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\*\* Adapted for Klondike ria. Agents.

WHOLESALE DRY COODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

Miners' Outfits

A SPECIALTY. ICTORIA, B.C.

copy of our big Book on Patents. We have onsive experience in the intricate patent ws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch model photo for free advice. MARION & MA-ION. Experts. Temple Building, Montreal

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tracts of land, situate at the head of Nasoga Gulf, commencing at the N.W. corner on shore line, thence south 40 chains, east 40 chains, north 40 chains, west 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres (more or less). FRANK ROUNDY is). FRANK ROUNDY. 18th March, 1898.

RINK, GAMBLING AND SUICIDE. Stranger in the city Cuts His Throat in an Attempt to End His Life.

Peter Reinboldt Sandberg, a Scandinian, who arrived in the city on the armer a few nights ago, en route for os Angeles, is believed to have attemptsuicide this morning by cutting his e corner of Yates and Government

Sandberg, whose appearance would incate that he is a miner, has been inking heavily during his stay in the ty, and has also, it is said, been gam-ling in some of the "dens" where lackjack" and other traps to entice wary are set. It is said he claims that sum of \$500 in his possession ving in this city has been squandered him while under the influence ink, and this loss, together with the fects of the intoxicants he imbibed, has parently driven him insane.

Yesterday he was making enquiries for e water front, and subsequent events eve given rise to the belief that he preeditated drowning himself. This morng about 11 o'clock he staggered out of alleyway on to Government street ear Yates, with an ugly wound in his aroat from which the blood was streamig, and was promptly taken in hand by of the men standing around, id him conveyed in a hack to the Julee hospital, after several ineffectual at-mpts had been made to find a doctor

The razor with which the wound is lieved to have been made was picked in the vicinity with blood upon it, and e police are making enquiries with a of dissipating any possible doubt as the wound having been self-inflicted. On enquiry at the Jubilee hospital this ternoon Sandberg is found to be resting sily, having just recovered from the ects of the ether administered e operation of stitching the gash in his broat was performed. The wound is ot of a serious nature, and the man's naces of recovery are said to be good. Later.—It is learned that Sandberg has ently returned from a visit to his nave land, and is a seaman by occupation. ne additional interest has ned by a statement said to have been nade by him when on his way to the ospital to the effect that some man with a black moustache" had inflicted wound Sandberg is suffering from o importance is attached to the statemen say the nature of the wound oves it to have been self-inflicted andberg is a strongly-built, muscular an, and apparently well able to protect ink. He may be mentally weak, and statements are considered the result dementia. At the hospital he violently etic, protesting his desire to die. latest news from the hospital is nat Sandberg is desirous of getting up coming down town, which

obably be able to do to-morrow. sent the wires in your case are down Willie's Father Maybe, though at p

## CASTORIA

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## Wictoria Cimes.

VOL. 17.

VICTORIA. B. C. MONDAY MAY 9 1898.

CALM BEFORE

No New Development of Any Interest in the War Between Spain and the States.

What Is the Matter With Dewey ?-Porto Rico Thought To Be Menaced.

New York, May 5 .- A special dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, asserts that official dispatches passing through that city report that there has been an anti-Spanish uprising in Porto Rico. The dispatch is not confirmed.

Watching Spain's Fleet. Tampa, Fla., May 5.—The steamer Olivette, which has been lying at Port Tampa with banked fires for several days, sailed suddenly to-day for Key West. On board were Lt.-Col. Lawton, inspector general of the southwestern district, and Commodore Watson. It is supposed Lawton's trip is for the purpose of gathering information as to the movements of the Spanish fleet and the dispo-sition of the Spanish forces in Cuba.

Situation in Spain. Madrid, May 5-The disturbances caused by the high price and scarcity of food continues in the provinces. There have been frequent conflicts between the rioters and guards, and looting and shooting are reported from various points. At Barcelona there is a renewed run on the Admiral Caramara will take command of the Cadiz fleet to-day. The government is greatly disappointed at the length of

Sigsbee's New Command. Philadelphia, May 5-The reception accorded Captain Sigsbee and the crew of the big auxilliary cruiser St. Paul as she left Cramp's yards this morning was truly magnificent. Crowds congregated on the shore and cheered themselves hoarse while the vessel majestically sail-ed down the Delaware. The St. Paul stay at League Island will only be long enough to allow her to take aboard am-munition, when it is believed she will do scout duty along the middle Atlantic

Porto Rico Next.

Washington, May 5.—Persons who were with the president to-day assert that there is a strong likelihood that Porto Rico will be in the hands of the United States before look. Its solars United States before long. Its seizure is said to have been ordered, though direct confirmation is lacking Despite the hourly expect tions of an official dispatch from Commodore Dewey, via Hongkong, there were no important advices at the White House up

Assisting the Insurgents. Key West, May 5.—The dispatch boat Leyden, sent to Cuba by the United States government early in the week, returned this morning with four of the six Cuban scouts who left here last Monday. The other scouts were landed with those who have returned, and communication was established with the insurgent forces under General Pedro Del The Leyden was twice fired upon She has shot marks on her smokestacks The Spaniards who opened fire on the dispatch boat were driven back by the

tion were killed or wounded. A Cruel Report. Washington, May 5.—Navy department officials are highly indignant at the San Francisco stories concerning the terrible oss of life of the sailors on board Am erican warships at Manila. Officials say the dispatches were cruel and inflicted great misery on the wives, mothers, daughters and relatives of the brave sail-

insurgents. It is officialy reported that no Americans or Cubans of the expedi-

rs of the fleet. Officials have about concluded there is little prospect of receiving news from Commodore Dewey directly to-day. They figure that, presuming a dispatch boat sailed at the earliest possible moment after the fight, and allowing three days for the passage, the ship is not due at Hongkong or Mires Bay until to-night. It is already to night by our time in either place, and probably the McCullough or some other dispatch boat is just entering the heat the harbor. Other delays would occur pefore the receipt of a cable here through the many relay stations, so it is thought there is little chance of official news coming in during the daylight hours. Secretary Long states in a most positive manner that he will make the people acquainted with the news from Dewey as soon as it is received.

No Word From Dewey London, May 5 .- Officials of the Eastern Telegraph Company when question-ed to-day, said: "Neither President Mcinley nor anyone else has received message from Commodore Dewey."
Such a message must necessarily have been transmitted over the lines of the Castern Telegraph, either from Manila or Hongkong. The company knows of communication emanating from Mana since the cable was cut.
Washington, May 5.—Up to 9:30 no word had been received at the state or navy department from Dewey.

To Intercept the Oregon. New York, May 5 .- An Evening Post Key West special, dated to-day, says: ur Spanish warships are reported off the Barbadoes prepared to intercept the eship Oregon. A naval battle is ex-

OF INTEREST TO MEN.

The attention of the reader is called to n attractive little book lately published by hat eminent Expert Physician, G. H. Bobriz, M.D. 252 Woodward Ave. Detroit, iich. This book is one of genuine interst to every man and its plain and honest dvice will certainly be of the greatest alue to any one desirous of securing percet health and vigor. A request for a free ad scaled copy will be compiled with, if idressed as above and the Victoria, B.C., imes mentioned.

of Carter's Little Liver Pills tant, mild and natural. They gently the the liver, and regulate the bow-th do not purge. They are sure to

AFTER SPAIN'S FLEET. Not to Be Allowed to Reach the Atlan-

Washington, May 5 .- Spain's Atlantic fleet is not to be allowed to reach Porto Rico or to approach the coast of the United States.

Rear Admiral Sampson has perfected plans for meeting the enemy on the high seas and giving battle at a time and place of his own choosing. The suc-cessful issue of this battle may depend in a large measure upon the Spanish admiral being kept in profound ignorance of the intention of the American commander and being given the least possible time in which to escape or prepare for battle.

for battle.

Consequently the secretary of the navy and Rear Admiral Sompson have kept the details of the plan of operations a profound secret, and, as the time for the movement against the Spanish ships draws near a censorship of Key West telegrams has been established. This makes it impossible to obtain allocated the second secretary of the nave and the second s makes it impossible to obtain direct from Key West news of the movements of the armored ships under the immediate command of Admiral Sampson.

All that is definitely known here is four of the most powerful ships in Admiral Sampson's command, the New York, the Indiana, the Iowa and the Puritan, were ready for a prolonged seavoyage resterday. Their coal bunkers were filled to their capacity and additional supplies of coal were carried in bags on deck. Two colliers carrying 8,000 tons of coal were ready to accompany them to sea. Reports that these vessels have sailed eastward to meet the Spansh ships have not been confirmed.

At the same time Commodore Schley's squadron at Hampton Roads, comprising the Brooklyn, the Massachusetts and the Texas, with colliers carrying 6,000 tons of coal, is ready to sail at a moment's notice. Swift auxiliary cruisers are cruising the ocean in search of the Span-

These facts all point to the theory ored ships under Admiral Sampson with those under Commodore Schley at a point in the ocean previously agreed upon, and that the scouts are to report to them there the location and direction of the Spanish ships. It is not believed to be possible that the Spanish ships will be able to avoid all of the scouting ves

As soon as Rear Admiral Sampson learns the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet and the direction in which sailing, he can get under way to intercept it, throwing out his scouts in front so as to cover a wide expanse of sea, and following with his armored vessels in line of battle and ready to give fight

believe it to be possible that the Spanish admiral would be so rash as to bring his vessels within reach of such an overwhelming force as that which Rear Adwinsel Samoson could believ against the property of this congress. Rigid customers of this congress. Rigid customers and the possible transfer of the congress. They believe that if he has held a westerly course he counts on being able to reach Porto Rico and get his vessels safely into the harbor of San Juan before he could be attacked by an overwhelming American force. When he left St. Vincent the American force was distance of the country of the coun vided. Rear Admiral Sampson was apparently fully occupied with the blockade of Cuban ports, and the only vessels available to be sent against him were those under Commodore Schley.

FATE OF THE PHILIPPINES. Will the United States Hold Them After the War Closes?

New York, May 5.—Frederick R. Cou-lert, the eminent lawyer and jurist, who epresented the United States in the Behring Sea commission, in an interview gave his views of the disposition of the

Philippines as follows:
"The United States has the right to either hold the Philippines for indemnity either hold the Philippines for indemnity or to keep them altogether as part of her territory, just as Germany took Lorraine in the Franco-Prussian war. We may keep possession of them until hostilities are ended, and then their disposition will be one of the factors in the making of

"We would of course, have to respethe vested rights of other nations in the islands, if they have any. These rights would include coaling stations, liens or mortgages on custom houses and claims of that nature. Spain cannot give up any

more than she owns.
"If we can find sufficient indemnity nearer home, for instance, in Cuba, we would possibly content ourselves with holding the Philippines during hostilities for use as a naval or military base, but if adequate indemnity could not be procured in this hemisphere, then we would hold Manila until Spain pays up. Some armore the spain pays up. rangement could be made whereby we would keep possession for a certain number of years while Spain was paying the installments of the indemnity. This is all a matter of contract and agreement

netween nations. "In regard to the selling or transfer of the islands to another power by the Unit-ed States, that could not be done until we had a valid title to the islands, which can be obtained only by a treaty of peace with Spain, in which she cedes the island to us. Otherwise we would be selling a disputed title, and the country that pur-

Spain. "The law is the same among the nations in this respect as among private persons. This law was observed between France and Austria in 1859, when Piedmont was turned over by Austria to France, and by France handed over to King Victor Emanuel.

"The theory of modern times is that a principality or province should not be turned over to another without the consent of its people, and a plebiscite is usually held, as in the case of Nice and

"Once having secured the title from Spain, however, by a treaty of peace, there could be no legal international obthere could be no legal international objection to our disposing of the islands, either by ceding or selling them to any nation we chose, or by offering to the highest bidder: but such a proceeding would cause jealousy and bad feeling among the nations.

"But this is not a war of conquest, and I do not think the United States would resort to any such practice. But we have a legitimate claim against Spain for the

legitimate claim against Spain for the expenses of the war, and Spain must pay the costs. When that is done, the United States, I believe, will relinquish all claim to the Philippine islands and

## CUBAN CONGRESS

Interesting Proceedings at the Opening Session-General Blanco's Bold Words.

He Exhorts Everyone to Unite Against the Treacherous Americans.

Havana, May 4.—(Delayed in transmission)-With great ceremony the opening of the first Cuban congress un der the autonomous government was formally accomplished to-day by Genneo. Every effort was made by the Spanish officials to give brilliancy to the occasion. There was a procession, an imposing military display, the streets were decorated with flags and the captain-general made what was intended to be an impressive speech, in the course of which he said that if the declarations of the United States had been sincere its guns to-day ought to be saluting the first Cuban parliament instead of threatening the lives of its members.

In the centre of the hall on the platform was a big table under a canopy and right and left of it were portraits of the little king of Spain and his mother, the Queen Regent. General Blanco took up a position behind this table. At his right were members of the colonial government and the secretary general of Cuba. On his left stood Generals Parado, Pando and Solano. all participants in the ceremony were in their places the captain general saluted, military fashion, and read his

message to congress.

General Blanco said in substance: take great pleasure in seeing the representatives of this island united here for the first time. In spite of the fact that the United States has tried to impede the re-establishment of peace, Spain has fulfilled her promises of introducing re-forms in Cuba, and was approaching a reconciliation and the ending of the war. But the United States, though speaking of peace and autonomy, has tried to prevent us from bringing them about. If the declaration of the United States had been sincere its guns ought to be sal-uting to-day the first Cuban parliament, instead of threatening the lives of its members and proving herself false to their policy, ambitions and plans. Spain has given the island all she is authorized to do for the purpose of restoring peace and without any conditions. The autono-

foms and other rules were abolished in order to help the reconcentrados, the victims of the fight sustained by the United States. We admitted free of duties the help sent from America-sent for the purpose of increasing the existing dis-cord. In short, nothing has been left undone which might satisfy the aspira-tions of the people if compatible with the

national honor.

On the petition of His Holiness the Pope and the European powers, hostilities were suspended in order to treat for peace, when ignoring all this, the President declared that the autonomous form of government had turned out to be a or government had turned out to be a failure, when parliament had not even assembled, and the patriots of the United States were excited by the declaration that Spaniards caused the Maine catastrophe, forgetting the generous hospitality her sailors received here. And now the United States is taking up arms to impose its domination.
"Therefore, in the face of an outrage

Spaniards and Cubans must unite to de fend the fatherland and the reconciliation will be the more sacred in view of the actual circumstances of the case."

MADRID IS TREMBLING. Strong Measures Have Been Taken to Suppress Revolution.

Madrid, May 5.—The troops are held in the barracks ready to march at any instant against the mob or the revolu-

tionists. Cavalry and infantry patrol the streets from nightfall to sunrise. All the public buildings are crowded inside with foot and mounted police. In the rest of the kingdom the precau-tions, though less visible, are equally strict because the court and the govern-ment apprehend graver movements still, if a fresh reverse occurs in Cuba or to

High handed measures are considered necessary to keep the adversaries of the monarchy and the masses down until the moment comes when the rulers of Spain can declare that honor is satisfied and that the time has come to appeal to European governments to step in and secure terms of peace honorable to Spain.
The last 24 hours have been anxious

ones for the ministers and the authorities at Madrid. Premier Sagasta went twice to see the queen and offered to resign if she believed a conservative or military disputed title, and the country that with changed it would have to reckon with cabinet could better defend the dynasty and the monarchy than the government whose members stick to their posts now only from a sense of loyalty to the crown and self-respect, as they do not wish to be accused of abandoning the reins of state in the midst of war.

The chief fear is of a popular tion, which everybody can see is brewing. The civil authorities in Madrid got so alarmed at the attitude of the republic ans and Carlists that they frankly told Senor Sagasta they could not answer for orders much longer.

The Barcelona authorities report very serious condition of affairs there, the republicans working upon the masses, who are discontented because of the rise in price of all provisions and the closing of many factories in consequence of the loss of the Cuban and Philippine islands

The queen asked Senor Sagasta to remain in office. He consented to do so on condition that she would give permisto proclaim a state of siege in Now martial law rules. Anyone circu-

lating news about the war can be sent to a military prison

Court martials are held. One Carlist, one socialist, one military and one independent and one republican paper have

been seized and prosecuted by order of the military judges.

If national feeling runs too high against Senors Sagasta and Moret, who really are in the most danger, the queen probably will ask Marshal Campos to form a sort of government for the defence of the

The old marshal has told her that he will be ready to do so directly she sends for him. So the days of the Sagasta cabinet are

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DEWEY Sent to Hongkoug by the Secretary of the Navy.

Washington, May 5.-Anticipating early communication with Commodore Dewey, comander in chief of the Asiatic squadron, Secretary Long sent to Hongkong to-day a long cablegram contain-

American naval officer. This message, it is believed, related to the plans made by this government for immediate dispatching of troops to assistance should he deem such action necessary. Appreciating that a conerable amount of the ammunition of the American vessels has been expended Secretary Long has decided that a large quantity of shot and powder be sent to Manila in a steamer which will at once chartered by the government, Considerable apprehension is felt in naval circles at the probability of a massacre of Spaniards in Manila by the insurgents, who, it is believed, aided Commence Description

nodore Dewey in the capture of the "Commodore Dewey," said one of these gentlemen, "will undoubtedly re-quest the commanding officers of the French and German men-of-war to land marines to protect the property their respective citizens. So far as Manila is concerned I have not the lightest doubt that it is in the possession

of the American force.

"Manila proper was protected by a wall erected 300 years ago and this wall was fortified by some antiquated guns. Having placed Cavite under his guns, the rest of the work—I mean by this the capture of the city—was a comparatively easy task, and without doubt t was successfuly performed by the courageous American flag officer."

AUSTRIA HOLDS ALOOF. Will Not Aid Spain Unless Other Powers Intervene.

Vienna, May 5.-Although the position of the queen regent of Spain grows daily more difficult no step can be taken by the Austrian cabinet in the matter, not difficult no step can be taken by withstanding the deep and wide sympathy felt in high quarters here.

It is stated at the foreign office that separate and isolated action on the part of Austria must be carefully avoided This is only in strict accordance with the

principles already laid down. eover, such an attempt at rendering stance to the queen regent might be ly misinterpreted, and besides meet ing with the strongest opposition from these who side with the Americans could not fail to give rise to misunderstandings

in many quarters.

Accordingly, there is a firm determination here that if Austria takes any part at all with regard to the conflict it will be only to take part in united action by European cabinets and then only i Spain herself seeks the intervention of the powers.

BADLY OFF FOR FOOD. Spaniards in Havana and Cuba Beginning to Suffer Hunger.

Key West, May 5.—The mail bags on the Spanish steamer Argonauta, which There were 12 in all. They contained mail both to and from Havana, ne confusion having resulted when the at thorities arranged to send everything way of Cienfuegos to avoid the blockade on the northern coast of Cuba. One letter from Havana under date of April 26 speaks of suffering among the poorer classes of the population, who were entirely without means of support The writer himself said he did not know where he was to get his dinner. Another letter spoke of suffering, but apparently the government had a fair amount of supplies for the soldiers. A large amount of rice had been imported by speculators who foresaw the blockade and placed it in a warehouse. Blanco

was expected to seize this.

The Argonauta had a cargo chiefly of provisions intended for Havana. The suggestion has been made that these food supplies be sent by the United States, under cover of warships, to re-

The mail taken shows that the condition of the Spanish in Eastern Cuba is desperate. They were then on the point of yielding some of the smaller garrisoned cities held by them. The later report that the Spanish garrison at Bayamo has capitulated to the insurgents confirms the statements in these letters that the troops could not hold They were badly off for both food It will not be surprising if news comes

before long that the Spanish troops have abandoned Santiago. If the port was blockaded they would be forced to do

Richmond Fire Hall. Toronto, 26th Feb., 1897. Dear Sirs,-Constipation for years has been my chief ailment; it seemed to come oftener in spite of all I could do. However, some time ago I was told to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which I

have done, with the result of what ap-

pears now to be a perfect cure. Yours

J. HARRIS.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market.

"I would not be without Chamberlain's

Cough Remedy for its weight in gold,"
writes D. J. Jones, of Holland, Va. "My
wife was troubled with a cough for nearly
two years. I tried various patent
remedies, besides numerous prescriptions from physicians, all of which did no good. I was at last persuaded to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which promptly relieved the cough. The second bottle effected a complete cure." The 25c. and 50c. bottles are for sale by Menderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

## THE QUEEN OF SPAIN

Grants an Interview on the Subject of War-She Says All Europe

is for Her.

Throws All the Blame of the Conflict on the United States and Has Confidence.

New York, May 4.-A dispatch to the ournal from wadrid gives an account of an interview obtained by a special massoner with the queen regent of Spain. During the course of the inter-

w the queen regent said: We have almost all of Europe with us in the paintul moments we are now passing through and that is a great consolation and at the same time an en couragement.

"Not that we shall ask anything whatever from the powers which are expressing their sympathy for us, but from the point of view of strict right their attitude touches us profoundly. Not a day passes without bringing the king and myself warm letters from abroad, some even coming from the United States. These go straight to our hearts. Come what amy, and whatever God may decide, we shall always remember them. "Spanish patriotism, which is one of

best characteristics of this country, is being heated more and more by news from abroad. Our patriotism is not a vain word; it is not a flag flaunted by a few persons. No. Spanish patriotism is one of the most admirable things in ex-

"Everybody here is ready to shed the last drop of his blood to defend his country. Everybody is ready to do his

"The Spaniards are fighting for their country. The Americans are fighting each for himself. That is why we are proud of Europe's encouragement. We have firm hope in the future. God knows that we did not desire war and did everything to avoid it. I can say that every kind of humiliation was heaped on us by the United States. But everything has "The United States government said to

itself: 'We can demand everything we choose from Spain and after some recrimination we will obtain satisfaction because Spain is poor and will never dare to face war.' Reasoning thus, they pushed us till we could go no further.

"Finally' the rupture took place, to the great astonishment of the Americans themselves, who had fallen into their own snare. They were so sure of hold-

were not ready to go to war. They are not ready now." "They say, your majesty," said the commissioner, "that the real reason of the American minister's departure was not the one announced, that is, the Spanish government's refusal to receive the

ing us in their power, through what they

ultimatum."
"The reason given was, nevertheless, almost the correct one," was the queen's reply, "but previously the United States minister had delivered this verbal ulti-'Either Cuba must be pacified within 48 hours or else a rupture of diplomatic relations, that is, war, will ensuc.' Under these circumstances the reception of an ultimatum had become un-

"The American government," continued the queen, "gave way before the pressure of public opinion. That is the explanation of the situation, because we had agreed to everything which we could.

"They knew that on the day the Spanwere brought in by the Marblehead yes-terday, may prove a most important cap-Cuba, it was practically abandoning its very rights over the islands. But now it is too late to argue. The time has

come for action, not words. "Let us have confidence in God, confidence in the future.
"Who can say that Europe will not intervene after the first serious battle?"

Will Never Reach the Throne. London, May 4.—The Brussels correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says:
"Don Carlos, the pretender, is much agitated by private telegrams he has re-ceived to-day from Madrid. A Spanish diplomatist of high position said to me

"They are practically in a state of revolution and it is the beginning of the end of the regency. The queen regent may make a final effort in favor of her son, but he will never come to the throne.

Madrid's Martial Law. Madrid, May 4.-The proclamation declaring martial law in this city is worded

as follows: Whereas, Spain finding herself at war with the United States, the power of the civil authorities in Spain is suspended. Whereas, It is necessary to prevent any impairment of the patriotic efforts which are being made by the nation with manly energy and veritable enthusiasm:

Article I—A state of siege in Madrid is

hereby proclaimed.

Article 2—As a consequence of article

all offences against public order, those
late in the fall. 1 all offences against public order, those of the press included, will be tried by he military tribunals.

Article 3 —In article 2 are inoffences committed by those who without special authorization, shall publish arti-

relative to any operations of war whatsoever. Sympathy for Queen Regent, Vienna May 4.—A very despondent view has been taken here since the Man-ila fleet defeat. It is believed that the Spanish dynasty is nearing its end and great sympathy is expressed for the queen regent in her dire trouble.

GREAT ANATOMICAL WORK. Leonardo da Vince's anatomical studies from the manuscripts in the royal library at Windsor have just been published for the first time at Rome, edited by Pro-flessor Pinmati, under the title, "Dell Anatomia." Besides the artist's notes over two hundred and fifty drawings are





NO. 20.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Yantic Damages Again-The Edmonton Route Exposed. Ottawa, April 29.-The franchise bill

was again the chief subject occupying the attention of the house of commons yesterday. There were one or two statements among the opening proceedings of

general interest.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill to incorporate the Interprovincial Bridge Company, which was read a first

The Yantic Collision. In reply to Mr. Lemieux, the minister of marine stated that the United States steamer Yantic collided with the Dominion government steamer Canadienne in October last by changing her course. No steps had yet been taken to recover damages from the United States. The department did not know what the damages amounted to. The government's loss was covered by insurance on the Cana-

The Edmonton Route. Mr. Oliver inquired what had become of the Mounted Police party which left Edmonton last September to explore a

route to the Yukon Wilfrid Laurier replied that word had just been received from Inspector Moodie, who is in charge, dated Fort Graham, Findlay river, where the snow was five feet deep, and further progress impossible at the moment. All the party were well. This point is only about 800 miles from Edmonton, and these eight men, well equipped with sleds, horses dogs and outfits furnished by the government, have only traveiled 800 miles in

seven months, or less than four miles a day on an average. Mr. Osler, referring to Mr. Davis' remarks the day before on the Saskatche wan and Long Lake railway, said the statements had been refuted already, but Mr. Davis had repeated them. Mr. Osler and said Mr. Davis' statements were un

Mr. McNeill tried to get the premier to fix a day for discussing a motion con-cerning preferential trade, but failed. The remainder of the sitting was spent in committee on the franchise bill, which was all passed except the addition of one of two proposed amendments by the gov-

Sir Louis Davies stated that the plebiscite bill would be taken up to-day if Mr. Fisher was present. The house adjourned near midnight The promoters of the Kettle River

ley railway have abandoned the idea of moving its restoration to the order paper. That disposes of it for this ses-FROM THE CAPITAL.

A New Policy Regarding the Issuance of Free Miners' Licenses. Ottawa, May 5- The banking and commerce committee yesterday had before it all forenoon the bill incorporating the Ancient Order of Foresters. Messrs. Fielding and Davies asked to have the bill lie over until next session, after a long discussion the preamble the bill was adopted by 34 for to 7

Mr. Sifton stated in the house that he had adopted a new policy regarding the isue of free miners' licenses, authorizing all customs officers in the trict to supply them. Major Walsh re-commended this, owing to the number reaching the summit without the necessary document, and not desiring to go to Dawson. He said Major Walsh was

not returning.

The supplementary contract between the government and Peterson & Tate, brought down for ratification, gives the contractors until May 1, 1900, in which to have all the steamers constructed and in operation. The reason assigned for the extension is the engineering strike. Provision is made for calling at a port The W.C.T.U. had an all day sitting

vesterday discussing a vote of censure on Lady Henry Somerset.

The Yukon military contingent have all arrived here and are in camp on Cartier Square. Dr. Borden stated that the force will cost \$200,000 more yearly than if it had remained in the East. While Selkirk will be the headquarters a

Honest Help Free!

Au old clergyman, deploring the fact that so many men are being imposed upon by unscrupulous quacks, is willing to inform any man who is weak and nervous, or suffering from various effects of errors or excesses, how to obtain a perfect and permanent cure. Having a third to the contract of the cont ing nothing to sell he asks for no money, but is desirous for humanity's sake to help the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness, Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp, Rev. A. H. MACFARLANE, Franktown, Op-

Mr. John Peterson, of Patontville, La. was very agreeably surprised not long ago. For eighteen months he had been troubled with dysentery and had tried troubled with dysentery and had tried three of the best doctors in New Orleans three of the best doctors in New Orleans besides half a dozen or more natent medicines, but received very little relief Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, having been recommended to him, he gave it a trial, and, this great surprise, three doses of the remedy effected a permanent cure. Mr. Wm. McNamara, a well known merchant of the same place, is well acquainted with Mr. Peterson, and attests to the truth of this statement. This remedy is for sale by Henderson Bros. Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.