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NO. 8

Still Mowing Them Down

United States Monitor Demolishes a Church and Kills Many Natives.

Filipino Factory Running Night and Day to Supply Them with Ammunition.

Manila, Feb. 28, 10:10 a.m.—The rebels at Malabon fired upon the cruiser Callao from the jungle yesterday while Admiral Dewey was visiting the Monastock. Three shells were dropped by the monitor into Malabon church, demolishing the structure and killing a number of rebels inside.

The factory of Malabon is reported to be running day and night to supply ammunition for the insurgents. The ignorance of the natives is shown by the fact that they have collected empty Springfield shells and are refilling them. Over two thousand of these cartridges have been discovered in houses in Pandacan by an officer of the Washington volunteers.

The cruiser Charleston and gunboat Concord have gone on a ten days' cruise, presumably looking for filibusters. It is believed that arms are being landed in small quantities at northern ports.

Everything was absolutely quiet last night, both inside and outside of the city.

The commissioners appointed by President McKinley to study the conditions of the islands are expected to arrive here on Saturday.

Two U. S. Soldiers Wounded.

Manila, Feb. 28.—There has been the usual desultory firing along various parts of the line, but the only casualties today are Captain David S. Elliott, Company G, 20th Kansas volunteers, and a private of the same regiment. They are both seriously injured. They were shot by Spanish sharpshooters near Catocan.

The Oregon.

Honolulu, Feb. 28, via San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 28.—The Reform asserts that accompanied by the collier Iris, sailed for Manila on February 28.

Japan Charged with Maiming.

Madrid, Feb. 28.—The Reform asserts it has received letters from reliable sources at Manila saying that thirty cannons, 30,000 rifles and several million cartridges from Japan have been landed at Sual on the Gulf of Lingayen, on the west coast of the Island of Luzon, and about one hundred miles from Manila, and have taken thence to Malolos, the seat of the rebel government. The Reform adds Japan evidently intends acting towards the Americans in the Philippines, as the Americans acted towards the Spanish in Cuba.

Sensational Report Contradicted.

Washington, Feb. 28.—It is said at the war and navy departments that there is no truth in a rumor to the effect that a steamer having been fired on by a German warship. Philippine advices are said to be reassuring, and the navy department says there is no probability that additional ships will be ordered to reinforce Dewey.

The Shooting of Englishmen.

London, Feb. 28.—Replying in the House of Commons to-day, Hon. Philip Jameson Hope, Liberal, who asked the government to make friendly representations to the United States on the subject of pecuniary compensation being granted to the relatives of the Englishmen who were the victims of the unfortunate shooting accident at Manila, the parliamentary secretary of foreign affairs, Right Hon. William St. John Broderick, said the British consul at Manila had telegraphed the facts of the shooting and the government must await a full report on the subject before forming an opinion on the points raised.

MINING REGULATIONS.

Important Ruling by the Gold Commissioner at Dawson—Sickness in the City.

Seattle, Feb. 28.—Advices from Dawson says that the gold commissioner at Dawson has just made the important ruling that "a person locating a claim and after prospecting it finds it blank or unprofitable, he can make an affidavit to that effect and regain his right to locate again on unoccupied grounds in that district." Henceforward a person lost his right after registering.

Men are dying of scurvy in the suburbs of Dawson. Recently John McPhail was found almost dead in a tent on Victoria gulch. His food was gone and he was waiting for death, unable to do anything to help himself. His partner had been taking care of him, but was stricken with scurvy and hastened to Dawson for medical aid.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 28.—Chas. H. Winslow, a newspaper man of New York, who came here three months ago suffering from consumption, has been found frozen to death in the old city cemetery. He had removed every particle of clothing, and laid down in the snow to await the morning newspaper as usual reporter on the morning newspaper here until last week. He leaves a wife and family at Syracuse. His father was Captain Winslow, who gave the first order to begin the battle of Gettysburg.

GERMAN SUCCESION.

The German Foreign Minister Thinks the Difficulty Can Be Settled in a Friendly Manner.

Berlin, Feb. 28.—Today's sitting of the budget committee of the Reichstag the situation in Samoa was discussed. Baron Von Buelow, minister of foreign affairs, said: "The final settlement of the question of succession rests with the powers. I refrain from delivering a decisive judgment on the whole course of events in Samoa, until the written reports arrive and are closely examined. But I hold strongly to the hope that we shall succeed in disposing also of those latest troubles in Samoa with protection for German rights and interests and in a manner which corresponds with the friendly relations which exist between the three governments concerned. That things in Samoa require readjustment is a principle acknowledged on all sides. It cannot be denied that triflingness has not stood the ground. We are prepared on our part to consent to a clear separation of the two other powers consent. But as long as the agreement does not exist, we shall not allow the rights which that act gave us to be cancelled, or our interests to suffer. But we shall also respect the rights accruing to others by virtue of the Samoan act."

Germany to Blame.

Kaiser's Agents Attempt to Secure Supremacy in the Samoan Islands.

London, March 1.—The Daily Graphic publishes from its Samoan correspondent a story of the recent events there, attributing the whole trouble to the attempts of the Germans to upset the Berlin treaty and secure supremacy in the islands. The correspondent says: "The Germans, long jealous of the growing British influence, seized the opportunity to break faith. Malietoa's party would undoubtedly have been victorious if supplied with arms and ammunition as the Germans supplied. But the British, loyal to the treaty, refused to supply either party." The correspondent then proceeds to describe what he calls "a German plot to induce Mataafa's force of five thousand men to take the island by storm. He says on this point: 'The Germans tried their utmost to make the natives attack the British consulate and the mission house where the consul was giving refuge to British subjects. It was only out of respect and fear for the British flag that he held the natives back. The Germans told the natives to kill all the English missionaries and sweep the pigs of England into the sea. The looting was terrible. Twenty villages were utterly wrecked, the houses destroyed, and the villagers left destitute.'"

Maafa's Men Supplied with Arms and Instructed to Kill British Missionaries.

Sydney, N. S. W., March 1.—Advices received from Apia under date February 17 say affairs there are unsatisfactory. The provisional government it appears is interfering with native and British subjects, and also with the servants of British subjects, and is taxing Malietoa's people \$2 and Mataafa's \$1 each.

DEADMAN'S ISLAND.

A Record Meeting in Vancouver Favors the Leasing—Kamloops Mine Bordered—Charged with Robbery.

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 28.—The largest meeting in the history of Vancouver was held in the Market Hall last night, when a strong resolution was carried in favor of Deadman's Island being leased for a sawmill site. The hall contained several thousand people and hundreds were turned away. Mr. G. R. Maxwell, M.P., made a speech in support of his position, declaring in the strongest terms that the deal was straight throughout. A resolution was also adopted stating that the deputation which leaves for Ottawa to-morrow is not representative of the city.

A Frenchman has been gathered in by the police as insane. The Deadman's Island fiasco is said to have sent him off his head.

The Golden Star mine, Kamloops, owned by B. W. Wehrfriz, of Vancouver, has been bonded by Major Bennett for \$20,000, 19 per cent cash and the balance in six months. Major Bennett has left for England to raise a company.

Nicholas J. Coulter, a fisherman, has been committed for trial on a charge of robbing Mr. Oliver, an old Hudson's Bay factor, of \$400 in cash and a draft for \$1,100.

Herschell's Sudden Death

The British Ex-Chancellor Died This Morning of Heart Failure.

He Never Thoroughly Recovered From Accident Last Winter at Washington.

Washington, March 1.—Lord Herschell, one of the joint high commissioners from Great Britain, died this morning.

Lord Herschell was sent to the United States because of his eminent attainments to take a leading part in the negotiations designed to settle all differences between the United States and Canada.

During the winter weather when the sidewalks were slippery, he fell heavily and broke one of the pelvic bones. He seemed to be progressing favorably towards recovery and was in good health, comparatively, until about 7 o'clock this morning, when he was suddenly stricken with heart failure, and expired half an hour later.

Ottawa, March 1.—The Canadian commissioners to the international convention were shocked to hear this morning of the sudden death of Lord Herschell at Washington. Shortly after the Premier had received the news he was summoned to Government House by Lord Minto. Sir Wilfrid, in referring to the death of the distinguished statesman, said that it would be a loss to Canada and the Empire. He expressed profound regret at the sad occurrence.

Sir Richard Cartwright said: "I regard it as a misfortune to Canada. Not only were our relations with him most cordial, but in all respects we found him disposed to render us valuable assistance. Personally and politically I extremely regret his loss."

Hon. David Mills, who was an admirer of Lord Herschell, said: "Lord Herschell's death is a matter of surprise and profound regret to the people of Canada, and especially to those who know something of his great legal attainments. The commission at Washington has been singularly fatal both to the United Kingdom and the United States having lost men of great promise. Lord Herschell was a tower of strength to Canadian and British interests on the commission and his loss will be deplored by his brother commissioners and by all who had the pleasure of coming in contact with him. It will be difficult to fill his place with a man equally well qualified."

Lord Herschell (formerly Sir Farver Herschell) was born in 1837. He received his early education at the hands of his father and a private tutor. He was graduated at University College, London, and the University of Bonn. He was called to the Bar in 1860, and twelve years later was made a Queen's Counsel and a bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

In 1873 he was appointed recorder of Carlisle, and in 1874 was returned to parliament for Durham City, which he represented until 1885 in the Liberal interest. In Mr. Gladstone's ministry in 1893 he was appointed solicitor-general, being honored with a knighthood during the same year. He was raised to the peerage six years later as Lord Herschell, and at that time became Lord Chancellor. Always a deeply interested student of the Irish problem, he took a prominent part in the Home Rule question, the first meeting of which was held at his house. He was unanimously selected as president of the royal commission which enquired into the working of the Metropolitan Board of Works, the result of this commission being the obliteration of this board of works as the governing municipal body of the metropolis, and the substitution of the London County Council. On the return to power of the Liberals under Mr. Gladstone in 1892 he again became Lord Chancellor and as recently as last year he served the Empire in the important capacity of British member of the Venezuela-Guiana boundary arbitration commission. In 1886 the honorary D.C.L. degree was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, and in June, 1888, Cambridge University honored him with the LL.D. degree, the same year seeing him made a G.C.B. Last year he was chosen as British representative to the Anglo-American commission.

Capt. J. G. Cox, who has just returned from Washington, when seen this afternoon by the Times, said the news of the death came to him as a great surprise. When he left it was true the eminent jurist was confined to his bed from the effects of a knockdown, but none looked for a fatal termination to his illness. While he was walking along Massachusetts avenue, Washington, on Wednesday last, Capt. Cox says, Lord Herschell slipped on the icy sidewalk and falling heavily, injured his right thigh. He was picked up and carried to the Showman hotel where he had a suite of rooms, by two passers-by, and immediately placed in his bed by his valet. He suffered severely from the effects of his fall, and it was found necessary

Abandoned at Sea.

Serious Charge Against the Captain of a Bark by an Officer.

He States That Several of Crew Were Left on a Sinking Ship.

Dartmouth, Eng., Feb. 28.—The British steamer Garton, Capt. Willis, from Brunswick, via Norfolk, on February 8, for Rotterdam and Bremen, arrived here to-day having on board the second officer and six of the crew of the British bark Galatea, Capt. Lewis, of St. John, N. B., from Turn Island on January 3, with salt for Boston. She was reported on February 18 to have been abandoned, dismantled and water-logged.

The Galatea, it appears from the report of her second officer, was abandoned on February 15, at which time she was in a sinking condition. Previous to that time she had experienced terrible weather and began to leak rapidly. In spite of the fact that her pumps were kept going, ten inches of water got into her hold, and at 9 o'clock on the morning of February 15th Capt. Lewis, the chief officer, the steward and the stewardess and three seamen left her in the only remaining boat, the others having been stove in during the gale. At the end of four hours the boat was lost sight of in a furious gale, and the second officer considered it impossible for her to have withered the storm.

At 9 o'clock the same evening the Garton hove in sight and took off the remainder of the crew of the Galatea at a great risk. The high seas running prevented the boat launched by the Garton from approaching the sinking bark. The men on the latter-donned life jackets and were hauled through the water, one of them having an arm broken while being rescued.

The Galatea's second officer also says that after her sails were blown away the commander ordered the remaining crew to be landed, and that he was the first to embark in her. The chief officer followed him, and the steward was the next. The stewardess and three members of the crew thereupon entered the boat. The stewardess in so doing fell into the sea and was nearly drowned. Captain Lewis, according to the second officer, took with him all the provisions and left the remainder of the crew on board the sinking ship, although he adds there was food for all in the boat which hung about the bark until 10 or 11 p.m., and then rowed on.

All the rescued men of the crew of the Galatea confirm the story told by the second officer. They add that the captain was a revolver in his hand threatened to "drill a hole" in the first man entering the boat without his orders.

Scheming Orleanists

Sensational Discovery Made of a Plot to Upset the Government.

It Might Have Succeeded, but Deroulet Put His Foot in It.

Paris, Feb. 28.—The Raphael and other journals state that the papers belonging to the Royalists, which were recently seized, show clearly the existence of an Orleanist plot which was aided by subscriptions from certain foreign sovereigns.

The plot was carried on by a general, who was expected soon to become minister for war, and was intended to meet at St. Germain as the general took office, but M. Deroulet's action spoiled their plans.

The Figaro does not believe the existence of a plot can be proved, but the authorities are convinced that they have foiled a dangerous conspiracy.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Trial Revision Bill—All Evidence Will Be Published in Full.

Paris, Feb. 28.—The trial revision bill was discussed in the senate to-day. M. Lebert, minister of justice, appealed earnestly for the passage of the measure, advancing as an inducement that the proceedings before the entire court of cassation would be public and conducted on the same lines as ordinary trials. He added that he had not, from the outset, believed it possible to quash the conviction of Dreyfus without a retrial.

M. Dupuy, premier, said he knew his duty and that was why he had submitted the bill which was adopted in the chamber by the republican majority (protest), and that alone proved the government was not influenced by certain groups and leagues. He doubted whether his opponents were equally free from reproach on this ground. (Trosar.) The bill, the premier further pointed out, did not in the least diminish the safeguards of the accused. The government wished the whole evidence to be known to everybody and therefore it would be printed in its entirety. The premier declared that the government wished to make the passage of the bill a question of confidence.

A motion to pass to a discussion of the bill was adopted by 155 votes against 123. The senate then adjourned.

Illness of the Pope

His Holiness Undergoes an Operation and His Condition is Somewhat Improved.

Intrigues at the Vatican Regarding the Appointment of a Successor.

London, March 1.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says: "Sudden changes in the weather brought on the Pope's bowel complaint, from which he has never been entirely free since last summer. This is aggravated by pain in the side near the spleen. Intrigues have already been begun with regard to a possible conclave, and the names of candidates are in circulation. The indications are that the conclave should be called soon, would be divided distinctly into two factions. The first would simply be a religious faction, supporting Padre Gotti, a barefoot Carmelite monk, from Genoa, distinguished merely for his learning and piety, who would have a good chance of success. The second faction, which favors an extension of the political power of the Pope, has three candidates, Cardinal Bishop Luigi Orsini, Cardinal Sierla, dean of the Sacred College, and Camerlengo, of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, and Cardinal Bishop Serafina Vannitelli, Bishop of Frascati and prefect of the congregation of Bishops and Regulars, and Cardinal Priest Mariano Rampolla del Tindaro, pontifical secretary of state, archbishop of the Vatican, and grand prior in Rome of the sovereign military order of St. John of Jerusalem."

All these are intriguers and there is no possibility of a foreigner being elected Pope.

London, Mar. 1.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "It is feared the Pope has pneumonia and will not survive. Cardinal Orsini, dean of the Sacred College, has been in the apartment of His Holiness the entire evening."

Rome, March 1.—(Bulletin.) The Pope underwent an operation this morning for the removal of a long-standing cyst which suddenly became inflamed. His Holiness bore the operation remarkably well. The Pope's condition is now fairly satisfactory.

SHIPPING DISASTER.

Wreck of the Moravia—The Crew Are Missing and It is Feared They Have Been Lost.

Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 28.—The schooner Moravia, Capt. Wm. Corbin, arrived here to-day from a shipping trip, and brings news of the loss of the steamer Moravia, Capt. Wm., which sailed from Hamburg on January 18th, for Boston, but put into Falmouth, England, short of coal, clearing from the latter port on January 25.

Capt. Corbin reports that he sighted the Moravia on the northeast bar of Sable Island, broken in two. She had evidently struck the storm of February 12th and 13th, and as the place where she stranded is twelve miles from shore and as nothing could be seen of the crew, Capt. Corbin thinks the men are probably lost.

The Moravia was on the Stomax line. She was an iron vessel of 2,417 tons register, and was built at Glasgow in 1883.

Messrs. Funch, Eddy & Co., who are the New York agents of the line, say the Moravia was laden with sugar and had no passengers. She carried a crew of about thirty. The value of the vessel was about \$100,000. The cargo was consigned to Boston, and no estimate could be given of its value. Both vessel and cargo were insured at Hamburg.

ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

Rome, Feb. 28.—The Pope was taken suddenly ill this morning and his condition has been suspended. The Pope will remain in bed to-day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure Made from pure grape cream of tartar

pany and the Manitoba Amer Light Company v. Anderson. It is declared that there has been an infringement of patent. An injunction is issued and all defendants are ordered to give up all stock made under the infringement. A petition of right in the case of the contractor, Archie Stewart, against the government, has been filed in the Exchequer Court. Stewart claims \$600,000 because of the exhaustion of his quarries at Rockland.

J. A. Ashdown, of Winnipeg, had an interview with the Premier and Minister Sifton this morning. Mr. Ashdown is on his way to England. His name is freely mentioned in connection with the vacancy in Winnipeg for the House of Commons.

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