## AND WOMEN

## NTER'S nic-Electric Ith Chains

Made in Stettin, Germany. the aid of medicine:

Kidney Complaints, Meepleseness, Cold Extremities, Pains in the Back and Limbs.

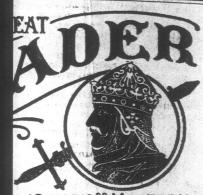
Troubles. Bischoff, of Berlin, after thorough-"its beneficial action upon the en-NY MONEY IN ADVANCE. If

can see and examine them free of office or go into any store, and if he express agent the price of the etherwise they will be returned than this? If you wish to send charges and guarantee the chains er set. They will last for years in Canada, we have already supsets with our Health Chains. Full

McCill College Ave., Montreal, Canada \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*



ria, Sole Local Agents.



reported to the street committee and cil adjourned at 9:15.

con Slow-Why is it that Brother by always prefers the long-meter HIS LEGS AND HIS BUSINESS

Of late years especially, the writer's apathies have particularly gone out all those persons who work in a standposition, who earn their money, as may say, perpendicularly. At the ne wages I should vastly prefer to be driver of an omnibus rather than conductor. Still, we can't have our way in these matters, and so it fellow taborers must hove good legs they are done for. Their he sound and clear as ever, but if their zen hours a day, there is trouble right

the spot-possibly a good job lost We shall see presently why a full de ee of strength in that part of his body is of supreme importance to Mr. Henry gin; as indeed it is to a host of people see every day. In the autumn of 1887," he says, "my alth began to fail me. I felt as if I

no energy. I was weak and good nothing. I could not make out what d come over me, as before this I had vays been healthy and strong. At first I had a foul taste in the mouth no desire for food. After eating an aching pain at the chest and back. mewhat later I was taken with muslar pain in the shoulders and could lift my left arm up. Then I became reak that my legs tottered under me

have explained that Mr. gin is a hairdresser the pertinency of dresser who cannot stand firmly and ove easily is a hairdresser in danger of sing his customers. That our friend ould have been anxious on this point

es without saying.) nd felt no better for going to bed. In wretched state I remained month r month. At last I read about ter month. other Seigel's Curative Syrup and got bottle from Mr. Davis, the chemist at entre (I was hving in the Rhondda Val

at the time. "After taking this medicine a few day y appetite returned and food caused me pain. So I kept on using it, and after had consumed four bottles I was cured. could eat anything and felt strong as Since that time I have ailed noth-You can make any use you like this statement. (Signed) Henry Co-n, 355 Summer Lane, Birmingham, tober 7, 1896."

Any disease, long continued, will pro-uce weakness; but indigestion or dys-epsia does so in the direct line of cause Strength comes only from di sted food, and whatsoever interferes ith that process necessarily weaker subject of it immediately and oughout his whole body. No medicine oes a particle of good unless it is of a ort to expel from the system the poisons bready thrown into the blood from the ur and fermented food in the stom nd then to tone up the stomach and nable it to do its work. This rare abil-ty belongs to Mother Seigel's Syrup in reater degree perhaps than to any other nown remedy. Why it does so is a systery and a secret of nature's. And makes no difference. If anybody isn't itisfied with that solution of the matter, beg to ask him why water extinguishe

wer to digest his food, Mr. Cogin had hard struggle to keep up with his ork for several months. At the rate was going on, the time was sure ne when he would have been oblige abandon it altogether. A man can't ep on, working and earning a living, nless he can digest what food he needs, eep at nights, and be reasonably free o. I imagine not; for it is common sens

universal experience. Well, now, there is a prodigious host men and women in England who are agging weakly and miserably along as r. Cogin aid. They feel their weakness st where they need strength most just he did. Mother Seigel's Syrun mad whole man of him; why not try it you self if you suffer in the same way

Government on the Cuban

Controversy.

Negotiations in the Crisis-Foreign

keplies Are Favorable to

Conditions at Havana Hourly Grow-

ing More Serious and an

Outbreak Feared.

World from London says:

New York, May 25.-A dispatch to

The first available copy of the Spanish

ed book has been received by the World

prespondent. It contains some inter-

sting unpublished matter regarding the

Madrid and the great powers prior to the

of a telegraphic circular dispatch to

ingland in order to propose common ac-

o consider and put the matter before the

sarily the good relations between Spain and the United States. Mr. Balfour is

telegraphing the ambassador at Washington to notify the government there of

the conciliatory attitude of Spain."
From a dispatch from Count Hoyos,

the Spanish ambassador at Vienna. it

March 27, "that the report of the Span-ish commission on the Maine be pub-

hed as an offset to the American re-

There are two gaps in this dispatch, which, from the context, would appear to

tain recommendations of submission

Count Muravieff, according to Senor

red me that the emperor was animated

Senor Mazo reports, March 27, from

nment, animated with the most

feelings toward the queen and

Rome, that the Italian minister "informed me, with visible conviction, that this

Spain, will at once act in the direction Spain suggests. On leaving he repeated

that he had deep sympathy and good wishes towards our country.

There certainly is nothing in the recep-

on accorded the Spanish note by the erman chancellor, as reported by Senor lendez Vigo on March 21, to justify-

riendship of Germany. His dispatch

d took full appreciation of the conduct both governments, which are so op-

The Spanish ambassador at St. Peters-

he foreign minister told me he had

a long conversation to-lay with the ed States ambassador, who inform-

n that he felt absolutely sure that

inflict between the United States and

n could not take place, as he knew strength and character of the presi-

of the republic. The foreign min-informed him of the earnest desire

emperor that our rights should be ted, and to remove all idea of war.

eign minister was satisfied with

rantee of peace given him by the

confident that the president of ted States is as desirous as the

overnment to arrive at an ar-

Del Val wrote from Rome on

olla just told me that advices

resident is very anxious to come to

ingement, but finds himself op-by the chambers. The difficulty

expectations of the

elf full of sympathy for Spain and

He as-

t to facilitate arbitration.

enthusiastic for the question.

the same feelings.

te in character."

# Wictoria Times.

Twice-a-Week.

NO. 25.

VOL. 17.

VICTORIA. B. C. MONDAY, MAY 30, 1898.

The Red Book Issued by the Spanish

The Oregon's Race.

New York, May 25.—A dispatch to the Evening World from Jupiter, Fla., says that Lieutenant Davis of the battleship the Dons

The Pavolable of the battleship of the Dors of the Dattleship of the Dors of the Dors, "Our race," said Davis, "was a most exciting one, and especially after we left Bahia, for we knew then the possibility of interception, Captain Clarke, however, kept the little fleet in constant readiness, and had we run into a Spansie of the Captain Clarke, however, kept the little fleet in constant readiness, and had we run into a Spansie of the Captain Clarke, however, kept the little fleet in constant readiness, and had we run into a Spansie of the Dors of the Battleship to the Batt ish fleet we would have been heard from As it is, we are all happy. Our race from San Francisco is now ended, and we shall have a chance to take part with the fleets now looking for the Spanlards."

The Marietta and Buffalo are with the

No Excitement. London, May 25.—A Barcelona dispatch to the Chronicle, dated Sunday,

A steamer took 1,000 soldiers to Cadiz yesterday. There was no excitement. The troops are bound either for the Canaries and Ceuta or for the Philippines, though the sending of reinforcements to the Philippines probably has been post-poned indefinitely. negotiations between Washington and claration of war. Following is the full

Activity in Cuban Waters. the Spanish ambassadors abroad, forwarded by Minister Gullon on March 23:

"The news from the United States cannot be considered satisfactory, as Mekiney and his government have allowed the tide to rise considerably and it is now doubtful whether they have the wish or power to withstand it. In the course of this week we shall know whether the president has taken upon himself the powers of an executive in international affairs or has placed himself in the hands of the chambers, submitting to them the report of the Maine disaster, which will probably be without foundation in fact On Board the Associated Press Dis-

report of the Maine disaster, which will probably be without foundation in fact and hostile to ourselves."

Nearly every dispatch has some passage omitted which presumably, if published, would not be of assistance to the Spanish case. On March 16 Castille describes an interesting interview with Hanotaux on presenting the foregoing note:

"I told him that by active co-operation we wished to secure European concert, as this crisis has reached an acute stage and requires prompt action. I thought the most efficacions thing at the present moment would be for France to invoke the traditional international policy with reference to Cuba since the beginning of the control of the Maine disaster, which will officers that he would sail for Clenfuegos soon by the eastern route, the two fleets thus completing the circle of Cuba.

The battleship Iowa followed Commodore Schley on Friday, but was overtaken off San Antonio on Saturday by increased her speed to the limit, and when last seen was guarding the entrance to the passage between the Isle of Pines and Cuba. The Dupont rushed on toward Clenfuegos.

Five British warships are now in the vicinity of Jamaica. The Spanish 1,200 ton passenger steamer Purisima Conception is here. She is afraid to venture out.

"I told him that by active co-operation we wished to secure European concert, as this crisis has reached an acute stage and requires prompt action. I thought the most efficacious thing at the present moment would be for France to invoke the traditional international policy with reference to Cuba since the beginning of the century, and should direct herself to England in order to propose common acout. The numerous rumors as to the sighting of the phantom Spanish fleet in this vicinity are quite unsubstantiated. tion in favor of peace. Hanotaux accepted this suggestion and asked for time

Situation in Havana. New York, May 25.—A despatch to the Herald from Havana says:

Afforts are being made by the authorities to provide an adequate supply of food for the residents of the city and the soddless provisious having become very searce since importations from the Finited States ceased. Sweet potatoes, Enited States ceased. Sweet potatoes, Cuba, is feared by every Spaniard, as all Cuba, is feared by every Spaniard, as all Merri Del val, the Spania at the Vatican, wrote:

"Rampola evinced the great in ore; for some my information had upon him aproves the answer Your Excellent and the American givern."

rams and other roots and vegetables are being planted in large quatities in the immediate neighborhool. Owing to recent rains it is the hope and belief that ment and praises its calm moderation.
Our government recommends that it
should try to persuade the European
governments to use their influence at
Washington with the end of avoiding the crops gathered from this source will he sufficient for the necessities of Ha-The Norwegian steamer Uto reached

war. He has persuaded France, whose form of government cannot call for objections in the United States, and which is animated by deep feeling of friendship for Spain, to act. He assures us that we Sagua last Friday and will load sugar for New York. The Norwegian steamer Brabberg, which left Sagua last Friday, may rely on the good will of the Holy took off forty-seven passengers, forty-two of whom were foreigners, most of them The reply of the British government to Senor Rascon was more non-committal, merely expressing regret "at any event that might disturb Europe and neces-

Three American warships were taking soundings off Bahia Honda yesterday, and on Sunday they were seen off there exchanging soundings.
All classes here have noted with pleas ure the honor granted by Queen Victoria to Sir Alex Gollan, the British Consulmaking him General in Havana, making him a Knight Commander of St. Michael and

ppears that Austria recommended, on The Insular Parliament reassembled yesterday and the Autonomist Govern-ment again presented itself in the parliament. President Galvelez delivered a magnificent speech, explaining the platform of the government.

Senor Arroga, director of the communications on this island, has just died

very suddenly. New Mines at San Juan.

New York, May 25.—A despatch to the Herald from St. Thomas, D. W. I., says: Private advices which have reached United States Consul Hanna from Porto Rico show that new mines are being laid in the harbor of San Juan.

Torpedoes are being placed in the exact spots occupied by our vessels during the bombardment. An unusually heavy mine connected with the shore from the sace where the battleship Iowa lay. Mines are also being laid in other harbors of Porto Rico. Consul Hanna is very energetic and

opular here. Government of Occupied Territory New York, May 25.—A special to the Herald from Washington City says: Major-General Merritt, who is to go to ernor, is expected to govern them under martial law until Congress decides what

shall be finally done with them.

There is very little doubt that they will be permanently held by the United States. In view of the jealousy existing among European nations, many senators and representatives think it will be

difficult to relinquish control of the Phil ippines than to hold them. In view of this belief some considera-tion is already being given the problem of devising a civil government for the islands when the war is ended. The extension of the territorial system of the United States to the Philippines is out of the question, as it would be a great many years before the inhabitants are capable of self-government.

The propositions that seem to meet the most favor is to have the government of

most favor is to have the government of the island administered by a board of three commissioners to be composed of two civilians and one officer of the Unit ed States army, as in the District of Columbia. When the number of the Americans in the islands increases sufficiently, a very limited form of popular government might be introduced, to be

hostilities. The president seems very much disposed to accept the help of the Pope, and the latter, being desirous of the treasury of the United States. As the Pope, and the latter, being desirous of the treasury of the United States. As the Pope, and the latter, being desirous of the treasury of the United States. As the Pope as the progresses, the same system of collecting taxes is to be applied to such lecting taxes is to be applied to such lecting taxes is to be applied to such lecting taxes in the progresses, the same system of collecting taxes is to be applied to such lecting taxes in the progresses, the same system of collecting taxes is to be applied to such lecting taxes in the progresses, the same system of collecting taxes is to be applied to such lecting taxes in the progresses, the same system of collecting taxe or any other conquered Spanish territory to the United States, all goods coming from such territory will be taxed just the same as goods from other countries.

Text of the Proclamation. Washington City, May 25.—The text of the President's proclamation is as

By the President of the United States, proclamation: Whereas, an act of Congress was approved on the 25th day of April, entitled "an act declaring that war existed between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain," and whereas, by an act of Congress en-titled "An act to provide for temporar-ily increasing the military establishment in the United States in time of war and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1838, the President is authorized, in order to raise a viunteer army to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States. Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and the laws, deeming suffi-dient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, volunteers to the aggregate number of 75,000, in addition to the vounteers called for by my proclamation of the 23rd of April in the present year, the same to be apportioned as far as practicable among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia, according to the population, and to serve for two years, nuless sooner discharged. The proportion of each arm and the details of enlistment and organization will be ment and organization will be made known through the war department.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-sealt, and of the independence of the eight, and of the independence of the United States the 122nd.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY, By WM. R. DAY, Secretary of State.

Paris, May 27.—The Matin says this morning: "In view of the eventualities of the Spanish-American war, M. Lebon, minister of the colonies, Admiral minister of the colonies, Admiral Besnard, minister of marine, and General Bilot, minister of war, met in council yesterday under the presidency of M. Faure to decide upon their respective spheres of responsibility. It was decided that General Bilot should be exclusively charged with the defence of France, Corsica, Algeria and Tunis, and that Admiral Besnard should undertake the protection of the coasts of France and all the colonies. M. Lebon accepted the necessity for military preponderance in colcessity for military preponderance in col-onial matters and decrees to carry out

greater in numbers than his own. The measiness about the fate of that squadron, hemmed in at Santiago, has risen to a high pitch. Notwithstanding that official reports declare that Admiral Cervera's position there is secure, as he can defy all efforts of the American navy to enter the bay or force a way past the batteries commanding the navers should be atteries commanding the navers should be the starting the navers should be the same and batteries commanding the narrow chan-nel at the entrance, public ominion is decidedly against his staying at Santiago. Some newspapers clamor for his getting out as quickly as possible and making for Havana or those American ports which

are least fortified. A Difference of Opinion. New York, May 27.—A special to the Press from Washington says: General Schofield, who is giving the president the benefit of his experience and advising him terms will be the same of the him upon military operations, holds that Porto Rico must be taken before Cuba falls, or it cannot be occupied at all. The war should end then. The president is said to be undecided in the face of these conflicting views about the line of action to pursue toward Porto Rico. Secretary Alger is opposed to attacking Porto Rico

at this time. Spanish Ship Chased. Key West, May 27 (7.15 a.m.)-A Spanish ship, thought to be an auxiliary cruiser, was sighted by the United States warships Wilmington and Ban croft fifteen miles off Key West las night, and at last accounts was being chased by the Bancroft.

Father Neptune's Tricks Key West, May 27.—The Oregon is the first American battleship that has crossed the equator. When she passed the line Father Neptune went on board in his legendary garb and performed the orthohox role of sea god, baptizing every marine in buckets of briny water.

Mr. Holland's Plan. New York, May 27.—The Press says:

J. J. Holland: builder of the Holland.

submarine boat, has gone to Washington with Col. E. C. Creecy for the purpose of making an offer to the United States government, which, if accepted, will perhaps solve the problem of how to destroy Cervera's fleet. Mr. Holland will submit his proposition to the secretary of the his proposition to the secretary of the navy at once. He is willing to undertake to sail the submarine boat into the channel of the narrow entrance of Santiago harbor, destroy the mines planted there, and, if necessary, proceed into the harbor and deal a few blows to Cervera's vessels. Mr. Holland declares that his plan to do this is entirely feasible; that his boat is in shape and ready for the work; and that he will agree, if the secretary of the navy thinks favorably of his proposition, to obtain a crew of

Conditions At Havana. New York, May 27.—A special to the Vorld from Havana, via Key West, World from Havana, via Key says: Business is at a standstill. few mercantile transactions are effected Everybody avoids transactions, as it is publicly announced that all operations will be considered void. Most of the will be considered void. Most of the business houses on Oboho street, the main business thoroughfare of the city, are closing up. There is talk that some have been transferred nominally from

to Cubans and foreign individuals to avoid confiscation, lwhich is generally expected. Spaniards having property are willing that Spain should concede the demands of the United States, but the lower classes, who are daily instigated by Blanco, are fully prepared to meet all emergencies, and, in fact, anxious that American invasion should begin. Havana has been fortified to meet a land attack and all the cavelry forces concentrated in Havana province. Supplies are getting very scarce in Havana. Prices of goods are subject to hourly rises, most articles having advanced in price from 150 to 300 per cent. Even well to do people have been deprived of some of the necessaries of life. As for the poor, they are deprived of everything some of the necessaries of life. As for the poor, they are deprived of everything and in the same box with the reconcentrados. These last only pray for the return of the "guardian angel," as they call Clara Barton. These people are dying daily in large numbers. Rafael Fernandez Decastro, having abandoned the island with his family, has placed Montero Giborja and Dolez, his automist colleagues in a very critical situation. Moutero Giborja and Dolez, his autonomist colleagues, in a very critical situation, and they are using all means to leave the island. These men have been the supposed representatives of the Cuban people; in the autonomist party, Although loved and respected before, they are now hated and despised.

The general opinion is that the existing condition of affairs cannot last long without an uprising of the lower classes, as the government compels the

long without an uprising of the lower classes, as the government compels the troops to be supplied first, exhausting the food supply rapidly. If the people to-day had a chance to leave fully 75 percent of the population of Havana would take advantage of it. Many families are trying to get to the coast, as they have been told that the blockading American ships will take them off.

San Francisco, May 27.—Officers of the United States steamer Alert say that vigorous measures had to be taken by the cruiser to secure coal on her recent

the cruiser to secure coal on her recent trip from South America. At Acapul-co, a Mexican town, of which half of the inhabitants are Spanish, the captain applied to a steamship company for coal. He was told that he could have coal at He was told that he could have coal at the rate of \$20 per ton in gold, provided he took it in himself, as the company could not deliver. The captain accordingly took possession of a lighter and sent the ship's marine guard to protect the coal passers. When they arrived at the wharf it was crowded with natives who attenued to prove the coal passers. natives, who attempted to prevent the coal leaving the dock. The marines cleared the wharf and then stretched a rope across. They loaded their rifles and informed the natives that the first one to cross the rope would be shot. After that 150 tons of coal were loaded on the ship without further moslestation. Previous efforts had been made through the consul to secure coal, but without

The Baltimore's Injuries. London, May 27.-The stories circulated at Madrid and elsewhere regarding the Baltimore are evidently groundless. The dispatch received at the Spanish to capital from Manila apparently referred to the alleged disablement of the Baltimore during the battle of Manila, when a Spanish shell struck her and exploded some ammunition, slightly injuring eight men an board.

THE TEROR SEIZED. Captured off Martinique After Complet-

Madrid, May 26.—Confirmation has een obtained here of the dispatch from the island of Martinique, French West Indies, of the capture of the Spanish torpedo boat Terror from France, after

repairing there. London, May 26.-The Berlin corres pondent of the Daily News says the United States has resumed confidential pourparlers for the purchase of the Lessen

TROOPS FAST POURING IN.

San Franisco, May 26.-During the next few days several thousand soldiers will arrive in this city. Next to arrive will be the troop of cavalry from Utah, which should reach here some time to-day. The Eighteenth and Twenty lifth regiments of infantry, 1220 men, left New Orleans, Tuesday and are expected in San Francisco Sunday. Following the regulars may come 700 recruits from Atlanta. The First regiment of Montana volunteers, comprising 1030 men, left Friday or Saturday. Other troops on the way are Company A, of the battalion of engineers of Willets Point, N. Y., and 60 privates and six officers of the United States engineering corns from Chicago. States engineering corps from Chicago, both of which companies started westward Tuesday.

FORCES AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, May 26 .- The strength of the force now at Camp Richmond, including command officers and enlisted men by commands is as follows: Seventh California regiment,

Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, 640; First battalion Wyoming, 338; Batteries A and B, Utah, 250; First Colorado regiment, 1008; First Nebraska regiment, 1022; Twentieth Kansas regiment, 1016; Thir-1030: First tieth Minnesota regiment, 1030 battakon Idaho, 680; total, 7010. in a week this force will probably be augmented by 4500 additional troops. This is an approximate estimate on the strength of the cavalry from Utah, the Eighteenth and Twenty-third rgiments, United States infantry and the Dakota-infantry, which should arrive by Sun-day. This will be the neuclus of the 40,000 to be mobolized here, and from this will be taken the expeditionary forces that will form the second column

CALIFORNIA READY AGAIN

San Francisco, May 26.—Californi may be the first state to furnish a con plete regiment under the president's second call for troops. It led the Union after the first call was issued and is ready to repeat the first exploit. General Warfield, commanding the second brig-ade, N. G. C., has ordered an inspection of the Fifth regiment, and says it will be ready to be sworn in as a morrow morning. The companies in Oakland, Fifth includes Jose, Santa Rosa, and Petaluma. General Warfield will then take steps to reor ganize the second brigade of the national guard and place it in readiness for war. Under the second call for volunteers, California will probably furnish two batteries of artillery, two regiments of in-Tariff taxes are to be collected by milf- the present owners, who are Spaniards, fantry and one troop of cavalry.

Mr. Blair Announces That the Government Will Oppose Certain Yukon Railway Schemes.

An Address of Condolence on the Death of Mr. Gladstone-Latest Trade Returns.

Ottawa, May 26 .- Mr. Blair stated today that the government had decided to oppose all Yukon railway bills crossing the international boundary. This means that the bill to incorporate the Alaska and Northwestern company, which is reported to be one of Hamilton Smith's schemes, which is now before the Railway Committee, will not be allowed to pass. The same result will happen to Hamilton Smith's bill which has passed the Senate and is expected to

fornian for England next Saturday. Morning sessions will not comme on Monday next. This was changed at the request of the Opposition. Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved an address of condolence on the death of Mr. Glad-

Sir Charles Tupper seconded the motion in a few words, and Mr. Costigan followed.

Official returns of foreign trade for the twelve months ending 30th April, show the total trade to be \$240,839,000, against \$199,827,000, an increase for 1898

of forty million dollars. Vancouver cus-toms returns for April are still missing and are not included.

Sir Richard Cartwright stated yester-

day that regulations in connection with silver-fead smelting were passed in July, 1897. No amount had been paid under the regulation for the reason that the government has received no returns from smelters. It is not contemplated to make any changes in these regulations.

There were 71,977 placer mining claims

in Yukon recorded up to March 30.

There was a lively discussion in the Commons over the United States rail-way regulations which the government has aproved for adoption by the Grand Trunk. Employees of the company are protesting against the regulations, some being of a dangerous character. Mr. Blair said he would endeavor to re-open the matter. Premier Laurier declined to tell Sir Charles Tupper the attitude the government would assume when the result of the prohibition vote is known, whether a majority of the registered vote will be required for the introduction of prohibition or whether the majority of votes cast would induce the government to intrdouce a measure. He said the temperance people had never asked him to answer those questions. The plebis-cite hill passed

cite bill passed.

The Sons of England Incorporation bill, on a vote of 85 to 44, reached combill, on a vote of 85 to 22, mittee stage last night.

The government will lend the Montreal harbor commissioners \$2,000,000 to enable them to complete the harbor works.

The senate congrutuated the Speaker builthhood conferred

bill to incorporate the Pacific railway, Hamilton Smith's company, passed the senate. Ottawa, May 27.-Mr. Maxwell leaves

Referring to the Pacific cable question, Sir Richard Cartwright admitted the importance of the enterprise, but said that the people of Canada are far less directly interested in it than the Australian colonies and imperial authorities. Having contributed heavily to imperial projects by the construction of the C. P. R., Canada should not be asked to contribute heyond a reasonable share. The government had not yet shandened hope government had not yet abandoned hope that negotiations would be carried to a

cessful issue. Mr. Sifton stated that 8,563 foreigners from the European continent settled in Canada last year. The number of British settlers was 10,741. The Royal Society have elected T. C. Keefer, the well known engineer, presi-

dent, and Prof. Clark, Toronto, vice-

TMPRESSIVE SCENES

Great Throngs View Gladstone's Remains at Westminster Abbey, London, May 26.—Impressive scenes have been witnessed at Westminster Abbey since two o'clock this morning, when the arrivals commenced of those an-xious to view the remains of Mr. Gladstone. There were lighted candles in each corner and a large gilt cross at the head of the casket. By 10 o'clock, it is computed, 100 persons a minute were passing the body. By noon over 40,000 had already taken a last glance at the

remains of the great statesman. THE SURREY BREEDERS' PLATE. London, May 26.—At the third day's racing to-day of the Epsom spring meeting, J. W. Larnach, owner of Jeddah, was again successful, his Hampton Rose filly winning the great Surrey Breeders'

foal plate. The great Surrey Breeders' Foal Plate is for 1,200 sovereigns, nominator of the winner to receive 200 sovereigns, and the owner and nominator of the second horse fifty sovereigns each out of the plate, which was for two-year olds. Six horses ran. Lord Brassey's b. c. Boniface was second and Miss Foote

THEO. DAVIES DEAD. Was the Guardian of Princess Kaiulana of Hawaii.

Vancouver, May 26.—A private cable-gram received here this morning from London announces the death of Theo-philus Davies, guardian of Princess Cairlana, daughter of the deposed queen f Hawaii.

Mr. Davies was always an ardent lovalist, but gave up his dream of the re-storation of the monarch just before he left Vancouver for England, and urged the Hawaiians in an open letter to cling to the republic.

\*STRANGE SHIP ASHORE.

St. John, Nfld., May 26 .- An unknown steamer is ashore 30 miles south of this port, and likely to be a total wreck. The steamer is painted a lead color and has a yellow smokestack. She looks like a



## A PERILOUS JOURNEY

Steamer-Fruitless Search for News.

Through Fog and Rain-Coal and Water Used Up-Danger of Capture Imminent.

Montego Bay, Jamaica, May 26.-After a long journey of almost 1,000 miles, almost ceaselessly swept the deck from stem to stern, the Associatedd Press boat Dandy steamed into Montego bay short of fuel and destitute of water and with

scarcely an hour to spare. The water tank was wrenched open by the ceaseless strain of a choppy sea and had been drained of its contents 36 hours before land was sighted; and the coal before land was sighted; and the coal bunkers, emptied by an unexpectedly long and hard cruise, were almost cleared to the planking, when a rift in the fog revealed the shore of Jamaica to the anxious captain and crew.

Another three hours would have left the sturdy little 100 ton boat helplessly adrift on the sea, for she has no masts to sid her in such an emergency. When

adrift on the sea, for she has no masts to aid her in such an emergency. When port was reached, however, it was found that the damage to the tank could be quickly repaired.

The Dandy sailed from Key West early last Friday in pursuit of Commodere Schley, who had left almost 24 hours before. It was believed at Key West that Cienfuegos was her destination; but without definite information the Dandy was compelled to go far out of a direct course to speak the blockading direct course to speak the blockading

squadron off Havana.

The run to the beleaguered city was pleasant, but the quest was fruitless, for not one of Commodore Watson's stips had seen a spar of the flying squadron.
Captain Murphy, of the Dandy, looke Captain Murphy, or the Dandy, not grave over the prospect of an mescor eruise to Cientucks, where obtain coal would be impossible, while the D dy's shortage of coal would make her cape from the Spanish guadouts has no be at Cientuckos doubtful.

Early Saturday morning the sighting of a battleship set all eyes straining to the northward at the unpleasant possibility of meeting a Spanish maniof-war. It added to the satisfaction when it was found the ship was the United States battleship Iowa, for she had left Key West after Commodore, Schley's depositive and was evidently on her way parture and was evidently on her way

to rendezvous with the fleet.
Shortly after noon the United States torpedo boat Dupont, which had been left at Key West with Rear Admiral Sampson, came racing from the north ward and delivered a message to the Without the loss of a moment the for

midable little craft pushed on foward Cienfuegos and the battleship with inween Cape San Antonio and the Isle of When, at nightfall, the entrance to the

passage was reached, she veered off with the evident intention of patrolling between the cape and the island, and there was nothing for the Dandy to do but to

go on alone.

Sunday night the weather roughened and before Monday the damage to the tank was caused which so nearly result-ed so seriously. Water in the forward tank had already been exhausted and when at noon on Sunday the chief engireer found the after tank dry, the pros-pect ahead of the Dandy was not the Hard driving against a heavy sea had

eaten up her coal almost twice as rapidly as had been anticipated, and with little fuel and water the chase after Schley was abandoned and the race for safety Montego bay was the nearest friendly

The tank of drinking water was almost empty and the small supply of mineral water on board was dealt out sparingly among 15 thirsty men.

The weather grew decidely worse and by Monday morning the Dandy was plunging through a blinding tropical rain with squalls which alternated with dense mists and rendered the lookout almost useless.

Captain Murphy had counted on reaching the coast of Jamaica about 4 p.m. Saturday, and the chief engineer, who

had just two more hours' running in her and that some of her wooden work would have to be burned to make that. The captain went over his reckoning and every man constituted himself a lockout, for the prospect of helplessly drifting in that tumbling sea was not

since Sunday, announced that the Dandy

using sea water in the boilers

It was almost 5 o'clock when the fog lifted for an instant and showed the shore. Not two minutes later the Dandy swung her anchor in the quiet waters of Montego harbor and ere the morning was rapidly fitting into sea-going

other liniment can approach Chamber-lain's Pain Balm. It is intended special-ly for these diseases and is famous for its cures. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victorian and Van-