessness of these military archers.

SAMOANS AT HOME.

The natives of Samoa live in rude huts usually surrounded by an inclosed yard, which is paved with small pieces of lava. The floors of the dwellings are of the same material, over which woven mats are spread, covering the sharp points of the stones which form the floor. The houses rest on central and outer posts, and the space between these is shut off by means of palm leaf mats so as to keep out wind and rain and to provide protection at night. The frame-work of the roofs is covered with leaves of the sugar cane which are very skillfully put together so that the whole mind, or Governor Lawton. The harbor of Atlin is surrounded by coral reefs which are the cause of many shipwrecks. The Samoans, who spend a great deal of their time on the water, know these reefs thoroughly, and their services are invaluable to navigators. The natives are seldom seen in their original costume, and the men as well as the women of those regions which are most visited by foreigners wear a skirt-like garment and a light jacket. Most Samoans of sixteen or more are tattooed in spite of the painfulness of the process and the opposition of the missionaries.

Of the whole population of the globe about 90,000 die every day.

A Modern Philosopher

Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley the Leader of the Universal Brotherhood.

An Interesting Address by a Gifted Woman—Facts About Maceo.

There was but a small attendance last evening at A. O. U. W. Hall to listen to an address by Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley, leader of the Universal Brotherhood, but those who were present were treated to a very able exposition of some of the principles of the organization. Mrs. Tingley and several members of her party sharing the duty of enlightening the audience.

The chair was occupied by one of the visitors accompanying Mrs. Tingley, and after some music contributed by performers hidden behind a large screen, which, with the addition of flags and potted plants decorated the platform, the chairman explained that in opening meetings of the Brotherhood it was intended to read one or two of the articles of constitution. These were read and duly expatiated upon, one of the most remarkable facts in connection with the movement being that the leader and official head (Mrs. Tingley) elected at a convention in London last year, is endowed with supreme power. No member is admitted without her approval; she has the appointment of all members of committee and can dismiss them at will and she finally has the absolute power to choose her successor. This unlimited power conferred upon an individual by a convention composed of intelligent men and women was remarkable, and must be taken as evidence of the wonderful trust reposed in the leader.

The chairman further explained that the Universal Brotherhood has no connection with other organizations, except in the matter of the absolute literary department, known as the Isis School of Music and one or two similar; especially has it no connection with the organization led by Mrs. Annie Besant. No explanation was given of this fact, and subsequently, when questions on various subjects were invited, the chairman said personal queries would not be answered, so that if any one of an audience wished to learn why Mrs. Tingley and Mrs. Besant, both supposed to be working in the same direction and supposed to believe in the same system of philosophy, are "at outs," such a one was compelled to restrain the natural inquisitiveness.

Mrs. Tingley was then called upon, and she, in the front of the platform and to the applause of Mrs. Tingley is apparently about middle age, stout in person and gifted with remarkable persuasiveness and some degree of eloquence. Her address was delivered in a conversational manner, and being designed to end she had no necessity to refer to a single note. Her utterances were marked with a sincerity which carried her to the hearts of the audience, and her address, reached without any apparent straining after effect, to real eloquence.

Commencing with a brief allusion to the previous sessions of industry and the party with one Maceo, a fuller explanation of which was obtained from Mrs. Tingley in an interview, and is published elsewhere, the next subject treated upon was the country of Cuba, among whom Mrs. Tingley has been laboring for some months. The lecturer paid a very high tribute to the natural qualities of the Cubans, saying that after having seen all the party, homes and realizing the terrible privations they have undergone, she was impressed by their beautiful patience under the most trying conditions.

She believed it possible that as an education progressed among the natives, a new type, a superior one too, would be evolved in Cuba. The children are teachable and lovable, and the quality of the present is excellent. Citizens. The lecturer paid a high tribute to President McKinley, and pleaded eloquently for due recognition of the rights and needs of the people who have so recently come under the aegis of the United States.

"Shall we meet our beloved ones after death?" was the question to which Mrs. Tingley next addressed herself, that being a question which is frequently asked her in correspondence received from all parts of the world. Not believing in existence in a future state she generally answered the question in the negative, but she accepted of heaven, Mrs. Tingley could not give that assurance in the way it is most often desired, but she stated she believes most firmly that in future existences, after re-incarnation, the soul will meet and know its loved ones. A beautiful explanation of the philosophy of re-incarnation followed, the audience listening in perfect silence as the lecturer explained her belief, amounting to certainty, that re-birth is a fact in nature. The apparent mystery of life, such as the possession by a blind and mentally weak negro of the wonderful gift of music, as in the case of "Blind Tom," was explained by this theory of re-incarnation, for theosophists believe that in his body there was the soul which in a previous existence had inhabited the body of a great musical genius.

Later in the evening Mrs. Tingley replied to a question asked "Why does not the soul remember its previous existence," by pointing out that even in life it is difficult for one to remember what one was doing twelve months ago, and that it is necessary to retain only the most necessary impressions, and that lessons of experience are of value. Intuition is the result of such remembrance by the soul mind.

Other questions were answered by various members of the party. Mrs. Cleather, of Harrow, England, a lady of culture and charming individuality, who was one of the framed in the terms, "Why do you believe in re-birth?" Mrs. Cleather said that she believed in the apparent incongruities of existence. Taking the instance of a child born in the slums, with no opportunity of receiving from a high education and crime, compared with the child

of rich parents born amid the surroundings of wealth and culture with every encouragement to living a life of usefulness and grandeur, where did the justice come in? The explanation was that the body is chosen by the soul in which to live out the next period of activity, a part of the grand system of evolution to a higher and still higher place of existence.

There were several other addresses, and the meeting was interesting and educational in a marked degree, the announcement being made that those who wished to obtain further information could do so by attending the weekly meetings held at the local lodge, every Sunday evening in the rooms, 28 Broad street.

Yesterday afternoon a Times reporter had the pleasure of an interview with Mrs. Tingley, and found her at once a charming conversationalist and a kindly and exceedingly liberal minded person. Asked in regard to the unpleasantness mentioned in the morning paper relative to Maceo, who accompanied the party, Mrs. Tingley said:

"Unfortunately there has been indirectly connected with our travelling party one Maceo, who, while the International Brotherhood League was giving material aid to the sufferers in Cuba after the war, applied for the position of secretary of the League, and an old worker, pointed out that he had not a moment to inform the people through the newspapers of Maceo's projects and his unworthiness of public help, and that he might do harm to the International Brotherhood League and Universal Brotherhood by representing, as he had done heretofore, that he was one of them. Mr. Hanson proposed to Maceo that he could continue to travel to New York on the ticket I had purchased, provided that he would take a position of doing even the smallest service for the money he would pay for his hotel bills and food, and this was to look after Mr. Hanson's personal baggage, and the understanding between them was that whenever Mr. Hanson felt it his duty to discharge him he would do so, and that Maceo had the privilege of giving up his position at any time. Maceo readily accepted, and evidently felt that he would gain an opportunity to give him time to seek a situation as that of a waiter or cook. Any one engaging him for these positions and showing him that he will not receive his money unless he honestly earns it will find him a competent servant, and do him a great deal of good. There is no doubt that he will try after our party has left to enlist the sympathy of the people, and get back to Cuba."

"I do not propose to leave him without another opportunity of helping himself, and so I will place in the hands of the chief of police sufficient money to maintain him in comfortable quarters and give him time to seek a situation as that of a waiter or cook. Any one engaging him for these positions and showing him that he will not receive his money unless he honestly earns it will find him a competent servant, and do him a great deal of good. There is no doubt that he will try after our party has left to enlist the sympathy of the people, and get back to Cuba."

"I might be said in behalf of the worthy Cubans in Santiago that they would not endorse any of the ungrateful and unseemly actions of Maceo, and in no case have they placed him as their personal servant, and do him a great deal of good. There is no doubt that he will try after our party has left to enlist the sympathy of the people, and get back to Cuba."

"It is with much regret that I have been forced to make this statement my hope that through experience he will be wakened to the fact that the American people do not owe him a livelihood, and will not encourage him in his foolish course."

Mrs. Tingley concluded the interview by thanking the reporter for the opportunity given her of placing the facts of this unpleasant matter before the public and paid the compliment to the British press saying she had invariably received the greatest courtesy from those newspapers. "They are not so sensational as the American newspapers," she added with a smile.

A busy woman, finding the work of her position almost more than one person can accomplish, Mrs. Tingley had but little time for further conversation, her natural perturbation regarding Maceo having led her to speak at length thereupon. An engagement at the Brotherhood headquarters, claimed im-

mediately attention and the reporter withdrew, impressed at least with the open sincerity of this remarkable woman.

There is more evidence of a movement and a readiness to take up the question of commercial and industrial development in Canada, and particularly in that part of Ontario lying north of the lakes from Erie to lower Superior, than ever before. As to the commercial side of it, the establishment of a line of large grain-carrying steamers and a chain of elevators from Port Colborne to Montreal, and the diversion of wheat traffic from Buffalo and our Atlantic ports is an evidence of strong impetus inasmuch as those behind it think it capable of sending, within a couple of years after operations have begun, a hundred and fifty millions of dollars to the St. Lawrence. Another very strong movement is for the building of a canal from Georgian Bay to the Ottawa, the money for which has already been raised. Speaking of the industrial power which would be developed from the great wealth of timber and minerals along the tributary to the line of this enterprise, the London Engineer says editorially: "The map, which, according to the Canadian Engineer, is shortly to be published in Ottawa, showing the water power available within a 45 mile radius of this country, it is strange that the immense forces which lie idle among the rivers and lakes of Ontario should not have engaged the attention of enterprising capitalists seeking the means of creating fresh wealth. They bolster up South American Republics for a small profit and at considerable expense, and yet neglect the China hunting after concessions for railways of most problematical value; while just across the Atlantic, within their own Empire, is wasting an industrial power which would be sufficient to make Canada one of the foremost manufacturing countries of the world. Water power is the cheapest power of any; the best land in Ontario and Quebec is cheaply available, and is already well developed by railway, and will soon, it is hoped, be well developed by water also."

There is still a third project, likely to come to the front at any time in the building of a canal from Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario, which would be, by far the shortest cut of all, and the one of greatest efficiency, as it would save the upper lakes to tide-water, and along this canal there would be a water power created by a controlled fall of some three hundred and fifty feet that would give enormous advantages for industrial operations. The northern side of the lakes is as rich in natural resources as the southern, and the Canadians seem to be inclined to make some use of their great natural resources.—New York Financial News.

BRAIN AND BRAIN.

In these days, when the rapid concentration of population is robbing the busy man mass of his brain, confining it in narrow streets and darkened rooms where physical development is impossible, and drawing constantly upon the brain capacity for existence more urgent than ever before, it is little wonder that the state of mind, physically, mentally, and morally degenerate. If the purpose of Nature in evolution is to educate a constantly higher type of man intellectually, we know that in her wisdom she has provided a means such an achievement with a physique correspondingly enduring. It would therefore seem that we have more need to care for our physical development than ever before. The growth of luxury and wealth, and the increasing demand in all lines of work for less mental preparation which begins early—all has a tendency to exhaust the physical forces. If we add to these the atmosphere of social discontent which prevails in our cities, where the consuming desire for wealth, success, and recognition is almost an insanity, and in which the child unconsciously shares, we can see little hope for the production of symmetrical men of brain and brawn in such a soil. It is almost a rule that great intellects are in obscurity, and, as we scan the fields of literature, art, and science, we observe how closely to Nature these great minds lived and worked. Shakespeare, Goethe, Beethoven, Wordsworth, all were in sympathetic communion with the source of all that is best and beautiful in life. It is true that year sought the solitude of the Alps for companionship with Nature, while Darwin lived exclusively in the fields. There is a symmetry in life, which we have not yet learned, but which we must learn if we would conserve our national vitality and gain the measure of contentment and success which makes the development of body as well as mind by which healthy ambition finds its exercise, and the work and purpose of life are fully accomplished.—From a paper entitled "Brain and Brawn," by Dr. Minor Morris, in Self Culture.

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R. P. RHET & CO., Ltd

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GROWING GIRLS

Should Take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

They Enrich the Blood, Strengthen the Heart, Tone Up the Nerves and Build Up the Health.

The young girls we see on the street every day—how many of them have pale, pinched, care-worn faces, dark circles

under the eyes? How many complain of headaches, backaches, sideaches and weak, tired-out feelings? There is not one of these but with ordinary care and the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills could soon be free from every pain, have cheeks like roses, eyes bright, supple elastic and life joyous. These pills supply the very elements needed to build up and strengthen the nerves, enrich the blood and invigorate the heart. Every mother who has a daughter weak and nervous should read the following statement made by Mrs. A. M. Strong, 854 Colborne Street, London:

"On account of close application to study my daughter Annie became much run down in health and strength. I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for her, and the results have been remarkable. Strength has been imparted to her physical and nervous system by their use, and I am highly pleased to recommend them. From the great benefit derived by my daughter from Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I cannot do less than highly recommend them to those suffering from similar complaints."

Millions A In

\$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. 18.

E. V. Hobbs of Dou

Obtains a Verdict

Supreme Court

The E. & N. Extension Mine Declared Property

Mr. Hobbs

Special to the Times.

Ottawa, May 30.—In

Hobbs vs. the Esquimaux

Railway Company in the

to-day, the appeal was

costs.

The case mentioned in

patch is one of the most

important ever brought

lumbia, and the decision

Cour indicated above will

of making Mr. Hobbs, a

very rich man, entitled to

minerals, other than those

which the E. & N. extension

Mr. E. V. Hobbs, the

claim, was seen this afternoon

reporter, who found him

in his store on Douglas

Hobbs was, of course, high

with the news, although he

ing the news the case has

an abiding faith that right

will prevail. He gave the

statement to the reporter,

serve to remind readers of

the facts of this cause cele-

"Some years ago," said a

bought from the E. & N.

of land, just outside

the land under which the

row is. I bought it without

title.

"When I completed the

company sent me a deed

minerals, and com-

mercial reservations. I re-

cept such a deed, sent it