r
e Cable

Makes Fresh
he Colonial
eneral.

ed That Desire
Line in
ion

elp May Take
Requested
nies.

The secretary of
Mr. Chamberlain,
ay on the subject
c cable with Lord
t Royal, the high
nada, and other
l, who presented
f the original pro-
lain promised that
he best considera-

se of Lords to the
mer governor-gen-
urged the import-
nd colonial govern-
nderstanding with
ic cable, the Earl
retary of state for
Majesty's govern-
repared to review
e light of any new
onies might make,
o arrive at a deci-
l the governments

f his remarks, the
red the house that
upon the part of
hrow cold water
h great public in-
nay idea of being
essed surprise at
n had been taken
ssertion that the
ortant to Canada
to the United
that this was not
view that it was
o the Empire, as
true that such a
eat imperial inter-
o specific portions

er secretary said
e conversant with
of the matter
ernment's offer as
ause it offered to
hout demanding a
the sum of $100,000
seemed to be the
proportion of the
h Great Britain
o pay.
osed, he explained,
the experience of
asury suggested as
o secure efficiency.
y objection to urge
e British proposals,
perfectly prepared
matter with a sin-
t a decision which
to all concerned.
Liberal, supported
in thinking that
nduly stringent.

ONFERENCE.

f College Meets
se—Ordaining
rge.

The special minis-
Methodist confer-
he case of George
n ordained at this
ed by the severe
that the president
special ordination.
nted to employ R.
ew to his entering

en to the confer-
ers resigned from
n discharging the
was ordered that
onference address
nform them, that
ied from the min-
lawfully perform
nister.
nted the financial
ed Columbia Col-
factory condition.
$1,300 better than

principal, present-
which showed the
ear of hard work
. The number of
an doubled, and
uture were bright
otion of Mr. Sip-
for this year's
all expenses and
ties, $3,025 was
hour. The prin-
follow up the ap-
ovince during the

om the quarterly
Westminster Cen-
an invitation to
ster another year.
was interviewed
n referred to the
an conference at
as made that the
concur in the
y mission from
district, and the
ission from New
Bella. The con-

that special or-
hese native work-
Patrick Russ,
McKay and Louis

rdain Dr. R. W.
for special pur-
o take place on
e Wallace street

ve Simpson, ad-
regarding work

Rev. R. Whitting-
conference, was
general board of

UMPTIVES.

ron Hoyt Zu
nal-Liberal mem-
has donated three
the tuberculosis

A Rich Strike At Mount Sicker

Free Gold Quartz Running Into Thousands Found by a Chemainus Man.

Yachtsmen Preparing for a 'Round Island Cruise—Gossip of the Hotels.

W. D. McKinnon, of Chemainus, who registered at the Queen's on the arrival of yesterday's train from "up the line," is a gentleman to be envied by all who want to be rich. He is a prospector, and the indications are that he has "struck it" remarkably rich—so rich that he has a right to indulge himself in dreams of what he will do when he is worth millions. McKinnon has for some little time past been prospecting in the Mount Sicker neighborhood, with the result that he has struck a ledge of free-milling gold so exceedingly rich that the treasured yellow metal may be cut out of the white quartz in chunks with a common penknife. It is the opinion of experienced miners who came down with McKinnon, and were favored with a sight of his specimens on the train, that the ore will run from $10,000 to $15,000 a ton if it goes a cent, at which value it will not take many tons to make McKinnon a wealthy man—perhaps a millionaire. The ledge is said to be from six to eight inches wide at the surface, increasing in width as it is traced down; it is probably—say old miners—only a stringer or pocket, as the majority of these very rich free gold ledges are—but even so it should return a fortune. The quartz very much resembles that from Sullivan and Short's discovery on Granite creek, Alberni. Its exact location is a zealously guarded secret—as well it may be inasmuch as the claim has not yet been staked. J. H. Little and his partner, O. E. Andrews, the discoverers and owners of the Star mine at Mount Sicker, also came down from that new camp yesterday and are at the Queen's. They say that the Lenora is still closed down, but likely to resume active work almost any day—as soon as certain contemplated changes in the management have been brought about. The condition of the mine on development had nothing whatever to do with its closing, as it could not very well have with a quarter of a million dollars' worth of marketable ore in sight, and the vein constantly improving. The Tyee is working in good shape, taking out fine sacking ore every day. Of their own claim, the Star, Messrs. Little and Andrews have equally good reports. They have a five-foot ledge of good copper easily traced for seventeen hundred feet, and are getting out ore for the market. A recent assay of the surface ore gave a value of $43.40, copper being estimated at 15 cents, whereas the latest quotations make it nearer 20 cents. The two pioneer prospectors of the Star also report running across a ledge owned by Morelander and Sullings a few days ago, of which these gentlemen have been saying nothing. Out of curiosity they measured it and found it sixty feet wide, the copper being present in the same formation and conditions at each point chipped with the hammer. Morelander and Sullings are other Port Townsend folk—indeed, the Port Townsend men are the fathers and faithful pioneers of this camp, as the Spokane people were of the youthful Rossland.

* * *

A. Knowles and G. Wootton, of Winnipeg, arrived here yesterday morning and are at the Dominion, awaiting the arrival of a party of English friends, with whom they leave shortly on the yacht Dolphin, of which Mr. Knowles is owner, on a hunting and pleasure cruise around Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands. The Dolphin, which is already in harbor, is a tidy craft of twelve tons, and a handy boat in any weather. It is the expectation that the cruise will last for several months.

* * *

Philip Jung, president of the Jung Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, and a heavy holder in the Pabst Consolidated Brewing Company, is spending a few days at the Victoria, in company with his friend, President Schmidt, of the Capital Brewery Company, of Olympia, Wash. The latter firm use the Jung malt exclusively and will shortly make a strong bid for the British Columbia light beer trade.

* * *

William Bourke, of Winnipeg, grand organizer of the Canadian Order of Foresters, arrived from Manitoba last evening and is registered at the Dominion. His visit is in connection with the revival of the order in this city and province, where it for a time enjoyed considerable popularity.

* * *

Sam Chapman, foreman of the Chemainus mill, with stevedores J. A. Villiers and E. C. Welsh, of that place, return to Chemainus to-day, their stay at the Queen's ending as soon as the work of loading the Alexander McNeill was concluded yesterday.

* * *

W. J. Drummond, the postmaster at Saturna Island, with Hugh Taylor and John Allan, also of that place, are at the Dominion. They leave in a few days by the Casca for the Stikine river, where they will be engaged in business this season.

* * *

J. Cummings and J. J. Chisholm, of Seattle; S. D. Stewart, J. C. Johnston and J. A. Donaldson, of Montreal; and E. C. Murton, of Hamilton, Ont., are among yesterday's commercial men registering at the Hotel Victoria.

* * *

William Sloane, formerly of Sloane & Scott, Nanaimo, and known to fame as one of the first to "strike it rich" on the Klondike, is a guest at the Oriental. He will be in the city for several days.

Dennis Dwyer arrived from Port Arthur, Ont., last evening and is registered at the Dominion. He will accompany his fellow townsmen, Phillip Walsh and Louis Walsh, into the Klondike country.

George R. Davis, of Riverside, Cal., and William B. Scarcliffe, of London, Ont., arrived here by the Charmer last evening and are at the Dominion. They go to California to-day.

Mrs. R. B. Sears, of Nanaimo, arrived down by the noon train yesterday and is at the Queen's. She is here to meet her sister, a passenger on the direct steamer from California.

Mrs. W. K. Velckrey and family, of San Francisco, returned yesterday evening from the East. They will return to their home in San Francisco by the direct steamer, sailing to-day.

James J. Warren, Toronto; James Dowler, also of the Queen City of Ontario; and C. Dillman, the Milwaukee beer representative, are guests at the Driard.

Capt. J. W. Peppett, of North Sydney, C. B., who has just returned from a sealing expedition along the coast, is making the Dominion his home.

C. J. Robinson, of Skagway, who has been at the Queen's for some days past, leaves for San Francisco by the direct steamer to-day.

William Holden, a well known insurance man of Belleville, Ont., is visiting Victoria and making the Dominion his home during his stay here.

Herbert L. Green and Arthur Joyce, from Soo Falls, S. D., are spending a few days at the Victoria, on their way North.

J. Freeman, the public school teacher at Sooke, is spending a few days at the Capital, a guest at the Occidental.

James Adair, of Toronto, and Alex. Fraser, of London, are two commercial men at the Hotel Driard.

W. N. Gilmour and bride, of Seattle, Wash., are enjoying their honeymoon at the Dominion.

T. J. Roche, the Chemainus lumberman, is at the Dominion.

James Alexander, of Vancouver, is a guest at the Victoria.

H. T. Conley, of Mount Sicker, and Thomas Morris, of Chemainus, are at the Queen's.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them. *

ASSAYERS' EXAMS.

First Held Under Last Session's Amendment to Bureau of Mines Act.

The first examination of candidates to act as assayers, as provided for under the act to amend the Bureau of Mines act, passed at the last session of the legislature, commenced yesterday at the Bureau of Mines, and will continue all week. There are a number of candidates, one writing the complete course, and the others partial courses, the latter already having certificates from other portions of the Empire. The examiners are: Mr. Robertson, provincial mineralogist, chairman; Mr. Carmichael, provincial assayer, secretary-treasurer, and Mr. W. Pellew-Harvey. The examination covers the following subjects:

(a). Sampling—

Sampling of ores or furnace products and the reduction and preparation of sample for assay, including also the melting of gold dust and sampling of bar for assay.

(b). Qualitative Determination—

In ores or furnace products of the following: Copper, iron, nickel, antimony, arsenic and sulphur.

(c). Quantitative Determination—Assaying—

Bullion—Gold bullion, for gold and silver;

Copper bullion, for copper, gold and silver;

Lead-copper bullion, for lead, copper, gold and silver.

Coal—

Determination of moisture, volatile combustible matter, fixed carbon, ash and sulphur.

Ores and Furnace Products—

Fire assays—Gold, silver and lead, by crucible method;

Gold and silver, by scorification method.

Wet assays—Copper, by electrolitic, gravimetric, colormetric and volumetric (cyanide or other improved) methods.

Iron, by volumetric and gravimetric methods.

Nickel, by electrolitic method.

Lead, lime, zinc, sulphur and silica, by any approved methods.

Under the act, persons satisfying the examiners that they have passed a course in practical, analytical or assay work in any school of mines in Canada, Great Britain or Ireland, equivalent to the examination required here, will be exempt from the examination, but must pay a fee, which the government has placed at $15, for a certificate. Other candidates are required to pay a fee of $10 when entering their names for examination, and $15 upon the issuance of the certificate.

After March 1, 1901, only those holding certificates will be allowed to practice as assayers in the province.

Kootenay Mines At Their Best

Rossland Output for the Past Week the Greatest on Record.

Rambler-Cariboo Booms on Prospect of Long Continued Dividends.

By Associated Press.

Rossland, May 13—The statement that the British America Corporation have positively determined to undertake mining upon a large scale in the Le Roi gives great satisfaction here. The details given in the Miner show that the mine will be equipped with one of the largest and most thorough plants in America, having a capacity of sinking 2,500 feet and of getting out from 1,200 to 1,500 tons per day.

Work will be commenced on the new system this week, and a large force of men will be employed. The new undertaking will not interfere at all with the mine working, but the present machinery will be pushed to the utmost to develop the property.

In the meantime the shipments from Rossland mines this week have exceeded anything so far; 4,344 tons were sent out, and everything points to a higher tonnage next week.

The steam compressor has been turned over to the Centre Star, and the latter will at once commence shipping, while the War Eagle shipments will be considerably increased.

The shipments for the week ending May 13 were as follows: War Eagle, 1,870; Le Roi, 2,331; Iron Mask, 126; Centre Star, 17, total, 4,344 tons.

Stock sales have been very brisk all week. One of the most important movements has been in Rambler-Cariboo which opened on Monday at 29 and closed this evening at 38, hard to get and rising steadily. The Rambler has already paid three dividends, but the immediate cause for the present jump has been the statement made by W. H. Adams, of Kaslo, the mine manager, while here last week. Adams says that the present development has disclosed sufficient ore to pay monthly dividends for the next two years, and that the mine has every promise of closely following the famous Payne. The road to the shipping point has been finished, and the property is in shape to ship the year round. Adams purchased a very large amount of stock while here.

Work on the Deer Park re-commenced this past week, and work on the White Bear will begin on Wednesday next.

People say Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all other preparations fail to do any good, and you run no risk in giving it a fair trial.

GOLD DEPOSITS IN PHILIPPINES

At this distance and with the slight exploratory work which has been carried on in the Philippine Islands, the minerals that can be profitably exported are best known. Mr. George F. Becker in his recent investigation has given a very clear view of the present mineral exploration in the Philippines, and has shown that gold is found in a great number of localities in the archipelago, from northern Luzon to central Mindanao. In most cases the gold is detrital, and is found either in existing water-courses or in deposits now deserted by the current. It is said that in Mindanao some of the gravels are in an elevated position and adapted to hydraulic mining. There are no data at hand which indicate decisively the value of any of the placers, but the fact that they are washed largely with cocoanut shells for pans by the natives is an indication of either rich deposits or quite coarse gold. In the province of Abra, at the northern end of Luzon, there are placers, and the river Abra itself yields auriferous gravel. In Le Plante there are gold-quartz veins as well as gravels, and here also is the best developed deposit of copper ores, although these are also reported from a great number of localities on the islands of Luzon, Mindoro, Capul, Masbate, Panay and Mindanao. This last island is practically unexplored and full of possibilities.—Dr. David T. Day, in The Engineering Magazine for May.

A Woman's View Of Klondike.

Ruth Howard Declares It Is Street Cars One Misses Most.

Experience on a Stampede—All Luxuries Obtainable for the Price.

Miss Ruth Howard, late of Philadelphia, and now of Dawson City, N. W. T., is a very remarkable young woman. The mere fact that she came up the Yukon from "the inside" over the crumbling, water-washed ice, when the hardiest of the old miners declined the hazard of the trip, is evidence of this.

And if further proof be wanted—could any but a very uncommon young woman go into the heart of a new mining country as she did, without trade or capital; acquire both within little more than a year; and come out alone over 600 miles of Northern wilderness, driving her own dog team like a native child of the Aurora?

There are other ways, too, in which Miss Howard is a remarkable young woman. She combines in her interesting self the graces and charms of refined womanhood with an inflexible will and the physique of a champion athlete. She has the soft voice and refined bearing of the gentlewoman—yet she has fought Nature in her most passionate moods, and has never yet experienced the meaning of fear or defeat. She is, moreover, a shrewd though feminine philosopher, and her clear grey eyes have noted many features of the Klondike that others have passed by blindfolded.

When she modestly told of her experiences in the Northland, standing on the promenade deck of the City of Seattle at the Victoria outer dock just a week ago to-day, she was garbed just as when she left Dawson, but perhaps two shades of sunburn darker in complexion. Stout boots and heavy gaiters; a skirt of serviceable tweed reaching to the knees; a sweater and a tawny yellow Mackinaw coat, made up her costume—with a man's cap set saucily on one side of the chestnut curls. The face beneath the cap was that of an interesting woman—a strong and purposeful face, with keen, expressive grey eyes, a straight nose, and a deliciously feminine mouth that in smiling gave a glimpse of very pretty teeth.

The smile, the teeth, and the soft, melodious voice are Miss Howard's three strong attractions, from the femininity standpoint.

She smiled very sweetly indeed when asked to gossip about the Klondike, as she herself had found it, and her own experiences on "the inside." Then the soft voice had its inning.

"Really, I don't know how much of my own experience would interest other people," she said, bringing the smile again into the subject. "Let me see—it was a year last February when I went in, and the camp has changed very much since then. Every one I knew was complimentary enough to say I was crazy when I started North, but I knew I would manage to get through some way.

"I had just 30 cents left as my entire capital when I reached Skagway"—the smile here grew into a mirthful, reminiscent laugh—"and I didn't feel exactly comfortable, but I soon got something to do and for three months worked in the Skagway postoffice. Then I started down the river on a barge with the Dr. Pohl party of Seattle, doing the cooking in return for my passage. I didn't know just what I intended to do when I got to Dawson, but I knew that I could get some employment. One always can, if one is not afraid of real work.

"It was soon after our arrival in Dawson, on the 27th of July, that I heard of an opening for a barber in one of the shops, and applied for the place. I'd never been in a barber shop in my life, or had a razor in my hand, but they gave me a chance to learn, and in six weeks I was shaving everybody. The shop prices then were $1 for a shave; $1.50 for a haircut; and $5 for a bath; but the barbers didn't make the fortunes some might think from these prices. You see, all their supplies were correspondingly dear—a bottle of bay rum cost $5, and with everything else proportionately high the profits were reduced. Now the rates are 50 cents for shaving, $1 for haircutting, and $2 for a bath, and I am paying $300 a month for rent, with other expenses just as heavy.

"Oh, yes, I own the shop now. I'm fixing it up so that by the time of the clean-up it will be the swellest tonsorial parlor in the whole North country. I've worked hard for what I've got, though—7 a. m. to 10 p. m. were my hours, and I kept at it steadily, except when I had the typhoid, or when I caught the mine fever from my customers, and laid down the razor and the clippers to 'stampede.'

"Let me see—the first time I went up the creeks with a rush was to 17 above on Hunker, along in November. You could not exactly call it a stampede that time, but it was pretty near it. We got to the ground we started for, all right, but we didn't stake—they talked us out of it.

"The next time I went out was just about Christmas—to Hunker again. I staked then on one of the benches at 11:30 on the night of the last day of 1898—it was 35 below, and when we got back to the cabin I found my nose was frozen. I didn't notice it when we were outside; one doesn't feel at all uncomfortable in the intense cold. There were six of us in the crowd on that trip, and we went out very comfortably with three dog teams.

"Then came 'Nigger Jim's' stampede. We started—two or three hundred of us—in the middle of the night, for Coal Creek. We hadn't been a day out when the thermometer dropped to 40 degrees below, with a stinging northwest wind cutting in the face like a wire whip. I concluded I had enough, and turned back.

"Perhaps 20 per cent. of the others went on—all were on snowshoes. They got to the summit of the ridge we had been making for and found that there was another ridge beyond. When they made this they found still another. Finally they lost the trail, and when they decided to give up the chase they could not tell which way meant home. For seven days they wandered around in the cold, endless night, growing weaker and weaker in their despair. Finally a prospector in the country put them on the right road, and they came back to Dawson looking like ghosts of the men they were a week before. No one ever found the creek we started out for.

"There is one thing I want to say here—that story that the men of the Klondike go crazy in a stampede and forget to pay women the respect that is due them is rank libel on both the men and the women. There were more than two hundred men—perhaps three hundred—in the 'Nigger Jim' stampede, and no women save a friend of mine and myself. We were treated with more than chivalrous consideration.

"The men of the North are always ready to help a woman; and if she shows them at the outset that she has a right to respect herself, they respect her—and they respect her too for making them respect her. That's a general rule everywhere I've been. It doesn't apply to the Klondike particularly.

"But I'm forgetting about the everyday life of Dawson. You want to know what it was I missed most? I think perhaps it was the street cars—the street cars and the telegraph wire and the morning paper. Of course, our three papers give us all there is going on locally, and they do their best to keep us in touch with what's happening outside. But it's hard to do it.

"As for the life in Dawson generally, it's very much the same as anywhere else. Living is just as good there as I have found it since I came out. We've had beef and pork and mutton, chickens and turkeys, fresh potatoes and green onions, all winter; Eastern oysters on the half shell at only $1 a plate; even frogs' legs, for one enterprising speculator brought in a barrelful last autumn and made a capital thing out of it—for there's a large native French population in Dawson.

"As for amusements, Dawson hasn't any that are worth the name. The permanent attractions are the variety theatres and the dance houses. I never went to a social or a dance or an entertainment all the time I was there. Occasionally the gentlemen of one or other of the clubs got up a dance, but society in Dawson is as yet a very uncertain and unreliable quantity, and the men that have wives prefer that they should not mingle much with even the cream of the upper ten-dom. There is little family life in its best and truest sense—indeed a child in Dawson seems something unnatural or out of place.

"Then in regard to clothes—the clothes that women wear. It's a great mistake to imagine that we in Dawson are at all behind the fashions. We have dressmakers and milliners and ladies' tailors in our little city whose productions are every bit equal to those of Chicago or San Francisco. I have seen women in Dawson as elegantly and fashionably dressed as any people I've ever seen anywhere—and I've been all over the United States. You can get everything that fashion suggests in Dawson, just as well as you can 'outside'—only you have to pay more for it. If you have the price you can buy almost anything.

"And that's another general rule that applies everywhere.

"Dawson is fast settling down to a business basis. When I first went in there was no fixity of values. You would pay 50 cents for an article one day and perhaps $10 the next, or vice versa, just as some certain line of goods was cornered, or the corner was broken through. Now there are plenty of stores and full stocks in all of them. When I went in, too, it was almost impossible to find a spot on the beach to pitch a tent. Now it is easy to secure a good business site.

"It will be a good town for years to come, although its sensational day is past, and the chances of an individual miner striking it rich, either by luck or expert knowledge, are very much reduced. The mines on likely creeks and benches are getting into the hands of companies, and capital will develop the country on business principles—thoroughly, systematically and steadily.

"Why did I leave? Oh, I'm going back just as soon as I can attend to the business that brought me out. You see, I wanted to make my place the prettiest and neatest in the North. So I went shopping on a large scale on the 8th of April. I couldn't find what I wanted, so I determined to come out and make my purchases. It was evening when I made up my mind to come out; I bought my dog team and started by 4 the next morning.

"I had five dogs in a basket sleigh—poor brutes, but the best I could get. For the first two or three days, the dogs being fresh, I made five miles an hour or better. Then the breaking ice commenced to cut the feet of the dogs so that they could do little better than crawl, and as they played out I had to replace them here and there as opportunity offered. I had to leave two at the White Horse and walk from there to McClintock.

"I didn't find any really bad ice on the lower river, but the snowslides had made the trail sidling. I was travelling so light that I had little trouble. Once in a while I had to break trail or a detour would be necessary, but not very often. Then the surface water wasn't more than ten or twelve inches deep, as the river was very low when it froze. At Thirty-Mile I found open water and had to make a three-mile portage, and three miles more to the foot of Lake Lebarge.

"There was good ice at White Horse when I got there, and as I wanted to leave a letter on one of the steamers, I walked over on the ice. Twice I broke through near the shore"—again Miss Howard laughed merrily at the recollection—"getting a good soaking up to the waist. It was just in and out, though—a matter of a second.

"The next morning I crossed again at 9 o'clock on the jam ice, and could feel it bend under me. By noon the river was clear and my ice-bridge was floating down stream, miles away. There have been no human lives lost in the river this season so far as I could learn, although many have had narrow escapes. You come to treat escapes with indifference in the North—as all in the day's work. If one should go through in deep water, swimming wouldn't save him. The water is so cold that it would stop the heart's action at once.

"I carried no grub coming out, depending chiefly on the hospitality of the police posts—for the mounted police are the guardian angels of that country, and never so happy as when helping the traveller. A finer lot of men or more obliging the world doesn't hold.

"There are plenty of road houses, too, of a kind where one takes a chance of getting anything fit to eat. It is not an unusual experience by any means to have set before you baking powder bread that has been baked two or three weeks, a few slices of fat, fried bacon, and a cup of bean coffee—breakfast is ready; price, $1.50.

"But the trip is not such a hard one or so wonderful as people seem to think it. I may be different from other women—I suppose I am in some things, for I've never known what it is to be afraid of anything, and my principle in life has always been that if other people have done or can do a thing I can, too.

"And so I've just gone ahead and accomplished what I wanted to."

Wee Folk's Dancing Party

The Children's May Day Celebration Proves a Conspicuous Success.

Their Dances Novel and Artistic—Older People Equally Happy.

Little folk—between the ages of three-and-a-half and fifteen—know how to enjoy themselves thoroughly and naturally, and when such an occasion as the dancing party of Friday at the Assembly hall presents itself, they know how to make it memorable.

Such a pretty party it was, too! The hall, draped with the red, white and blue, in artistic as well as patriotic combination; the fragrance as well as the brightness of many spring flowers; the merry, laughing, romping children in their picturesque or character costumes—all were harmonizing features in a very delightful whole.

From 8 o'clock until 10 the youngsters were masters and mistresses of the festival, the grand march being participated in by quite one hundred and fifty rising belles and gallants, and not one failing to remain for the conclusion of the dance programme—and the supper served at 10.

The dances arranged and taught for the occasion by Mrs. Dickinson included many very uncommon and exceedingly pretty ones—rendered doubly enjoyable to the spectators from the fact that the dancers entered into each with evident enjoyment—it was dancing for the love of dancing, with them, and dancing without consciousness that they were entertaining their elders.

First came the grand march, of course, followed by the lancers and a polka. Then Misses Ruby Sylvester, Nita Spence, Florence Adams and Hazel Morrison gave a tambourine dance.

The Butterfly polka and a French minuet came next, sixteen little girls and boys participating in the stately measures, sharply contrasting in character with the skirt-dancing by fourteen dainty little ladies, which was the following item.

Masters Leslie and Holman Ellis danced the sailors' hornpipe like youthful sons of the sea; and Miss Hazel Morrison made her hit as a premiere danseuse (scoring a pronounced hit) in the Corona.

The Highland fling introduced Misses Nellie Todd, Lena Bone, Nellie Gray, Beth Hall, Anna McQuade, Mildred Sweet, Zoe Buchnam, Alice Moss, and Masters Willie Todd and Lloyd Dickinson; and the Gracoviene was very prettily danced by Misses Lillie and Katie Maynard.

Then the dance card for the youthful element was exhausted with a waltz, a barn, the Saratoga lancers, a Highland schottische, and a second French minuet, the march to the supper room being the grand finale. Masters Arthur Stewart, Sue Nason, Willie Todd, Shirley Patton, Ralph Wilson, Kenneth Morrison and Lloyd Dickinson made capital floor managers for this part of the programme.

After the children had retired to assault the supper tables the elder folk, to the number of perhaps one hundred couples, had their inning, having apparently caught the pleasant infection of the children's innocent joyousness. The Bantley family orchestra was at its best, and the floor being well prepared, a series of fifteen dances—with quite a number of "extras"—was merrily danced with zest. These included seven waltzes, three barn dances, the Comus, two lancers and a couple of two-steps.

When the pleasures of the night had passed into the catalogue of what has been, none could say that they had not enjoyed the evening to the full. Not could they entertain any but most cordial feelings toward Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Hasell and Mrs. A. J. Smith—together with the bevy of young ladies who proved their willing assistants—whose exertions had been responsible for the pleasurable party, the proceeds of which will go far toward wiping out the establishment debt of the Y. W. C. A.

Pure and Clean Temples.

Now is the Time to Cleanse and Tone the Body.

Paine's Celery Compound Rebuilds and Strengthens Brokendown and Weakened Physical Frames.

On the street, in assemblies and where men and women do congregate, the quick and critical eye can discern weakness, decay and disease.

The cruel signs of disease and death are not confined to any particular class or age. There are prominent victims in youth and full age, and this is truly the season when the army of diseased people shows up in full strength.

The faces of men and women in the month of May are true indicators of health or disease. Pale, sallow faces, cheeks bloated and full of pimples and nasty eruptions, nervous twitchings of the limbs and unsteady gait, all tell of weakness and growing disease.

In the great majority of cases poisoned blood is the prime cause of trouble. For such as suffer from blood and skin diseases, Paine's Celery Compound is their true rescuer—their only salvation. It is the greatest of all blood purifiers known to medical men; its marvellous cures are the truest and best proofs of its efficacy.

For nervousness, dyspepsia, headaches, biliousness and liver complaint that so quickly wear out nervous energy and life, Paine's Celery Compound stands far ahead of all other medicines as a curative agent.

It is just now that Paine's Celery Compound can best show its power over disease and weakness. A bottle or two used before the hot weather comes on, will certainly effect a most blessed change for every man and woman whose blood is foul, impure and sluggish.

ENTRIES FOR REGATTA.

Arrangements Completed for the Celebration at the Gorge on the 25th.

The regatta committee met last night, with Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken in the chair, and appointed the following officers: Judge, Capt. Finnis; starters, Captains Gaudin and J. G. Cox; co-starters, Lieutenants Cayley, Benwell and Arbuthnot; clerks of the course, Mr. A. J. Dallain and Mr. Case, R. N.; measurer, Mr. Lawrie; manager of Indian races, Chief Michael. The entries for the regatta are as follows:

TEN-OARED CUTTERS.

Phaeton, 2; white with blue cross.
Amphion, 1; red.
Icarus, 1; yellow.
Pheasant, 1; blue.
Virago, 1; white.

PINNACES—SIXTEEN OARS.

Amphion, 1; red.
Phaeton, 1; white with blue cross.

GALLEYS—SIX OARS.

Amphion, 1; red.
Phaeton, 1; white with blue cross.

DOUBLE SCULLS SKIFF RACES FOR OFFICERS.

Post entries.

FIVE-OARED WHALERS AND GIGS.

Amphion, 1; red.
Phaeton, 1; white with blue cross.
Icarus, 1; yellow.
Icarus, 1; yellow.
Phaeton, 1; blue.

ALL-COMERS' RACE.

Phaeton, galley; white with blue cross.
Phaeton, gig.
Phaeton, pinnace.
Icarus, cutter; yellow.
Pheasant, whaler; blue.
Amphion, galley; red.
Amphion, pinnace; red.
Amphion, cutter; red.
Virago, cutter; white.

A GOOD REPORT.

"My mother was troubled with rheumatism in her knee for a number of years, and it broke out into a running sore. She has taken three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now she is almost entirely well. She cannot speak too highly of this medicine." Mrs. John Farr, Cloverlawns, Ancuster, Ontario.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, constipation.

The Plans for Ferry Service.

No Conflict With Harbor Improvement But Natural Sequence to It.

Critics Who Allow Private Spite to Work Against Public Interest.

Sir: As you have invited the public to air their views on the question of ferry schemes and harbor improvement, through the medium of your columns, may I ask for space in which to give the opinion of an ordinary citizen who has no axe to grind?

In the issue of the 13th instant the Times gives, side by side, what it calls "a perfectly dispassionate view" of the Sorby scheme and the Dunsmuir proposition. It also states that the two are so absolutely antagonistic that the acceptance of one would kill the other.

In this view I cannot agree with the Times, and I think the two could be very well combined so as to make both acceptable and beneficial to the city.

Mr. Dunsmuir's proposition includes the purchase by the city of 19 acres of land on the Indian reserve, to be handed over to the E. & N. Railway Co. for terminal purposes, the cost of which is estimated by the Times at $50,000. The proposition also includes the erection of a bridge across the mouth of the harbor, the cost of which I cannot pretend to estimate, but I should think would reach somewhere in the neighborhood of $500,000.

Mr. Sorby's scheme also includes the removal of the E. & N. Railway Co.'s terminus from its present location, on Store street, to the Indian reserve; and he does not suggest that the railway company is to bear the expense of this. He further proposes a system of railway tracks around the harbor, so that all the wharves will be connected with the railway terminus, wherever it may be.

Therefore if the two propositions are carried out concurrently, the need of the bridge across the mouth of the harbor is dispensed with, and the proportionate amount of the cost can be deducted from the guarantee to Mr. Dunsmuir, together with the $50,000 for terminal purposes.

If Mr. Sorby's estimates are correct (and the opinion of the special committee seems to be that they are), the work will not cost the city one cent, and should be carried out with as little delay as possible. As not only will it cost us nothing, but the whole of the money spent on the work, with the exception of a certain amount for machinery which has to be purchased elsewhere, will be circulated in the city, and the benefit will be felt by every factory and tradesman here.

This being so, the city can well afford to subsidize a ferry scheme; for having obtained a good harbor, it will become a necessity that we should also obtain better connection with the transcontinental railways, and Mr. Dunsmuir's proposition supplies the want immediately, and I would suggest that a counter proposition be made to Mr. Dunsmuir on these lines.

The Port Angeles scheme does not, in my opinion, present a very favorable appearance at present. The only thing the promoters can say is that the N. P. railway is friendly to them. This, to say the least of it, is very vague indeed, and I think before they come to Victoria for money they should have something much more tangible to show us. When they have their transcontinental connection well under way, it will be time enough for Victoria to talk about ferry connection with what is, at present, the remains of a boom town.

In fact, of all the ferry schemes we have yet heard of, Mr. Dunsmuir's is the only one that is backed by money. All the rest depend entirely on the city of Victoria financing the whole affair. Everybody knows that Mr. Dunsmuir has the money wherewith to back his proposition, and therefore, notwithstanding the Times' bogy cry of monopolist, etc., I think the Committee of Fifty, the Board of Trade and everybody else concerned should try hard to bring about a combination of the Dunsmuir and Sorby propositions at once, and let the others follow in good time. Strike while the iron is hot, and let us get harbor improvement and ferry connection with the Mainland as soon as possible.

May 14, 1899. TERMINUS.

Travel Has Been Stopped

Blockade Effected on the Trails Leading to the Upper Yukon.

Atlin Experiences a Cold Snap—The Danube Reaches Home.

Contrary to expectations, the steamer Danube got in from northern ports last evening. It was thought that on this trip she would have to undergo American inspection at Skagway, which would have probably caused a day's delay, but fortunately this was not the case. The steamer left Skagway on Wednesday last, enjoying splendid weather, and on the voyage south called at Simpson and Alert Bay, to find at the former place a busy scene of spring salmon fishing.

The steamer brings news that travel to the interior over the Dawson trails has been shut off by the mounted police until such time as it can be regarded as safe. Atlin has been in a differently situated up to the time of the Danube's departure for Victoria, for that country has experienced a recent cold snap, which put the trails for upwards of three weeks in good travelling condition. Just as the steamer was leaving a change had set in, and the warm sun was making short work of the snow. The lakes had still held firm, but the portages between were in very bad shape.

Skagway is now very quiet, and the residents are becoming envious of Bennett City, which is said to be the coming city of the North. Lots, which sold there last year for $50, are now selling for $400 and $500, and the population of the place is said to be steadily increasing. The Danube brought down only 12 passengers. These included P. R. Peele, of the Canadian customs at Log Cabin, who has lately been ill and has come south for a couple of weeks to recuperate. Another arrival from Log Cabin was Master I. Marks. E. M. Nodeck and G. Mahoney were among the arrivals from Atlin. They report that there have been a few new strikes in the country, but of these, as also others, nothing very much will be known for two or three weeks, the season having been very backward. Mr. Mahoney is down for the purpose of getting supplies. Dr. Rush, a passenger from the Naas who embarked at Simpson, came down in answer to a summons, to give evidence at the trial of an Indian accused of causing the death of another Indian, whose trial is taking place at Vancouver. The other passengers were F. B. Bourg, P. K. Lindsay, C. Abbott, P. Laudnre, J. J. McNeill and J. Maher.

On the homeward run the stern-wheel steamer Sybil was passed off Egg island lighthouse, Queen Charlotte Sound, and the Tees was sighted at Lowe inlet.

Purser Bishop states that both the railway and tramway companies are very busy, handling large quantities of freight.

FOR CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

An Offer to Match Mr. Piper of This City Against Magnus Smith.

One of Victoria's chess enthusiasts has made an offer to match Mr. Thomas H. Piper, the local exponent of the game, against Mr. Magnus Smith of Toronto, who recently won the Canadian championship. The gentleman in question will allow Mr. Smith $150 as expenses to come to Victoria and play, but wishes the promise that the match must not be for less than $1,000 a side. The offer was telegraphed East last evening, through the press. A deposit, to show good faith, will be made with the Colonist, should Mr. Smith express his willingness to come to Victoria to meet Mr. Piper.

YACHTING.

The managing committee of the Victoria Yacht Club, as well as other owners of yachts, are requested to attend a meeting to be held in the yacht clubhouse on Thursday night next at 8 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of arranging for a series of races, to commence on Saturday, May 27 next, and any other business that may come up.

Will Remain.—Through his name having been put at the foot of an advertisement offering certain property for sale, the report was circulated that Dr. Foot, of Cowichan, was leaving the country. It is Dr. Dickson who is leaving.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.