WAR NOW A CERTAINTY

Spain Given Until Saturday to Obey Order for the Evacuation of Cuba.

The President Signs and Forwards the Ultimatum—Spanish Minister Leaves Washington.

United States Fleet Will Demand Immediate Surrender and Then Bombard Havana.

Washington, April 20.—The Cuban resolution is now the law and the ultimatum to Spain is an accomplished fact. The President at 11:24 affixed his signature to the joint resolution of congress requiring Spain to evacuate the island of Cuba. The ultimatum in the meantime had been prepared at the state department by Assistant Secretary Day, and at 11:30 this announcement was made at the White House that it had been signed by the President and sent to the Spanish minister. The ultimatum was brought over to the White House by Assistant Secretary Day, who went over it with the President, who later affixed his signature. After the public announcement Mr. Day said the ultimatum was transmitted this morning to Madrid addressed to Minister Woodford, who will deliver it to the Spanish government.

The Spanish minister was furnished a copy of the papers. The minister, as soon as he received it, made a brief reply and requested his passports. These were handed to him at 3 o'colck by a messenger from the state department and the minister and his staff left Washington. They purchased tickets reading Suspension Bridge, but their ultimate destination is at present unknown.

Although the text of the ultimatum was not made public, it is known that with it is transmitted to the Spanish government, through Minister Woodford, a copy of the joint resolutions of congress, together with the statement that they have received executive approval. In compliance with their terms the President makes demand on Spain to withdraw her land and naval forces from the island of Cuba. In the event of a satisfactory response not being received by Saturday next, he will proceed with the armed force of the United States to carry the resolutions into effect.

The President does not name any hour on Saturday prior to which Spain must make answer, if at all to our demands, but the reasonable assumption is that any time up to midnight on Saturday will be regarded as a compliance with the terms of the ultimatum.

From this time forward war preparations will go forward with activity and both the army and navy will be put in a position for active operations. There seems to be little doubt that the first move will be to blockade one or more of the Cuban ports, as soon as the army of occupation can be transported to them the demand will be made for an unconditional surrender; and in the event of a refusal the work of reducing them by bombarding will be begun immediately. It is not thought that the assembling of naval forces will be delayed even for a day, and it is not unlikely that important movements of both arms of the service will be begun within the next few hours.

Madrid, April 20.—(Midnight.)—U. S. Minister Woodford has received President McKinley's ultimatum and will present it to the Spanish government tomorrow.

IMMEDIATE RECOGNITION.

Washington, D.C., April 20.—During the five hours' discussion in the senate this afternoon of its recent action upon the Cuban resolutions, in the course of which several extended speeches were made by senators who voted against the conference report upon the resolutions, only one new point was developed. That was made by Mr. Foraker, of Ohio. In the course of a brief statement concerning the recognition of the Cuban republic's independence, he said: "I think that speedily, possibly even now, on the very day when the ultimatum has been sent to Spain pursuant to the resolutions passed here, that this government had practically recognized the republic of Cuba, and I think possibly it is true we will all know by to-morrow that the government is being officially dealt with by the representatives of this government as it should be." This utterance coming from a member of the foreign relations committee created a profound sensation among the senators.

BRITISH COLONIAL PRESS.

London, April 20.—The Daily Mail, under the caption "Anglo-Saxons Solid" this morning prints opinions collected by its correspondents in many parts of the British Empire respecting the action of the United States. In the introduction to these opinions the paper says: "The solidity of Anglo-Saxon sentiment is perhaps the most noticeable feature that the Spanish-American dispute has brought into prominence."

The paper gives extracts from the Canadian and Newfoundland press favorable to the United States. The Shanghai correspondent says: "The feeling here is strongly pro-American. The Shanghai Mercury declares that America is acting in the interests of peace, civilization and good government. The North China Daily News and the Daily Press are also favorable to the American cause."

The Singapore correspondent says: "The Free Press declares that the interposition of the United States is practically the penalty inflicted by civilization for failure. The Philippine Islands will probably share in the liberation. Their people are little known, but they are highly intelligent. They are quite capable of guiding their own destinies. The flag of an American admiral would be hailed in the Philippines as the symbol of justice and liberty."

The reporter of the Daily Mail in Sydney, N.S.W., says: "The Spanish-American dispute is not fervently discussed here, but the press and public sympathize with the Americans. One hundred New South Wales men have visited the American consul and offered to enlist in the service of the United States."

The press of Kingston, Jamaica, strongly upholds the righteousness of America's cause, and quotations in proof of this are given.

In Malta public feeling is on the side of the United States.

The Bombay correspondent says that the Indian [illegible] unanimously recognizing [illegible] United States will intervene in Cuba and wishes the Americans success.

THE SPANISH MINISTER.

Washington, April 20.—The Spanish minister, accompanied by six members of his staff, left Washington at 7:30 o'clock to-night and the Spanish government thus terminated its diplomatic representation in the United States. The party left by the Pennsylvania road, going northward to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge and thence to Toronto. The Spanish officials will be on British soil to-morrow. They will stop for a day or two on the Canadian side of the Suspension Bridge, and will then spend some days at Toronto. From there they go to Halifax, to take an ocean liner. While the minister is on this side of the border he has the protection of his passports.

The departure of the Spanish party was made without noticeable demonstration and although a considerable number of secret service officers and police were on duty at the depot, there was at no time any occasion for their doing more than keep back the crowd of onlookers. At six o'clock this evening Senor Polo made a hurried call at the French embassy and the Austrian legation, where Spanish interest are left in charge, and then joined his staff and started for the train. An express was piled high with the trunks of the party. Just before the departure from the legation, Austrian minister Hengelmuller and Baroness Hengelmuller dropped in for a last word, and several other members of the diplomatioc corps called to make their final adieus.

COMING EVENTS.

The text of the ultimatum to Spain will be given out by Mr. Porter, secretary of the President at the White House some time to-morrow probably. Then the next move must be made by Spain, according to the department officials. If the Spanish government takes the view, as might possibly be concluded from the action of its minister here to-day, that in language and terms the congressional resolutions are insulting, it may promptly hand Mr. Woodford his passports on receipt of this communication, and thus bring negotiations to a crisis and cause a breach of diplomatic relations within the next twenty-four hours. If, on the other hand, it should neglect to return a satisfactory answer before Saturday noon, that line of policy will be quite as effective as a hostile act, inasmuch it would amount to a refusal of the demands of the United States. In such case the President would proceed immediately to use the naval and military forces of the United States to execute the will of congress.

BRIEF DISPATCHES.

Banker Curry, of Windsor, Ont., who was some days ago charged with forgery of a deed, has been acquitted of the charge.

Miss Marie de Boucherville, only daughter of Senator de Boucherville, has been marrie d in Montreal to L. S. Marechat.

Capt. Bernier, of Quebec, has waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier and some of his colleagues to explain his scheme for reaching the north pole, and made a request for government aid. The Captain is supored by the president of the Quebec Geographical society and by a number of officers and members of the Quebec board of trade. The Premier promised serious consideration of the representations made to him.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Prohibitionists Will Get a Straight Question But Must Show Clear Majority.

Breach of Faith With Civil Servants Discussed—Mr. Bostock's Amendment.

Miners' License Concession Denied in East, but Orders on the Way.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Ottawa, April 20.—The plebiscite bill will provide for the submission to the electorate of the straight quistion: "Are you in favor of total prohibition of the liquor traffic, yes or no?" that the municipal lists shall be used, and that the elections shall be held on a date to be decided by the governor-in-council. It is said that the voting will probably take place in September. A further probability is that the government will not consider the question carried unless the prohibitionists can show a majority of the total registered votes of the Dominion.

The house was engaged all day considering the civil government estimates. Ministers were severely criticized for repudiating the civil service act and not granting statutory increases.

The Nakusp & Slocan bill passed the Commons to-night. Mr. Bostock did not move his amendment, as he said he had been assured it would work a hardship to the Canadian Pacific which he has no desire to impose.

Sir Richard Cartwright said the government did not propose to take up the insolvency bill.

The government organs in the East say no change has been made regarding the issue of miners' certificates, but they are suppressing the truth. Orders are now en route to the Coast for officers at both passes to issue licenses.

The Senate resumed to-day after the Easter holidays.

Dr. Borden gives notice of a bill to amend the militia act, which provides that the usual allowances, in addition to salary, small be made to the major-general commanding the militia of Canada, as granted to Imperial officers on duty outside of England. This action is being taken at the request of the home government.

The Liberal Association of this city has been re-organized with the following officers, all elected by acclamation: Hon. president, Senator William Templeman; president, George Riley; first vice-president, Archer Martin; second vice-president, C. E. Renout; treasurer, Richard Hall; secretary, R. L. Drury; financial secretary, W. J. Hanna. The association has wired to Premier Laurier a protest against the appointment to the vacant chief justiceship of any but a British Columbian.

Arrivals from the Skeena report the river clear to navigation below the canyon.

VICTORIA WEST POUNDKEEPER.

To the Editor:—I noticed an item in the columns of the Colonist to-day reflecting on the manner in which I perform my duties. Would it not be more to the point if those who feel they have a complaint would assist the poundkeeper by letting him know whose cattle are running loose rather than by grumbling to a reporter. The area of the city is large and although I do my best I cannot be everywhere on one and the same bay and I am always pleased for any help.

F. CURRAN.

200 pairs men's tweed pants, $1.25 pair. B. Williams & Co.

SPAIN VERY DIGNIFIED

Impressive Scene at Assembling of Cortes to Decide the Momentous National Issue.

"Spanish Courage and Energy Now the Only Support of Reason and Justice."

Queen Regent Thus Pathetically Refers to National Isolation but Counsels no Surrender.

Madrid, April 20.—The opening of the Spanish cortes to-day was a magnificent sight. All the wealth and beauty of the city gathered in the Senate, where every available foot of space was occupied. There was a terrible crush at the entrance leading to the senatorial seats, many of which were occupied by ladies. Large bodies of troops were drawn up outside the building including the handsomely uniformed blue dragoons and the magnificently attired palace guards. All the members of the diplomatic corps were present in full dress. A wild cheer at 2:30 announced the arrival of the Queen Regent, who was driven to the cortes palace in a state coach escorted by a detachment of Life Guards.

The cheering was taken up within the building as the Queen Regent entered, this being accompanied by enthusiastic cries of "Viva La Reina," "Viva Alfonso," "Viva Espana," a really tumultuously patriotic demonstration. The Queen Regent read the speech from the throne while seated with little King Alfonso on her right and the Premier, Senor Sagasta, standing near the King. Her Majesty's words were inaudable to all but those in the immediate vicinity being puntuated throughout with cries of "Viva Espana." A wonderful picture was presented by the Queen's entourage, consisting of most of the highest persons in Spain in brilliant court, military or naval or palace uniforms. Her Majesty's speech was as follows:

"The grave anxieties which saddened my mind the last time I addressed you have increased and are heightened by public uneasiness conveying the presentment of fresh and greater complications as a result of the turn which events in Cuba have taken. Those complications were brought about by a section of the people of the United States which, seeing that the autonomy previously offered about to be put in force, foresaw that the free manifestation of the Cuban people, through its chamber, would frustrate for ever the schemes against the Spanish sovereignty which have been plotted by those who with resources sent from the neighboring coast have fettered the suppression of the insurrection in that unhappy island.

"Should the government of the United States yield to this blind current, the menaces and insults which we have hitherto been able to guard with indifference—for they were not an expression of the sentiments of the true American nation—would become intolerable, which would compel my government, in defence of the national dignity to sever relations with the government of the United States.

"In this critical crisis the sacred voice of him who represents human justice on earth was raised in counsels of peace and prudence to which my government had no difficulty in hearkening. Strong in the consciousness of its representing its rights and calm in the strict performance of its duties, Spain's gratitude is due to the Pope and also to the great powers, whose action strengthens my conviction that Spain's cause deserves universal sympathy."

Continuing, Her Majesty said: "Possibly, however, the peace efforts may fail to control the evil passions excited against Spain. Lest this moment arrive I have summoned the cortes to defend our rights, whatever sacrifices this may entail.

"Thus identifying myself with the nation I not only fulfil the oath I swore dictates of a mother's heart, trusting to distates of a mother's heart, trusting to the Spanish people to gather behind my son's throne and to defend it until he is old enough to defend it himself as well as trusting to the Spanish people to defend the honor and the territory of their nation."

The Queen Regent then referred to the trouble in the Philippine Islands, and continuing, said: "Although a dark and gloomy future is before us, the difficulties are not beyond our powers, with our glorious army, navy and a nation united before foreign aggression, and we trust in God that we shall overcome without stain on our honor the baseless and unjust attacks upon us.

"It is possible, however, that an act of aggression is imminent and that neither the sanctity of our rights the moderation of our conduct, nor the expressed wish of the Cuban people freely manifested, may serve to restrain the passions and hatred let loose against the fatherland.

"In anticipation of this critical moment when reason and justice will have for their support only Spanish courage and the traditional energy of our people, I have hastened the assembling of the cortes, and the supreme decision of parliament will doubtless sanction the unalterable resolution of this government to defend our rights, no matter what sacrifices may be imposed upon us in accomplishing this task."

At the close of Her Majesty's speech there was renewed cheering, after which Premier Sagasta declared the cortes open and the Queen Regent and the boy King, accompanied by the court, left the building amid a wild burst of enthusiasm.

SPANISH VESSEL INSULTED.

New York, April 20.—The Spanish steamer Panama sailed for Havana this afternoon with about 100 Spaniards who are expected to join the Spanish army. Her cargo consisted of provisions and several tons of gunpowder for Havana. There was a large crowd on the pier and a hostile demonstration was made. Opprobrious epithets were flung at those on the departing vessel. The captain and crew who were on deck were cursed in venom raised to the highest pitch. Cries of "Kill them," "Kill them," "Hurrah for Cuba," "Down with Spain," and hissing and fist-shaking continued until the Panama was well out into the river. There was not a sound heard from her deck in reply. The sailors, who were stowing away a hawser on the after deck, stopped their work momentarily now and again to look at their enemies ashore. As the people left the pier many of them could be heard censuring the authorities for permitting the vessel to sail.

A TIRED MINISTER.

Hon. Mr. Mulock appears to have rivalled the achievement of Rip Van Winkle and slept himself into notoriety. Sir Charles Tupper, by way of giving picturesque emphasis to his description of the desolating "ennui" that mastered the house of commons during the delivery of Mr. Fielding's budget speech, mentioned that the postmaster-general went to sleep during the performance and attested the genuineness of his slumber by "snoring." This has thrown the Ontario press into a paroxysm of discussion. Was it proper or not for Mr. Mulock to take a nap in his seat? Did it show confidence in the finance minister, or lack of interest in the budget? Should Mr. Fielding have been flattered or insulted when his ear caught the somnolent music of the postmaster-general's snore? The answers to these questions are various and appear not to be wholly free from the party bias which pushes its way into so many fields these days. The Grits are generally of the opinion that the finance minister should be touched almost to tears by the open confidence displayed in him by his colleague; while the Tories regard the incident as one calling for "coffee and pistols for two."

Little account appears to be taken of the provocation under which the postgets" are notoriously dull deliverances. gts" are notoriously dull deliverances. It was one of Mr. Gladstone's greatest achievements that he succeeded in making the budget interesting, and no one has accused Mr. Fielding of being a Gladstone. Then Mr. Mulock may have been tired. It is generally understood that ministers with offices at their disposal are not having an easy time of it just now at Ottawa.

The members who have nothing else to do between "divisions," except suggest to the ministers methods of accelerating the flow of patronage to the waiting constituents, have been taking full advantage of their opportunities of late; and it is not to be supposed that the postmaster-general has escaped. Consequently he may be in need of rest, and where better could he take it than in his place in the commons with a trusted colleague singing a lullaby in his ear? If he had gone to his room, who knows but that an office-seeker would have followed him? So he chose rather the one secure place under the protecting eye of his leader, where not even a dissatisfied member of parliament would dare to disturb his slumbers; and snatched some brief repose—

". . . . Like a warrior on his shield,
Waiting till the flush of morning breaks
along the battlefield!"

The finance minister has taken pains, however, to discourage this kind of thing during any future budgets he may deliver. From this onward his annual utterances promise to be exciting—at least for the manufacturers. If his colleagues are in the secret beforehand, they may, it is true, get a little relief in slumber during their delivery; but the house will not be so lucky, for there will be great anxiety to know which industry is to be offered up on this particular occasion to the free trade idol. Each Grit member who sits for a manufacturing constituency will feel as happy as if a list of condemned prisoners was being read, in which his name might easily figure. He may be free trader enough so far as the industries in the other fellows' constituencies are concerned; but he will be in no mood to see a local tall chimney" levelled, and—incidentally—his own political ambitions. Consequently Mr. Fielding is not likely to be accompanied by snores in the future—from the back benches, at any rate.—Montreal Star.

BIG VANCOUVER FIRE.

Waterfront Scorched and Freight in Sheds and Railway Cars Consumed.

Watching Crowds Stampeded by Puffing Cartridges and Stores of Dynamite.

Loss Probably the Heaviest Sine Conflagration of Eleven Years Ago.

(Special to the Colonist.)

Vancouver, April 21.—(1:20 a.m.)—The largest fire that has visited this city since the big one of eleven years ago is in progress now and threatens to sweep the waterfront. It started on Stimson's wharf, where was stored a large quantity of Klondike supplies and fifty tons of hay for Mackenzie & Mann, the Yukon railway contractors. It has spread to the Union Steamship Co.'s docks and is working its way along Water street, the Union hotel being reported in flames.

Half a dozen C.P.R. cars, loaded with general merchandise, are in flames and the fire is spreading rapidly to a long string of cars on the track adjoining the docks. The report that two of the cars were full of dynamite caused a general stampede of the thousands who were viewing the fire and caused intense excitement. A large quantity of cartridges stored in one of the warehouses are causing an incessant fusilade. The fire, it was thought, might reach the end of the Union wharf where a supply of powder was reported to be stored, and this caused further excitement.

The firemen are handicapped by the bursting of the hose from the leading main, making them for the time practically powerless.

The fire started about 12:30 a.m. in the hay stored at Stimson's, and it is thought was the work of tramps. The greatest excitement prevails and with every report of the cartridges stored in the warehouses as the fire reaches them a stampede from the scene ensues.

The C.P.R.'s loss will be very heavy. Fifty or sixty employees are engaged protecting their property, but with poor success so far.

At the time of writing the flames are not yet under control and several vessels which have not been moved are threatened.

If yourself or children require a thorough flesh forming food and tonic combined, try Griffiths' Nodwegian Emulsion, it is the only Emulsion combining the flesh producing properties of Cod Liver Oil with the well known tonic properties of Iron and Manganese. Ask your druggist for it.

Husband—Anything you want down town to-day, my dear? Shall I order some of that self-raising flour?

Wife—We have plenty of it; but I wish you would stop at an intelligence office and order me a self-rising servant girl.—New York Weekly.

OF INTEREST TO MEN.

The attention of the reader is called to an attractive little book lately published by that eminent Expert Physician, G. H. ROBERTZ, M.D., 252 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH. This book is one of genuine interest to every man and its plain and honest advice will certainly be of the greatest value to any one desirous of securing perfect health and vigor. A request for a free and sealed copy will be complied with, if addressed as above and the Victoria Colonist mentioned.

NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

Experiments in Divine Healing Alleged to Have Had Only Disastrous Results.

Stone Workers and Importation of Building Material — Burglars Committed for Trial.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Vancouver, April 20.—In the Molly Gibson mining case of alleged claim jumping the defendant has been nonsuited as he did not comply with the act regarding posts.

Two American toughs named Sturkey and De Remer have been committed for trial on charges of burglarising the premises of Mr. E. Winter Smith, private banker. Dynamite was used in the attempt by the persons who broke in.

Primrose Day was widely commemorated here yesterday, by the wearing of the customary floral tributes to the immortal memory of Britain's great imperial statesman, the Earl of Beaconsfield.

The coming citizens' meeting on the Yukon railroad question will be anything but unanimous, opinion in Vancouver being sharply divided on the issue. It is by no means unlikely that the Nationalists, who, although by no means numerous, are very active, may after their usual wont, back the meeting. In case they would endeavor to carry an amendment in favor of the Yukon railroad construction, solely under state ownership.

The Vancouver cricket club ball, held last night at the residence of Mr. Campbell Sweeny, proved a great success The markedly imperialist sentiment of most members of the club was shown by a lavish use of primroses for the decoration of the ball room.

The sailing vessel Dudhope arrived here from England this morning with a cargo of 1,800 tons, consigned to Messrs. Evans, Coleman & Evans.

Three Vancouver branches of the Epworth League visited their New Westminster brethren and sisters of the Central Methodist church last night, spending a very enjoyable evening.

All the New Westminster artillerymen who attended passed the recent examination of the school of military instruction, 19 receiving first and one a second-class certificate.

The Steveston stage horses ran away this morning. They threw out the passengers, among them a Chinaman named Kin, who will probably die from the injuries sustained. The team collided with and killed one of the gas company's horses, which brought them to a standstill.

FAITH HEALING.

The ministers of this city are still much exercised over the recent abortive faith-healing efforts of the Rev. Mr. Chrismas. They declare that he only succeeded in unsettling the peace of mind of those whom he attended and converted, and state that no less than two have since died of their ailments, whilst others are the worse in health for the fictitious hopes, which the faith healing efforts induced. Meanwhile Mr. Chrismas writes that he will return to Vancouver shortly, to meet his stern critics of the ministerial association; who are quite as ready as he to assert their opinions in the matter.

A STONE ISSUE.

Quarrymen and stone workers are disappointed over the determination of the C.P.R. and Molsons' Bank to get the stone from Calgary for their new Vancouver buildings. It is claimed that there is better building stone in the province, that can be more cheaply sold to and got into Vancouver, than from Calgary—notably the material quarried on Haddington Island and recently used so effectively on the provincial parliament buildings. One explanation of the choice of Calgary stone is said to be that the bank having control of a quarry is in a position to obtain it and to supply material to the C.P.R. on specially favorable terms. But the incident has caused irritation which will have an effect on the proposed C.P.R. tax exemption by-law.

FULL OF ALL DECEIT.

Napoleon I. died of cancer of the stomach developed from acute inflammatory dyspepsia—of which he had, in his latter years, frequent attacks. Yet he was not a gourmand nor a drunkard. From this illustration—which is but one out of thousands—the casual reader may judge what great oaks of suffering and death may grow from the little acorns of indigestion, which most people think are merely matters of a day or so.

A prominent physician says: "A near relative of my own has for the past fifteen years suffered from dyspepsia, complicated with pseudo-phthisis (false consumption), and over and over again the best of doctors have predicted his early death. He has spent a small fortune in various resorts for consumptives, but is at present perfectly well, and has not the smallest sign of present or past disease of the lungs. Cases such as these I am constantly coming across."

Mrs. Ann Lancaster, of Brantford, a few years ago used to have attacks in which she would fall to the ground insensible. Her nerves were so disordered that she habitually trembled from head to foot. Sometimes her nerves were so uncontrollable that the bed shook under her. Her sleep was, of course, disturbed and broken, and she became so weak that she could walk only a few yards at a time.

The malady first showed itself in the summer of 1887. She felt strangely tired and languid, and was not able to obtain rest, either by the use of medicines or changes of bodily positions. Her mouth was filled with a thick, disgusting slime which clung to her teeth so strongly that she was compelled to wipe it off with a cloth or a handkerchief. Her mouth tasted so badly that she fancied that such a taste might accompany certain poisons. She could eat but very little on account, not merely of want of appetite, but because of a resulting pain in the chest and sides.

In October of that same year she went to the Bradford infirmary, but received no benefit from the treatment at that institution, the physicians not seeming to know what her ailment really was, and finally she returned home discouraged and very feeble. Her mind suffered from that form of melancholia which the ancients considered to be due to the circulation of bile through the body.

These facts, thus hastily and crudely stated, will indicate in some measure her forlorn situation when—

But let her tell the rest herself. She says: "One day a book was left at my house describing the nature and success of a preparation called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I procured a supply of it from Mr. Dobson, Bolton road, and after a faithful use of it for a comparatively short time I felt better, and not long subsequently I was completely restored to health by it. Yours truly, (Signed) (Mrs.) Ann Lancaster, 16, Back Sprinkwell Terrace, Bolton road, Bradford, December 15th, 1892."

The leading, and indeed the only, point we desire to make on these cases now is this: Indigestion and dyspepsia—the real complaint in all of them—is the most aggressive, dangerous, and descoptive of all the ills we are heirs to. It killed Napoleon the Great by producing cancer, an outward growth of blood poisoning; it deluded the doctors who attended the relative of a doctor, and in Mr. Lancaster's case it imitated epilepsy.

Moral: Watch its first symptoms keenly, and keep Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup within easy reach.

HOW TO CONQUER PAIN.

As every physician will testify, pain is greatly intensified by the imagination, and half of our suffering would be obviated if we had no previous knowledge of the curious sensation which we have called by that name, says the New York Tribune.

"I am teaching my baby not to know that there is such a thing as pain," said a young mother brightly and confidently. "If he hurts himself and puckers up his face to cry, we laugh at him, and then he will laugh too, even though I know the place must be smarting." Of course such education has its obvious limitations, but there is a great deal in the theory nevertheless. If baby were commiserated with instead of laughed at he would undoubtedly cry lustily. A fine healthy setter dog who would come back torn and bleeding, but uproariously happy after a successful canine fight, could be made to howl with anguish by his owner when he had no physical ill whatever, simply by the latter adopting a commiserating tone, and pitying him for imaginary woes.

"Oh, the poor fog!" his mistress would say. "How did Jowler hurt it?" And the dog would lift up his paw, look at it mournfully and if the sympathy were continued would commence to lick it and moan and whine as if he were in the greatest suffering, believing eventually that he felt all the pain that he imagined he was feeling.

The suffering that we dread at a dentist's would be a mere nothing if it came accidentally and without forethought, and with a severe headache sleep causes oblivion. Why should we not therefore merely consider pain as simply a peculiar sensation, and, unless particularly severe, as not involving suffering?

A cunning burglary was committed in the durg store of Mr. Charles E. Jones yesterday morning. At about 4 o'clock a stranger entering grabbed a number of choice bottles of perfume and hair oil, and before the clerk in the rear had time to appear the man was off and out of sight. The door of the store is connected with a bell, and that the burglar was acquainted with the system of alarm was evidenced by the way in which he operated it.

Alderman R. T. Williams has an important notice bulletined at the City hall, announcing his intention to move at the next regular meeting of the city council to have the city limits reduced. The notice states that Ald. Williams will move "that the city solicitor be instructed to prepare the necessary amendment to the Municipal Clauses act to give the city council corporate power to decrease city limits, and that the said amendment (proposed) be placed in the hands of the committee with instructions to immediately apply to the legislature to have the same incorporated in said act."

GOLD SEEKERS SLAIN.

Two Canadian Prospectors Murdered in Cold Blood on the Stikine River Trail.

Crime Attributed to Desire of Their Partner to Possess His Comrades' Outfits.

Alleged Murderer Reported Making Wild Ride From Scene of Tragedy.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, April 21.—News of a most cold-blooded murder has been brought to Vancouver by the steamer City of Seattle, this being of the killing of two trusting men for the profit of their partner. The men were Canadians, and it is said hailed from Chilliwack, B. C. The bearers of the intelligence are S. A. Langstroth, of New Brunswick, and Geo. Mee, of Vancouver. Langstroth is a well-known rifle shot, having won renown for his province at the Ottawa prize meetings. The story of the crime is this:

Early in February six men, all Canadian citizens, reached Wrangel together from Vancouver; they were named Vipond, the Jess brothers, Burns, Claus and Henrickson. As the party struggled up the river they quarrelled continuously until it was decided to part company. Vipond and the two Jess brothers formed one party and Burns and the Scandinavians made the other. The men separated at the Canyon. Vipond and the Jess brothers reached Glenora, but saw nothing more of their former companions. All

On April 5 Mr. Langstroth and his party arrived at a spot twelve miles from Glenora. A halt was called near a small inlet. Longstroth went close to the shore and was horrified to stumble over two dead bodies, those of Burns and Henrickson. They met death while asleep, for they were dressed only in their underclothes. Henrickson's head was broken with an axe and Burns' skull was split open by the same instrument; both corpses were frozen solid and looked like the images of wax in New York's Eden Musee chamber of horrors.

About an hour after sundown the same Langstroth noticed a silent figure bending over a cache. He rushed towards him and called out, but the man hastily loaded his buckskin mule and galloped off. That same man, it is said, has since been galloping hard from camp to camp like Tam O'Saanter with the furies after him. He answers the description of Claus the missing partner, and it is supposed that he is the murderer. The police are on his track, and he must be caught. At one time the murderer went through the ice, cayuse and all and was rescued alive. He was offered shelter for the night, but shouted refusal and galloped on. He is "God's prisoner" and is mad with fear. His ill gotten gains were rescued with him from the river and are strapped to him as he gallops on. A coroner's jury was summoned, and their verdict was "foully murdered." The evidence goes to show that Claus killed his victims for their outfits in the tent while they slept, and then dragged their bodies along the edge of the river with the idea of pushing them into a fissure between the ice and shore. It may be that Claus was murdered with the others, but the incident of the man with the buckskin cayuse is against this theory as the cayuse is undoubtedly the one the party had with them, and Claus answers to the description of the man pulled out of the river. This is the first cold-blooded premeditated murder done in the frozen north.

LEGISLAT

Special Com
Causes Sen
the

Another Kett
ject Debated
La

WE
The house was
in the afterno
after 6 in the
by a very narr
an adjournment
leader of the op
the way the bu
being prolonged
opposition mer
the government
He argued that
held in order to
soon as possible
The most par
spent in comm
was principally
The Speaker
o'clock and pray
Percival Jenns.
A report of t
pointed to inspec
reformatory was
gins as follows:
"Mr. Speaker:
of inspection on
formatory met a
sent: The Hon.
Mutter, Messrs.
"Mr. Helmcke
ably absent, Mr.
chairman, and M
"The prison b
spected, and the
found to be clean
credit on the wa
"The prisoners
employed, some
various cells and
oakum (a cripple
sick are duly car
of good quality a
ty. A number of
gaged planting
guards, and the
eight prisoners ar
employed by Govern
"The matron a
men's cells, whe
who seemed usef
partment being c
order.
"The worden, M
panied us to whe
fined under the c
who explained the
employment of the
are six. We fou
cells clean and in
are given by Mr.
doctor's (the Hon.
ders four hours p
recreation.
"The commitee
far as the building
comfortably lodged
better result wou
boys were kept
from the jail, for
come in touch wit
the feeling or thou
ed with them in th
and might have a p
career of the boys
"The commitee
at all possible to l
would be much be
be taught farm w
carpentery, etc., an
where they have
washed high walls
"They would reco
time, that a shed b
where the inmate
wet weather, and th
with bars and a few
letic exercises.
"The prison build
ter for a coat of pa
the reformatory po
to the brick work.
"The roofs of t
when practicable, b
so as to limit the c
would be a difficul
task to overcome
on the roof from th
"The committee
bring to your noti
sent existing of yo
as a messenger boy
and other compan
tions to which the
from the nature
from the want of
dently exists duri
employed in their
employed deliverin
where they are be
scenes which are
them, at an age wh
susceptible to evil
"The committee
suggest that it sh
ful to employ anye
deliver messages t
ally after daylight
"The committee
emphasize this que
ation of youths w
messengers, and w
ernment the neces
ion of the messen
ing that three of t
fined in the refor
fences were, until
of the messenger c
"The committee
fully bring before
visability of havi
guards placed in u
"The warden re
ered the religious
vices imparted in
proved of conside
cases."
Mr. Sword was
introduce a bill
trial Communities
a first time.
Mr. Semlin mo
member for We
a norder on this
return showing th
the lists of the va
and the number
placed on any of s
ried.
The mover said
from the governn
turn would be b
would likely have
bution bill to-mor
The Hon. Col.
turn and it was b
as follows, being
instant:

Comox .....
Cowichan Alberni.
Esquimalt.....
Nanaimo.....
Nanaimo North..
Nanaimo South ..
Victoria City....
Victoria North....
Victoria South....
Cariboo.....
Cassiar, Skeena...
Stikine no return.
Kootenay East—Do
19: Ft. Steele 157
Kootenay West. no
Revelstoke, 767,
Creek, 594.368...
Kootenay West,
ing.....