THE ARMISTICE PLANS

Cubans Declare That They Will Scorn Anything Short of Independence.

Hostilities Expected to Open Very Soon—Will the War Be Carried Into Spain?

Washington, April 9.—To-day brought no change in the Spanish situation and save for unconfirmed reports that the Queen Regent of Spain was about to issue a decree of armistice was the most uneventful since the present crisis began. Opinion has almost settled into the conviction that hostilities must certainly open very soon, and that an armistice would change the situation is regarded now as improbable. There is no doubt that the Spanish government is seriously considering the granting of a complete armistice and accepting such relief and co-operation from the United States as that government may see fit to extend. This proposition has been proceeding for the last four days and being vigorously urged by one element in the ministry and fiercely resisted by another element.

Some of the Continental powers have cast their influence in behalf of an armistice, but an actual decision by the ministry had not resulted so far as known here. Officials of the state department at five o'clock had received no notification that an armistice was determined upon or was near at hand. The Spanish minister was equally without information. The President and his advisers proceeded to-day on the plans heretofore determined upon. The President's message will be sent to congress on Monday and will be accompanied by the voluminous reports of the United States consuls stationed in Cuba, which have been accumulating for many months. During the day the President conferred with a number of congressional leaders as to the form of the resolution to be passed by congress following the presentation of his message. It is now practically decided that separate action on intervention and independence is wanted. A resolution will be passed speedily confined to simply intervention, leaving the question of independence to be determined by the subsequent action of congress. This is in accordance with the President's expressed desire.

The military and naval operations continue without abatement in activity and the strategic experts are formulating plans of campaign. It seems to be the accepted view among these experts that it will not be necessary to extend the campaign beyond the island of Cuba, unless Spain assumes an aggressive attitude, in which case the operations of the United States military and naval forces would be extended to the Spanish possessions of Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Canaries and possibly Spain herself. It is the opinion, however, that the fighting will not extend further than Cuba and Cuban waters and that after the United States conrol Cuba hostilities will not be prolonged. This view, however, leaves out the fact that after fighting once begins, it cannot be foretold how far it will go, and the government is preparing for an emergency.

Sir Julian Pauncefote called at the state department late in the day, and this led to the conjecture that the powers of Europe were contemplating another move. It can be stated postively, however, that the visit of the British ambassador had no reference to the action of the powers nor to the Spanish situation. The powers have taken their action, so far as the United States is concerned, and nothing further is anticipated from that quarter.

Mr. Quesada, the diplomatic representative of the Cuban insurgents in this city, was seen this afternoon by an Associated Press reporter with regard to the constantly reiterated report from Madrid that the Queen Regent might issue an armstice proclamation. "It is useless for us," said Mr. Quesada, to reiterate again for the thousandth time that we will not accept an armistice and give up the advantages we naturally possess in the rainy season. We understand perfectly that Spain only seeks delay. We will have nothing but independence. As a matter of fact an armstice is a suspension of hostilities to be arranged by the opposing forces. General Blanco and General Gomez would have to agree to an armistice. Does anyone think that General Gomez would agree to suspend hostilities just as we are about to win the great boon for which our people have fought and struggled so long? Besides, who is to take the report in for an armistice to General Gomez? The constitution of the Cuban republic and the civil law absolutely forbid the general in charge under pain of death to entertain or receive any offer from the Spanish lines unless it has for its basis the absolute independence of Cuba. Who is to carry the offer? The fate of Ruiz is a warning as to the fate which would await such an envoy."

Mr. Quesada has a letter from General Gomez, showing how hopeful he is of success and speaking of the utter futility of attempting negotiations with Spain. A portion of the letter is as follows: "The province of Santa Clara, as well as Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe is ours. The enemy has departed, ceasing military operations and abandoning the garrison and forts which constituted its base of operations. Days, weeks and months pass without troops appearing within our radius of action which is of many leagues. In the condition in which we are it is my opinion that what we need to end the war quickly are cannon and a great deal of dynamite, so that we can expel them by fire and steel from the towns. Noting the feeling of optimists, I adhere to the idea that we will never make Spain come to terms but in that manner, and that it is a loss of time and very dangerous to enter into any negotiations. We must fight them vigorously and unceasingly in order to force what we will surely obtain in time."

Madrid, April 9.—A visit of the foreign ambassadors to Senator Gullom, minister of foreign affairs, resulted in a meeting of the cabinet at which a decision was reached to grant an armstice to the insurgents in Cuba.

Madrid, April 9.—United States Minister Woodford has been officially informed that the Spanish government to-day telegraphed to the Pope that in view of his urgent request, fortified to-day by a visit by the representatives in Madrid of the six great powers, the Spanish have telegraphed to General Blanco in Cuba, instructing him to issue a proclamation to-morrow of an armistice, the duration of which is to be as he decides.

It is believed that the presentation of President McKinley's message to congress will be again postponed, the Epoca thinks until Friday next.

El Correo (official) says: "While America asked for an armistice Spain refused, but at the voice of Europe and the Pope even Spain without dishonor may accept an armistice in the interests of peace.

Havana, April 9.—At one o'clock this morning Consul-General Lee, accompanied by the British consul, called on General Blanco to wish him goodbye. The General was very busy and could not receive General Lee.

London, April 9.—A special despatch from Madrid received this morning says Senor Gullom, the foreign minister, having received an important telegram from Washington, immediately went to the residence of Premier Sagasta, where a protracted interview was held.

The correspondent in Madrid of Reuter's agency here, says that if the insurgents shall not have laid down their arms by the end of five days the war will be resumed and Spain will receive the moral support of the powers.

Commenting upon the situation the Spectator says: "While the Continental powers do not love the American republic they would not be so mad as to risk a war with the whole Anglo-Saxon race, and that would be the outcome, for if America should be attacked by a Continental coalition England would be at her side in twenty-four hours."

CANADIAN WHEELMEN.

Winnipeg Awarded Annual Race Meeting—Finances not in Flourishing Position.

Good Roads and Railway Privileges Agitation Bearing Fruit—Mr. Beament President.

Toronto, April 8.— (Special)—At the C. W. A. meeting to-day the total vote represented by delegates was 5,274 out of a total possible of 7,016. The first business of the day was the reception of President Orr's report. He expressed regret that membership did not grow somewhat faster and get nearer the 15,000 mark, aimed at. He referred to the Baggage bill and expressed the opinion that the agitation over it had produced good results by compelling concessions from the railways. Referring to the relations between the L. A. W. and the C. W. A., he said: "We are at present obliging the L. A. W. by securing customs concessions for them whereby members of their organization bring their wheels into Canada without having to make deposit of the duty. We are endeavoring to secure through the good offices of the L. A. W. similar concessions from Washington. If we are successful the arrangements will undoubtedly prove beneficial to our individual members and be as well a strong card for the obtaining of recruits. He closed by commending a continuance of the good roads agitation.

Chairman Allan, of the roads and touring committee, gave a resume of the work done during the year. The roads agitation, he said, bade fair to become an important factor in national politics and the agitation taking the form of onslaught on the councils for the construction of national highways running east and west, north and south, through each county would be productive of great good. He expressed regret that growth had not been more rapid, especially as in connection with the Baggage bill fight special expenditures had been entered upon which had been expected to bring about a rapid increase.

There were 214 affiliated clubs last year and there are 249 at present, 79 new clubs having joined during the year and 44 being expelled for non-payment of good, the receipts amounting to $9,554 good, the receipt samounting to $9,554 and expenditures to $10,374, leaving a deficit of $820. The extra expenditure arose from the increased cost of running the affairs of the association. The Wheelman also had lost heavily in advertising, having fallen $1,500 behind in 1896 in that respect, and there was a larger loss per capita than before.

There was a lively discussion over the report and some criticism of the management of the Wheelman, but the report was adopted. E. B. Rickman, chairman of the committee on privileges, submitted a report detailing the efforts made in connection with the Baggage bill, and contending that though the bill had been killed by the Senate after being passed by the Commons, yet the agitation had resulted in great benefits to wheelmen as the railways had immediately afterwards cut the former tariff in half. Special reference was made to the good work done in connection with the bill by G. E. Casey, M.P. Other efforts made in the Ontario legislature and in the courts on behalf of bicyclists were set forth.

The election of officers was then proceeded with. T. A. Beament, of Ottawa, defeated Dr. Balfour for the presidency by 4,024 to 2,732. Rubenstein defeated Dufresne for the vice-presidency by 3,766 to 2,187, and Campbell getting 755. The selection of places for the provincial meet on Dominion Day and the Dominion meet on Labor Day was then proceeded with. Secretary Donley reported Peterborough and Ottawa as applicants for the provincial meet, and only Winnipeg seeking the Dominion meet. A. M. Payne, of Ottawa, spoke on behalf of Ottawa, and J. R. Strathy, M.P.P. for Peterborough, for the provincial meet. Mr. Strathy said the racing would be held on the exhibition grounds, which would accommodate 12,000 to 15,000 people. The voting then took place, Peterborough securing the meet by 3,405 to 1,089 for Ottawa.

The Dominon meet went to Winnipeg without opposition and Mr. Carter made a neat speech of thanks.

The afternoon was spent in discussing the proposed amendments to the constitution, especially relating to the fee question. None were carried, however.

Mr. Carter, of Winnipeg, spoke at length on behalf of his amendment to article 3 section B, but it was thrown out.

An application from Niagara Falls for the meet of 1899 was put in.

Several professionals were reinstated. At the board meeting subsequently H. B. Howson was elected chairman of the racing board.

The following are the chairmen of committees elected: Racing board, A. E. Walton, Toronto; rights and privileges, E .B. Ryckman, Toronto; rules and regulations, W. N. Irwin, Toronto; roads and touring, H. B. Howson, Toronto; transportation, R. J. Wilson, Kingston; membership, J. F. Cairns, Chatham.

DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART

Is a heaven-sent boon to sufferers from heart disease. No matter of how long standing it will effect a radical cure. Don't postpone treatment if you suspect heart-weakness of any sort. This great remedy has been tested and proved the quickest and safest of cures. Relief in 30 minutes in most acute cases. Eminent physicians are using it in their daily practice.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Humanity Demands That Its Great and Powerful Neighbor Shall Intervene in Cuba.

Awful Course of Devastation and Death Must End Through Outside Influence.

Not Politic at Present to Recognize the So-Called Cuaan Republic.

Washington, April 11.—The following message was sent to the congress of the United States to-day by President McKinley:

"Obedient to a precedent in the constitution which commands the President to give from time to time to congress information of the state of the nation and recommend for their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body regarding the grave crisis which has arisen in the relations between the United States and Spain by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba. I do so because of the intimate connection of the Cuban question with the state of our own nation and its grave relation to the course which it is incumbent upon the nation to adopt, if heed be given to the traditional policy of our government, if it is to accord with the precepts laid down by the founders of the republic and religiously observed by succeeding administrations up to the present day.

"The present revolution is but the successor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominion of Spain and extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which, during its progress, subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing the neutrality laws, causing enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused irritation and disturbance among our citizens, and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous and uncivilized practice of warfare, shocked the sensibilities and offended the human sympathies of our people. Since the present revolution began on February 10, 1895, this country has seen the fertile domain at our threshold ravaged by fire and sword, in the struggle unequalled in the history of the island and rarely paralleled as to the number of combatants and bitterness of the contest by any revolution of modern times, where dependent people striving to be free have ben opposed by the power of a foreign state. Our people have beheld a prosperous community reduced to comparative want, its lucrative commerce virtually paralyzed, all productiveness diminished, fields laid waste, mills in ruins and people perishing by tens of thousands from hunger and destitution.

"We found ourselves constrained, in the observance of that strict neutrality which our laws enjoin, and which the law of nations demands, to police our own waters and watch our seaports in the prevention of any unlawful traffic in aid of the Cubans. Our trade suffered, the capital involved by our citizens in Cuba has been largely lost, and the temper and forbearance of our people have been so severely tried at to cause perilous unrest among our own citizens, which has inevitably found expression from time to time in the national legislature, so that issues wholly external to our every body politic engross attention and stand in the way of that close devotion to domestic advancement that becomes a self-contained commonwealth, whose primal maxim has been the avoidance of all foreign entanglements.

"This must needs awaken and has, indeed, aroused the utmost concern on the part of this government, as well during my predecessors' terms as in my own. In April, 1896, the evils from which our country suffered during the Cuban war became so enormous that my predecessor made an effort to bring about peace through the mediation of this government in any way that might tend to an honorable adjustment of the contest between Spain and her revolting colony, on the basis of some effective scheme of self-government for Cuba under the flag and sovereignty of Spain. It failed through the refusal of the Spanish government then in power to consider any form of mediation, or, indeed, any plan which did not begin with the actual submission of the insurgents to the mother country, and then only on such terms as Spain herself might see fit to grant.

"The war continued unabated. The resistance of the insurgents was in no wise diminished. The efforts of Spain were increased, both by the dispatch of fresh levies to Cuba and by the addition to the horrors of the strife of a new and inhuman phase, happily unprecedented in the modern history of civilized Christian peoples. The policy of devastation and concentration inaugurated by General Pando on October 21, 1896, in the province of Pinar del Rio, was then so extended as to embrace all the islands which the power of the Spanish army was able to reach by occupation or by military operations. The peasantry, including all dwellings in the agricultural interior, were driven into garrison towns or isolated in places held by troops. The raising and movement of provisions on all lands was interdicted; fields were laid waste, dwellings unroofed and fired, mills destroyed, and, in short, everything that could desolate the land and render it unfit for human habitation or support was commanded by one or the other of the contesting parties and executed by all the powers at their disposal.

"By the time the present administration took office a year ago, the reconcentradoes, so called, had been made effective over the better part of the four central and southern provinces, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio. The agricultural population, estimated to number 300,000 or more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinity, deprived of means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left partly clad and exposed to the unsanitary conditions. As the scarcity of food increased, with the devastation in the populated areas of production, destitution and want became misery and starvation. Month by month the death rate increased at an alarming ratio. By March, 1897, according to conservative estimates from official Spanish sources, the mortality among the reconcentradoes from war, starvation and diseases thereto incident, exceeded 50 per cent. of their total number. No practical relief was accorded to the destitute. Overburdened towns, already suffering from the general dearth, could give no aid. So-called "zones of cultivation," established within the area of effective military control about the cities and fortified camps, proved illusory as a remedy for the suffering. The unfortunates, being for the most part women and children and helpless men, enfeebled by disease and hunger, could not have tilled the soil without tools, seed or shelter for their own support. The reconcentrado was adopted avowedly as a war measure. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave.

"Meanwhile, the military situation in the island had undergone no noticeable change. The extraordinary activity that characterized the second year of the war, when the insurgents invaded even the hitherto unharmed fields of Pinar del Rio and carried havoc and destruction up to the walls of the city of Havana itself has relapsed into a dogged struggle in the central and eastern provinces. The Spanish army regained a measure of control in Pinar del Rio and parts of Havana, but under existing conditions the rural country was left without immediate improvement in their productive situation. Even thus partially restricted, the revolutionists held their own, and their conquest and submission, put forward by Spain as the essential and sole basis of peace, seemed as far distant as at the outset. In this state of affairs my administration found itself confronted with a grave problem."

The President then refers to the assassination of the prime minister of Spain, Senor Canovas, and consequent change of government, the adoption of a more liberal policy towards the insurgents and fresh attempts made by United States Minister Woodford looking to the immediate and effective amelioration of the condition in the island.

Continuing, he says: "While those negotiations were in progress, the increasing destitution of the unfortunate reconcentradoes and alarming mortality among them claimed earnest attention. The success which attended the limited measure of relief extended to the suffering American citizens among them by two judicious expenditures through consular agencies of money appropriated for their succor by the joint resolution approved May 24, 1897, prompted the humane extension of a similar scheme of aid to the great body of sufferers. A suggestion to this end was acquiesced in by the Spanish authorities. On 24th December last I then caused to be issued an appeal to the American people, inviting contributions in money or kind for the succor of the starving sufferers in Cuba."

Continuing, the President says: "The war in Cuba is of such a nature that, short of subjugation or extermination, a final military victory for either side seems impossible. The alternative is the physical exhaustion of one or other party, or perhaps both, on conditions which, in effect, ended the ten years' war by the truce of Kanjon. The prospect of such a conclusion to the present strike is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world and least by the United States. Realizing this it has appeared to be my duty in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than to the Cubans, who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to seek to bring about an immediate termination to the war. The President then relates the correspondence with the Spanish cabinet.

"In my annual message in December last I said: 'Of the untried measures there remains only the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants and intervention in favor of one or other of the parties. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression.'"

nation adjusted. There remains the alternative of United States intervention to end the war either as a party neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of one party or the other.

The President then quotes at length from the last annual message and gives as a precedent for the proposed action in Cuba the recognition of the independence of Texas by President Jackson in 1836. He continues: "Now, from the standpoint of experience do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervent and pacify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligations towards the organization so recognized. In the case of intervention our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such government; we would be required to submit to its directions and assume to it the mere relation of a friendly ally. When it shall appear hereafter that there exists on the island a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, and having as a matter of fact the proper forms and attributes of nationality, such government can be promptly and readily recognized and the relations and interests of the United States with such

"As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relation of the United States has virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each not of itself conclusive, but all tending to the exertion of a potential influence toward an ultimate pacific result, just and honorable to all interests concerned. The spirit has been an unselfish desire to bring peace and prosperity to Cuba, untarnished by differences between us and Spain, and unstained by the blood of American citizens.

"Forcible intervention by the United States as a neutral, to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check hopeless sacrifices of life internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement. The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

"1st. In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarous bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say that this is all in another nation and therefore none of our business. It is especially our duty for it is right at our door.

"2nd. We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them protection and indemnity for life and property and to that end to terminate conditions that deprive them legal protections.

"3rd. The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our people, and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

"4th. Which is of the utmost importance, the present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace and entails upon this government enormous expense. With such conflict waged for years in an island so near us and with which our people have such trade and business relations, when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves ruined; when our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very doors, and irritating questions and entanglement are thus arising, all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace and compel us to keep a semi-war footing with nations with which we are at peace."

These elements of danger and discorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by the tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. Reference is then made to the blowing up of the Maine. After quoting the report of the United States and Spanish courts of inquiry the President says: "In any event the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, affords patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that it intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish government cannot assure the safety and security of a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace and rightfully there.

"As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views between the American and Spanish boards, Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts whose decision Spain accepts in advance. To this I have no reply.

"In my annual message to congress in December last, speaking to this question I said: 'The near future will demonstrate whether the indespensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to Cubans and Spaniards, as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not further and other action by the United States will be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined on the lines of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced without misgiving or hesitancy in the light of an obligation that government owes to itself and to the people who have confided the protection of their interest and honor and to humanity.'

"The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder, but it has not been and plainly cannot be extinguished by the present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which cannot longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba.

"In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, on behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and duty to speak and act, the war in Cuba must stop.

"In view of these facts and these considerations I ask congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure the full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba and to secure to the island and establish a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, ensuring peace and tranquillity and security of its citizens as well as our own; and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for those purposes and in the interests of humanity.

"To aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued and that an appropriation be made out of the treasury to supplement the charity of the citizens."

The President concluded: "The issue is now with congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the legislation and the laws I wait your action.

"Yesterday and since the preparation of the foreign message official information has been received by me that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directs Gen. Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and scope of which has not been yet communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result then our aspirations as a Christian peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action."

Madrid, April 11, 1:25 p.m.—General Woodward, when questioned to-day regarding the reports in circulation as to his leaving Madrid, reiterated his previous declaration about not leaving and added, significantly: "I have no expectation that my government will direct me to apply for my passports or that the Spanish government will present them to me."

STINGING SKIN DISEASES

Relieved by one application of Dr. Agnew's Ointment in ten minutes. It radically cures tetter, salt rheum, eczema. No case too long standing to baffle it on a fair trial. For babies' scald head, common at teething time, it is without a peer. 35 cents.

TORONTO AND THEREABOUTS.

Bigamist and His Partner Sentenced—Brutal Burglars—Dentist Killed by a Fall.

Toronto, April 9.—(Special.)—W. J. Fenton, a prominent dentist was killed yesterday while driving, his head being crushed against a curb.

Bigamist White, who married Maggie Sleep, has been sent to prison for eighteen months. The woman was given six months.

It is rumored here to-day that the C. P.R. has come to an agreement with United States railways to end the rate war.

Knox college has decided to turn over its preparatory course to Toronto University.

Joseph Levick, an old half-witted man living on the outskirts of the city, was brutally beaten by burglars and will probably die. Levick lives in a small house with his aged mother, who is about 90 years of age, and was reported to have considerable money in her possession. The old woman saw the burglars beat her son and then fainted. They robbed her of about $50 and left. Her son was terribly beaten about the head. The mother sat by him all night unable to get help.

Peterboro, April 9.—Fire has destroyed a factory occupied by G. Walter Green, pump manufacturer and woodworker; loss, $4,000.

IN DAYS OF OLD.

In days of old there was only one Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, but that day is a day of the past; that Emulsion is also an Emulsion of the past. Griffiths' Norwegian Emulsion with hyphosphites of lime and soda combined with iron and manganese is an improvement of all previous Emulsions brought before the medical profession. Norwegian Emulsion is unequalled for chronic coughs, colds, and consumption. Thin children and all conditions of wasting. As a tonic flesh producer it has no equal. All druggists, 50c and $1.00. *

No arrests have yet been made over the reported disappearance of a young Chinese girl a few nights ago. The police, after an investigation of the case, decided that there were two sides to it and declined to act unless an information of some sort were sworn to. No one seemed prepared to do this and the matter stands there.

Isaac Ogden, a well known resident of Lac La Hache, who has been in town for the past few days, left this morning for home. Mr. Ogden rpeorts that cattle in his porition of the province wintered very well and the outlook therefore for cattlemen this year is remarkably good. He expects to see quite a number of people pass through that part during the summer, northward bound either for Klondike or to prospect the large extent of mineral country in the northern portion of the province.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Dr. Henry G. Carroll, M.P., Kamouraska, Que., Is One of Fifty Members of Parliament Who Have Successfully Used and Endorsed Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Medical etiquette and conservatism makes members of the profession shy in bearing testimony to the efficacy of a proprietary medicine. Medicines that the doctors do endorse you may be sure are good. Dr. Henry G. Carroll, M.P., of Kamouraska, Que., tells over his own signature of the good qualities of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, not alone from personal use, but as a medical man. Upwards of fifty members of Parliament, who have suffered from catarrh, have used this medicine with success.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

Remaining Uncalled for at the Victoria Post Office on April 11th, 1898.

A—Edwin Abbott (2), J. H. Adams, Alaska Trading Co., Alberni Gold Dvlpt. Co. (3), Mrs. C. J. Allen, H. N. Anderson, D. Anderson, Anglo-Am. Can. Co., J. Archibald, Geo. Atkinson.

B—T. M. Baird, B. C. Min'g. Invest. Agency, W. H. Bainbridge (4), G. Baker, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. T. F. Barrett, Elmer E. Beal, Joseph Bennett, Wm. Boswell, Arthur Boulton (2), S. Booker, H. J. T. Brand, (2), George Brimston, George Bradley, C. Brown, C. B. Brown, Mr. Buckingham, David Burke, J. Buss.

C—L. C. Calvert, C. C. Cady, James Card, J. E. Cary, Mrs. Ellen Cameron, Colin L. Campbell, Miss A. Campbell, M. F. Campbell, C. M. Campbell, Miss Rosie Chapman, C. Christodobo, E. Clary, S. Capman, John Clarke (2), T. W. Clarke (2), Mrs. F. N. Cohen, T. Collins, A. Congdon, Wm. Cook, F. N. Costin, Richard C. Creed, C. G. Cunningham, C. Cunningham & Son, Geo. Cullin.

D—Arthur Dawson, Miss Emma Davis, Jim Davis, Robt. DeBeaux, Thomas Doyle.

E—Miss Eliza P. Edge, S. Eastman, Miss Nellie Elliott, E. Escalent.

F—Faulkner, Ed. Fearson, Mr. Fearn, Walter Friedenberg, J. H. D. Ferguson, Albert Fear, J. F. Field, Dr. Jos. Flecknger, Tom Flint, Chas. Flesh, John Parker Fults, Miss Cecil Francis, Mrs. Friday, Miss Matilda Fuller.

G—J. A. Gagnon, H. A. Galloway, H. H. Gibson, M. A. Goethe, Fred. Godbolt, Crawford Gordon, L. Greenway, Harry Granville.

H—Mrs. N. F. Hagel, E. J. Hammerschlag, L. Hazelwood, B. Hill, Frank Hill, J. Hickford, Robt. Humphrey, C. Y. Hughes, Capt. Hughes.

J—E. Jackson, Dixie James, G. R. Jewett, Francis Jones, W. J. Jones, Toney Jondella, Gotfrid Jorgensen.

K—N. M. Kalaf, Ella Kellem, Ed. Kelley.

L—Lehman & Co. (3), Ella Levy, Miss A. C. Leonard, Edward Lipsett, N. F. Lilly, H. W. Lomas, Martin Louise, W. L. Lynn.

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BRITISH SIEGE OF HAVANA.

Successfully Carried, Out Last Century But the City Traded Off Soon Afterwards.

A British force besieged and captured Havana in 1762. Of the 16,000 men which composed the land forces under Lord Albemarle, 2,000 were provincial troops from the American colonies. Among the subordinates of Albemarle were General William Howe, who afterward commanded the British column of assault at Bunker Hill and worsted Washington in the battle of Long Island. Colonel Guy Carleton, who repulsed Arnold at Quebec, was also conspicuous for gallantry at Havana. The expedition landed in June, the Cuban summer, and at one time there were 5,000 soldiers and 3,000 seamen on the sick list. During the assault on Morro castle, a battalion of the royal Americans greatly distinguished itself, and the American provincials, 2,300 strong, consisting of the First Connecticut regiment, a New York battalion and one from New Jersey, and two or three companies from Rhode Island, all under command of General Phineas Lyman, did good service. Lyman was colonel of the Connecticut troop, but, being the senior provincial officer, he took command of the brigade, and his lieutenant-colonel, Israel Putnam, the "Old Put" of our Revolution, commanded the regiment. On July 30 the British stormed Morro castle, but Havana did not surrender until August 11. The Spanish land and sea forces were 30,000 strong, and they had twelve line-of-battle ships in the harbor, three of which were sunk to block the entrance to the harbor. The value of the property captured by the British amounted to $14,000,000. When peace was declared a few months after, England gave up Havana for Florida; that is, she gave up a fertile sugar plantation for a sandbank and a swamp. Had she held Havana, she would to-day hold the gate to the Gulf of Mexico and the Isthmus of Panama.—Portland Oregonian.

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