## Filipino Atrocities

Helpless Catholic Priests Wantonly Butchered by Aguinaldo's Followers.

Father Guillen, an Augustinian Monk, Vividly Outlines the Situation.

Shortly before the steamer Tacoma sailed from Hongkong a band of thirteen friars arrived from the Philippines. They told one of the most vivid, realistic descriptions of the recent insurrection and rebellion in the Philippine Islands. These men, who have fallen under the cruel interdict of Aguinaldo, stubborn resistance. By imprisoning, narrate a most thrilling story of the murdering and banishing they hope to cruelty and carnage that have been wreaked and practiced through the vengeance of the great insurgent leader up- various parishes under our control. on the Spanish priests of the islands. Persecuted and ostracised, they went to Spain to rule the islands, his power was Hongkong to seek protection from the simply nominal. His principal functions rebel leader and the Filipinos. They are were invested, by his sanction and that all members of the Recolleto Augustin- of those who sent him, in the priests, ian Order of Monks, and come from the who were considered to have more invarious provinces of the islands, where they have worked indefatigably for years | tionary that could possibly be sent there

rapine and revolting cruelty of the Fili- was given the priests, they never abused pinos against the Catholic priests is it. They recognized the governor and probably the best authentic bit of his-deemed themselves amenable to him. He tory that has been given to the world, controlled the various towns in name; discussing the implacable hatred of they governed them in reality. the natives against the members of their own and, in fact, all the representative prompted by ambition and greed for orders in the islands they have drawn a power, Aguinaldo and his followers have

members of the party, who, although born and educated in Spain, has labored among the Filipinos at Bohol, on one of the small islands of the Viscours for 27 cities than atill account in the small islands of the Viscours for 27 cities than atill account in the small islands of the Viscours for 27 cities than atill account in the small islands of the Viscours for 27 cities than atill account in the small islands of the Viscours for 27 cities than atill account in the small islands of the Viscours for 27 cities than atill account in the small islands of the Viscours for 27 cities than atill account in the small islands of the Viscours for 27 cities than atill account in the small islands of the Viscours for 27 cities than atill account in the small account in the small cities the small account in the small cities the small account in the small cities the small cit the small islands of the Viscayas for 20 the priests are appalling. When the re-years, said in an interview: "The ef-the priests are appalling. When the re-sort of the present internecine war now bellion first broke out the captured the small islands of the Viscayas for 25 cities they still continue to practice upon being waged in the Philippines on re- priests were seized and thrown into priligion is one that can be predicted and son. While there they were offered every decided almost without a doubt, and indignity and insult. Their sacerdotal the religion of the Filipinos will be, af-ter the war is over, depends solely group them. ter the war is over, depends solely upon given them save a pair of the thinnest the liberality of the American constituis endeavoring to establish under the Guards are placed over them, who comher continual presence on the Nile,
guise of a sham and nominal form of pel them with the utmost cruelty to work government. The intelligent class of natives are universally a Catholic people, both at heart and in practice. They are religious in the truest sense of the word. In proof of this it may be said night. If they ask for more they are that if mass were said at 2 or 3 o'clock tortured and cruelly abused. At night in the morning they would attend with when they return from the fields they sincerity and devotion. The only ele-

and file of Aguinaldo's army.

The political outcome of the present and beaten. turbulent conditions can be nothing else gress among the natives of nearly every into the jails, and if anybody is seen province. Their only desire is freedom assisting some unfortunate priest, by and this they know is impossible with- and the price of the province. The province with the provinc

only way of obtaining it. American troops on their mission of con- This was successively done and the inquest. Their sole reason for doing this surgents were compelled to retreat.

tives by birth, were educated in America ders are hoping for the same result, that Siam, where France has extended her and Paris. They are now using their education and knowledge of government their parishes in the provinces and reto deceive the natives by giving them a sume their work among the natives. monarchial form of government in the disguise of a republic. They are all members of Aguinaldo's cabinet and work with him to accomplish their own amin every way to overthrow the existing the studio of Prince Edmond do Polignac sentiment of England, which had for a seem anxious to treat one another with government. They make out and formu- with Comte de Ludre and M. de Valdrome. long time been little affected by these late the orders—he signs them. They plan the atrocities against the church—he sanctions them. Their ambition is Trince Edmond placed the skeleton on a years ago, to be seriously stirred. These both people is for the moment pacific. So, despite the rather gloomy tone of Lord Salisbury's speeches, there is obtain all military, civil and religious chair in front of the plano, and guided its who watched the course of events closepower from the Spanish bishops now in fingers over the keys. "Some time later by knew that what seemed to be the uncharge of the Catholic church in the on," says M. Ziem, "Chopin came into my friendly attitude of France was not due improve. islands. They expect to receive as a result of their prestige with the insurgents, studio just as George Sands depicts him, to any general unfranchiness of the sult of their prestige with the insurgents,

are all the members of his family. At

of barbarism. They not only mutilated the bodies of their enemies, but they drank the blood of the wounded that they might become valiant. This inhumanity is yet practiced, and it is for this and other reasons that we have been compelled to leave the islands. Their prevailing trait of character is stubborness. There are very few who rise above the level of the common herd, and consequently they blindly and ignorantly follow Aguinaldo and his councilors. They have implicit confidence ability and deem him a god, believing him to be invulnerable. It is my impression that if the Americans can but capture the four chief supporters and advisers of Aguinaldo, already mentioned, the rebellion will be easily quelled. Until this is accomplished we can hope for nothing but continual cruelty and car-

The object of the rebellion against the

as the leaders know, can only be done by depriving them of their liberties and battling with the entire population of the islands, as the natives refuse to consent to see us banished from them without wrest from us our military, civil and religious power, which we exercise in the Although a governor was appointed by to govern them by either force or a pol-The story they tell of the persecution, icy of conciliation. Although this power

For these and various other reasons, perfect historical sketch of almost the instigated the rebellion. Knowing that entire rebellion, outlining its causes and they could never hope to get entire control of the government without destroy-Rev. Father Felix Guillen, one of the ing the power of the priests, they have trousers and a small jacket or coat.

when they return from the fields they are compelled to sleep on the bare floors of their prison with absolutely not the slightest covering for their aching bodies. Some are thrown into dungeons, while others are taken into the open squares and beaten.

The natives of the better class have the prison with a sleep than the prison with a sception was in 1887, when Lord Salishury put forward a scheme to be emission; and the prison with a sleep that the nations are now struggling.

Regarding France an Englishman must speak more diffidently than about the internal politics of France, much upon the conduct of Russia, to whose additional to the left is in a perfect state of preservation measuring 14. than complete subjugation and the absolute annihilation of Aguinaldo and his followers. The American spirit and character have already made rapid pro-Meanwhile, fresh difficulties arose with sh

out the protection of the American gov-ernment. They want to adopt the Stars Just after the rebellion commenced a and Stripes as their flag. They want peace and they realize that this is the prison and was murdered for his mont had stimulated the flag. trouble. He was taken into an adjoining tions to acquire colonial territories; and that her more ardent spirits, regretting hind quarter alone is 8,642 pounds, or The insurgents have been forced from field and lashed to a post, where he died every island with the exception of Panay from the effects of the heat and starvaand Luzon. The latter they have made tion. If the priests ask for meat the their stronghold, and from there they insurgents cut it from their arms or plan their operations for the complete other parts of the body and compel them subjugation of the islands. The natives to eat it. Scores of the unfortunates have of the other islands are not in sympathy been crucified and tortured in various with them, but have taken up the cause other ways. To escape their torture we of the Americans and the exiled priests. are forced to go into exile. Just before Their ambition is to see the Americans we left the Philippines the insurgents take Luzon and destroy the power of made an attack on Bohol. Fortunately 'Aguinaldo and his followers so that they the inhabitants were notified and I may have peace. In some of the islands hastened to Cebu, where I notified the the natives have manufactured Ameriauthorities, who sent 500 soldiers to can flags, which they raised to greet the rescue the natives and save the town.

was gratitude to the Americans, who

The Indians or low class native Filibere. Suffice it to say that the position became, from 1894 onwards, very strainhad protected them from the vengeance pinos, intend to fight until they either of the insurgents of Luzon. From what gain their independence or are van-I have heard, of the general impression quished. They believe that if they die of the people regarding the rebellion, I in battle their children and other relainfer that they attribute it solely to the tives will take their places. They are influence of Aguinaldo. This is not the sanguine of success and place every concase. Although Aguinaldo is indirectly fidence in the ability of Aguinaldo. Much responsible to a great extent for the blood will be shed, I fear, before the inpresent insurrection, he is not respon- surgents surrender. Every desire among Spanish and American inhabitants is Associated with him are four Philip- that peace will be restored in the near pine lawyers, who are, in fact, at the future. The Augustinian monks and head of the insurgents. These men, na- members of various other religious or

CHOPIN'S FUNERAL MARCH, The inspiration came to Chopin in the theory Aguinaldo is a devout Catholic, as owing to Chopin's Inspiration, something

## ENGLAND AND FRANCE

Present Relations Between the Two Powers Discussed by the Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P.

There is nothing which, in these closing years of the nineteenth century, lies more heavily upon the minds of thoughtful men in Europe than the state of mutual distrust and suspicion in which the great European nations find themselves. We in England have long been accuspriests is to get possession of the power which is invested in their office. This, of Englishmen, and had been succeeded

> Friendliness and Good Will, based on more frequent personal intercourse and on the commercial benefits of the French produced a good impres-a large and (at times) expanding trade sion in England, and there is reason to naintained, in spite of a French protective tariff, between the two countries. lic, expected the relations between the their minds by a little strong language. two great free peoples to become exceptwo great free peoples to become exceptionally cordial. Nor did the English Tories show any disposition to regard

the republic with dislike. Nevertheless, we perceived, rather nore than 20 years ago, signs of hostility in the French press and chambers; and thence-forward occasions for diplocasions of friction grew more frequent, after British troops were landed in Egypt to re-establish the authority of the Khedive in 1882. England had invited France to join her in the occupation, and France had refused, so not mean or wish to continue to occupy We all look for tolerance from Once captured they are not left long to Egypt, found herself unable to withthe United States government, but noth- meditate in their cells. Provided with draw, because withdrawal would have ing but protracted persecution from the their scant clothing they are set to work resulted in a fresh collapse of the Egyp-Philippine monarchy, which Aguinaldo in sugar cane fields in the hot sun, tian government. France has resented affairs have been an unceasing source of friction between the two countries; but British ministries, even those most

ment we fear is the so-called Indian, or of their prison with absolutely not the lower and superstitions class, which slightest covering for their aching bodies. Some are thrown into dungeons, while could be removed without the risk of

between four great powers—Germany, France, Italy and Britain. The success the world left unappropriated, it was in Africa that the competition for territory necame most strenuous. As the unappropriated parts of that continent were dia; mortified by finding her all within the tropics, and nearly all unfit for European settlement, their value, even for the purposes of trade, is vastly inferior to the value of temperate regions, and is in some cases most proble-matical. Nevertheless, the four powers pressed in, each stimulated by the example of the other; and in several places the interests, or claims, of Britain and France came into collision. The story is too long and too intricate to be told ed in West Africa, especially in the basin of the Niger, and was with diffi-culty adjusted by an agreement concluded in the summer of 1898. The annexation by France of Madagascar and the imposition of a high protective tariff there, in derogation of the treaties under onial establishments, to make them for Rougemonts are still in demand. which England had enjoyed a large share of the trade of the island, furnished another ground of dispute which Has Not Been Yet Settled.

There were, moreover, controversies over omain; and there have quite recently been controversies over trade interests and railways in China.

I will not attempt to determine the merits of each of these numerous quar- frontiers on the Upper Nile are supposed rels, nor would the opinion of an Engstudio of M. Ziem, in the Rue Lepic, and lishman be deemed impartial however bitions by furthering his. They acknow was suggested by a story told him by that much he might try to make it so. The ledge him as their chief and assist him artist. M. Ziem had been one evening to broad result has been that the general sult of their prestige with the insurgents, if the latter succeed in overthrowing the government, the sanction of the Pope to the dignities and power which they covet.

Aguinaldo is not, as many believe, of high birth. He came from the common people, over whom he is now trying to rule with a tyrannical hand. In his early career he was a coachman to a priest named Fidel de Blase. About the same time he was appointed captain of the militia in the town of Bohol. In the corry Aguinaldo is a devort Catholic, as of the imagination haunted by the legends of the legends of to go besieged by nameless shapes by nameless to present does not necessarily represent the feeling of the people, for it has shelton. His eyes never left my plano, and he asked—Have yon a skeleton? I had none; but I promised to laye one that night, and so invited Polighan ac to dinner, and asked him to bring his same time he was appointed captain of the militia in the town of Bohol. In the town of Bohol. In the common of the Pope to the land of fogs besieged by nameless shapes. After frightful nightmares all night, in which he had struggled against spectres who threatened to carry him off to regard parliamentary considerations, and is liable to be influenced by a "colonial group." Neither does the language of the newspapers represent it. Some of the French newspapers were represent it. Some of the French newspapers was a tone that night, and so invited Polighan to seeme the anight, and so invited Polighan to seeme the protection of the Eastern Christians at the time of the massacres of 1895 and the stock being placed at 92 in the country like France the conduct of the government does not necessarily represent the feeling of the people, for it has shelp to regard parliamentary considerations, and is liable to be influenced by a "colonial group." Neither does the language of the newspapers represent it. Some of the Ferro Carril Urbano (city has just rejected an appeal from the country like France the conduct of the same to rest in my studio. His all s 1896 to a selfish desire to gain somegrand, terrible, and painful. Pale, with thing for herself in the East, and even and the total sum paid being \$1,472,000. Charleston also did excellent work. his home, in the years gone by, the staring eyes, and draped in a winding sheet, accused her of having invented the mas- It was declared at the time by members priests were taught the native language Chopin held the skeleton close to him, and sacres, or stirred up the troubles, and received encouragement there to dili- suddenly the silence of the studio was though, of course, nothing in the world Canadian gently further the work of the church. broken by the broad, slow, deep, gloomy vexed and embarrassed the English gov- have paid 125 for the stock, and they The insurgents at the commencement notes. The Funeral March was composed ernment more than the occurrence of will probably bid for the property if the the right of the Kansas boys while the of the rebellion showed every indication there and then from beginning to end." | those troubles. But everywhere in Eur- recent sale shall be annulled.

ope newspapers find it an easier and more agreeable task to stir up ill-feeling than to allay it. The matter came to a head over the Fashoda incident, last September. In that month the conquering force of British and Egyptian troops found a small French expedition established at a point on the Upper Nile which the English government had, more than three years before, declared they would deem it

An Unfriendly Act for France

Everybody in America, as well as in Europe, knows what an explosion of English feeling this incident evoked. The tomed to see and to deplore the exis- vehemence of that explosion, however, tence of these feelings between the five was not really due to any hatred of great powers of the continent. It is on-ly within the last ten years that we English, rightly or wrongly, thought have come to experience the same phen-that Lord Salisbury's government had mena as regards ourselves. The ten- failed in various parts of the world to sion with Germany, which became mani- duly defend English interests, and that, fes three years ago, and for which there in particular, too many concessions had was really never any sufficient reason, been made to France. Things look for has now relaxed; but the tension with a time very serious. But the French France, visible from an earlier date, be- government behaved with dignity and came quite acute in September last, and moderation, and withdrew their expedithough at present less pronounced) still ton from the point in dispute. Partly, occupies our thoughts. It has nothing to do with the old traditional rivalry the Dreyfus affair; partly, perhaps, also, and hostility of England and France, which came down from the Middle Ages. and played so great a part in the wars ilar good sense, and the French press, of last century. That feeling of antag- though a few journals said unwise onism had quite vanished from the minds things, treated the subject at least as temperately as the English press, some few of whose members were, indeed, de-plorably discourteous in their references

hope that in France, also, no strong feeling of irritation remains behind. The When Louis Napoleon fell, in 1870, all air has been cleared, as sometimes hap-English Liberals rejoiced, and most of pens when men who have been nursing them, in their sympathy for the repub- a half-concealed resentment aberate that your readers should know is that there does not exist in England to-day any wish for a rupture with France. The withdrawal of Major Marchand from the Nile has dispelled the notion which the English had that they were being constantly "put upon" and unfairly treated by France. They realize the rmous advantages, commercially and

to France. On the whole, the attitude

otherwise, of The Maintenance of Peace. They feel, despite the noisy talk of the jingo section-after all a small section of the people that England has got already at least as much territory as she can profitably either administer or defend. They will soon begin to discover -many, indeed, have already done so -that most of their new tropical acqui-

ter an enormous number of wealthy vis- and well preserved as if it had been killitors, would be incalculable. Unless, or ed yesterday. until, she greatly strengthens her navy, her colonial possessions would lie at the mercy of the British fleet. It is natural this in in sections, as the weight of the as Africa was almost the only part of the loss of the great dominion she once nearly four tons and a half. held in North America; regretting the

Confronted and Stopped in so many quarters by England, whose activity during the first three-quarters of this century acquired point after point of vantage all over the world, should be eager to create a maritime and colonial ire, whether in Africa or in the Fur-

influence in the Eastern Mediterranean. These feelings, feelings which the English seldoni appreciate, are a legitimate expression of French patriotism. But they do not seem to pervade France generally. The passions and interests of the people as a whole are not sufficiently engaged in such schemes of imperialism as to let them remain indifferent to the tremendous cost of their colsake, for the sake of remote and doubtfully profitable enterprises, the hope of regaining the provinces they lost in 1871. say that although tusks and ivory and Thus one may conclude that in France, parts of the skeleton have been found as in England, the forces making for peace are the stronger forces, and will toric animal has never been found "in avert a conflict, unless each nation the altogether," nor had the beast found should inflict a wound on the sentiment of the other. Several questions are open. among which those of Newfoundland, of Madaguscar and of the delimitation of to be the gravest. Any one of might be so managed as to bring about a breach. But both governments, feeling the dangers that surround them, prudence and courtesy, and the spirit of despite the rather gloomy tone of ground for thinking that the relations of England and France are beginning to

ther Orient, and to maintain her old

### OBTAINED BY FRAUD.

the value of the stock being placed at 92 Monadnock struck the woods. of the competing syndicate made up of

## **A Klondike**

Dawson Paper Tells of the Finding of a Fully Preserved Mammoth.

The Latest Fairy Tale Produced by the Inventive News-

tale which that past grand master, the teors with runic blank verse written by on the market, and the stabbing of miners by the frozen rays of the Aurora Borealis, ceases to be news, as it exists in the mammoth, a genuine mammoth, a ontemporary of the animals of the Gen esis. And, what is more, its flesh has been kept so fresh in the natural cold it could be brought to Dawson and serv-'the side cut of mammoth, a la Noah's Ark, well done, with green peas on the

This new dish was found by two miners of eminent respectability, but the near Caloocan railway station, which in clause in regard to their veracity is their precipitate flight they forgot to thoughtfully omitted. They were two use. fair-headed sons of Sweden, who, while mining on Dominion, are reported to have found a fully preserved monster instead of the eagerly looked for paystreak, at a depth of forty feet below the surface of Dominion creek.

The Klondike "pipe dream" is told by sitions cost, in the way of administration and defence, a far larger sum than the well known Swede, August Trulson, the extension of trade can for many and his partner, while working their years to come (if at all) make up for. It is, perhaps, fortunate that very little a well preserved specimen of mammoth. unappropriated territory is now left in The huge monster had apparently been the world over which the great powers caught in a glacial slide, though there can strive; and if the principle that no great power should impose protective life-like appearance of the defunct beast. tariffs in her own favor upon such territins, too, in spite of the fact that it was tories as it may hereafter acquire could 40 feet below the surface. The only once be established one might well hope other instance we know of where an that what is now the chief source of pos-sible conflict would disappear. For it is intact was about fifty years ago. One

would suffer by war with England, hairy wool about 15 inches long. Prob-

failure of the incompetent government of on the face of the earth except in our Louis XV. to build up a dominion in In- good city of Dawson is it possible to sit down to breakfast and order a tenderloin of mammoth and then be served with a juicy cut of a huge monster, the size and weight of a Yukon steamer, and killed 25,000 years ago by the aboriginal

sour doughs of this country? Verily, opium is cheap at Dawson City. There have been able fiction writers on the Western slope, vide the Port Townsend and the new-found genius at Vancouver, whose nightmares run to battles between Canadian and American miners in the Porcupine district, but even they in their most lurid vellowness cannot equal the men who, isolated in the northern country, with no competi tive fakirs who write better fiction, give their imaginations free swing and imagine that everybody is an editor of the "Wide World Magazine," and that De

But the arrivals by the Cottage City and Tees, speaking of the Sun's story, on some of the creeks, the big pre-hisby the Sun any existence in fact.

Filipinios Stubbornly Defend Their Position -Shot Down to Hundreds as They Fled From Trenches.

The battle of Caloocan, which was fought on Friday, February 10th, was another glorious victory for the Americans who had already so distinguished themselves on Sunday. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the signal went up on the high tower of the Binondo cemetery, Loma Hill, for the fleet to commence operations. The Monadnock and the Charleston, which were protecting the extreme left of the American line, commenced to pour shells into the woods where the insurgents lay concealed. The effect seen from a commanding position was grand. A vast eclumn of earth and debris rose

capitalists' that they would a cheer and a run charged into the Montanas and Pennsylvanias attracted

# Wonder

paper Genius.

Dawsonians who have reached here fled that their retreat might be cover from the Klondike capital by the steam- ed by the dense smoke. er Cottage City bring the latest fairy Dawson liar, has told to the press of the killed and wounded on horses, of which Klondike. Now that Swiftwater Bill is not there to be drowned, Andree this over 300 dead were buried by the pigeons are every day affairs, falling me-Martian poets adorning them, are a drug storage of frozen Dominion creek that ed up in the restaurants. There the Delmonicos of the land of the long nights, speak not of their pate de fole gras, or their breaded venison. It is

The Yukon Sun, published at Dawson by John L. Rees, perpetrates the latest "sensation" of that land of deep chromed sensations. It says: "So well preserved was the monster that the flesh was sweet, and the hind quarter, weighing 8,542 pounds, was taken to Dawson in sections and served in a restaurant in place of moose meat.'

"Mr. Trulson to-day brought in a hind quarter of the monster. He had to bring

"Now, we ask our readers where else

## THE BATTLE OF CALOOGAN

Mail advices by the steamer Tacoma

give the following particulars of the

fighting at Caloocan:

in the air as the 12-inch shells of the At four o'clock the firing from the ships ceased, and the 20th Kansas, with wood. The first Idahos advanced to

the attention of the insurgents in a south-easterly direction. Volley after volley was fired; the roar of the musketry was continuous. As the troops steadily advanced the insurgents defended their trenches stubbornly, were shot down in hundreds as the fled from one trench to another. generalship was displayed, in fact men seem to have been left pretty muto the command of sergeants and corporals to defend the trenches. No of cers of higher rank appear amongst the killed, except on Loma Hill on Sunday,

where a lieutenant-colonel was shot. Meantime the Utah battery and 6th Artillery, to the right of General Mc Arthur's quarters, kept up a raking fire on the insurgent positions, and effects ally aided the advance of the American troops. After an hour's heavy fighting, columns of smoke and flame proclaim ed the fact that Caloocan was taken the insurgents firing the houses as they

The victory was complete and disastrous. The insurgents carried off the they had a large number. In spite o Americans. The retreating rebels retired in the direction of Malabon. About 5,000 men in scarlet uniforms were seen marching in this direction. This uniform is worn by the picked men of 'Aguinaldo's Own" Regiment.

On Saturday, the 11th, the American roops advanced along the road to Malabon, where the Filipinos had already thrown up more trenches. The advance column was attacked by a strong party of insurgents concealed in a wood, but a few well directed volleys put them to flight. An order to halt was welcome by the men, who were tired out with the previous day's fight and an almost sleepless night. The insurgent sharp-shooters had kept them on the qui vive nearly all night About twenty hand grenades of dyna-

mite were found in the rebel trenches

## THAT BOUNDARY LINE.

Prof. Davidson Thinks the Discovery is Unimportant.

News was brought by Klondikers who arrived by the Cottage City that the report of the Russian Finns of a cairn marked boundary has been investigated and has been found that such cairns as they described exist. The hieroglyphics were, however, undecipherable, and was said in Dawson that Consul McCool intended to ask his government to send an expert to endeavor to make them

The reported find of such a boundary line has caused much talk among men interested in Alaskan affairs. Professor George Davidson, who was in charge of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for years states that he does not take any stock in the find, which even if it existed beyond all dispute, would have no signi-

"We know," says the professor, "that as a matter of fact the 141st meridian has been determined by the officers of the United States government and the officers of the Canadian government, and their surveys came within sixteen feet of each other. They were made by separate parties in different years, by different observers and instruments, but by similar methods. There never was any survey made before these last two.

"The first intimation we had that the claim of the Canadians to Fort Yukon, at the mouth of the Porcupine, was that t was east of the 141st meridian was proved to be erroneous in 1869 by Lieut. Raymond, U.S.A., an aide to General Hallock, who ascended the river and astronomically determined the longitude of Fort Yukon, which he found to be in longitude 1441/6, or 120 miles west of the

treaty boundary line. "The observations made by John E. McGrath, the assistant in charge of the party who made the calculations of the 141st meridian on the Yukon river, and those made by John H. Turner, the officer in charge of the observations made on the Porcupine, both agreed when brought down the Yukon. "It is possible that some of the Indian

tribes have laid down some monument by cairns or large stones or marked trees to indicate the limit of their hunting grounds, which may be the boundary stones found by the new discoverers. "The Russians never got as high as Fort Yukon. Their principal trading station on their extreme east was at Muleto, Their policy seemed to have

been not to come into conflict with the

Hudson Bay Company, although they knew that that company was within their territory." The officers of the Alaska Company had evidently discussed the propose "find," but did not appear to take much stock in its importance. Louis Sloss jr., stated that he did not believe that any such boundary stone had been found Captain Niebaum, of the Alaska Com pany, who has paid a great deal of at tention to Alaskan affairs, states that he does not think that the Russians ever

Captain Rogers, the head of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, was surprised to read of the report. There is nothing authentic about it in his office.

got as far east as this stone is reported

to have been found.

Verdi, the veteran composer, has told his friends that the four sacred composi tions that he made known six month ago contained the last which he felt was within him to compose, and that nothing further was to be expected from him

The wren often makes a dozen nests. leaving all but one unfinished and un-



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The Minis Makes an gard

How the Mining Liquor Perm

Ottawa, April 5 .- Hon. Mr. cupied nearly six hours in his the Yukon charges. He deal ly with every charge made b bert Tupper, taking them u piece. The following is a s the charges by Tupper and the by Mr. Sifton in a condensed given as nearly as possible a by Sir Hibbert:

1. That officials were pair Eastern salaries in a part of where there was no parallel i of living; there never was a try in Christendom where t living was so enormous, conse cials were unfitted to remain ent and succumbed to tempta Answer-Officials were prov government expense with

The High Cost of Liv did not, therefore, concern ials hired in the Yukon aske naid less than officials sen fa

2. The government, whilst large revenues from the Yuk did nothing in the way of m sanitary work for Dawson. was that disease broke out; fever raging to an extraordin in the country.

Answer-It is not usually th of the Dominion government to municipal or sanitary work. early days of Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia, frontier ties formed town committees scribed funds for the purpose the work until such time as the ed regular municipal powers.

Disease in Dawson

has been no greater than in oth camps of similar size. The gor nowever, has spent an unprec large sum in sanitary work a aids. It has likewise made gran hospitals. Wade and other of ecetd money by private subscri St. Mary's hospital. For the charged with having blackmaile keepers. "I am informed," Hibbert, "that Wade would saloons and ask for certain sub for the hospital, and if the sale ers replied that the sum was b means, Wade would say: 'I means giving that amount for t tal or having your license cane

saloon closed up." This accusa Pronounced by Wade to be U 3. Books, etc., in the recorde of Dawson were kept secret, as in order that the public might pelled to pay for information. Answer-The regulations und

Fawcett conducted his office w which were in force under th covernment. There was no sp recy, or secrecy of any kind. did happen, however, that the tremendous rush of miners ers to Dawson and territory was impossible for Fawcett elerks to supply the demand for on. The clerks

Could Not be Expected hand their books to the crowd Moreover, owing to the want surveys the information could not in many instances be ed at all. Later, new offices w and more surveyors employed government. When the government posed to employ surveyors to claims, Hon. George Foster obj his opinion the person staking ught to do his own surveying. practice been adopted the confu ough as it was, would have b

4, "To my knowledge," said dert, "fees have been obtained rai solicitors to the extent of