The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST MONDAY APRIL 11 1898 VOLUME NO. 35

BURIED IN THE SNOW.

A Hundred People Overwhelmed in an Avalanche on the Dyea Trail.

Thirty-five Bodies Recovered from the Wreck of Cut Off Camp.

Rescue Party Works Hard to Save the Lives of the Unfortunates.

A terrible tale of loss of life by a snowslide on the Chilkoot Pass was brought to Victoria yesterday morning by the steamer Ningchow, and this story was corroborated an hour or two afterwards by the passengers arriving on the Amur. The slide which played havoc last year sinks into insignificance when compared with this new horror, for when the Ningchow left Dyea at half-past eight on Monday night thirty-five corpses had been taken out of the mass of snow and fifty-seven living persons all more or less injured had been saved. At the very least estimation fully one hundred people had been caught by the fall of the avalache and that the loss of life was not very much greater is extraordinary. No doubt a number of victims still lay buried in the snow when the steamer sailed.

THE VICTIMS.

According to a list compiled by Mr. J. M. Reilly, one of the passengers on the Ningchow, there had been twenty-four of the corpses identified at the time of the vessel's leaving Dyea. They were: C. P. Harrison, W. L. Riley, Gus Zebauld Stevenson, W. Chappie, all of Seattle; J. A. Morgan, Emporia, Kansas; E. D. Atwood, New York City; I. Sprague, Ballard, Wash.; L. Weidulen, Kansas City; Mrs. A. Maxon, Pennsylvania; Tom Culleden, Portland; E. Beck, Florida; Mr. Grimes, Sacramento; Murphy, civil engineer, San Francisco; W. Carroll, San Francisco; Clark, Idaho; Wm. England, State of Washington; Andrew Anderson, San Francisco; Wm. Warner, San Francisco; John Marchant, Humboldt, California; Con Gepphart, Seattle; Rasmus Hedegaard, Baker City, California; Tom Glen and Kinney, where from unknown.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Mr. Reilly tells a vivid story of the calamity that brought so sudden an end to the golden dreams of the unfortunates who met death while toilsomely making their way over the Dyea trail.

"It was at half-past two on Sunday morning last," he said, "when the first of a series of small snow slides took place on the 'cut-off,' as it is called, a short piece of road about a quarter of a mile long and a little to one side of the regular trail. This short trail is used by packers returning from the summit, so as to give a little more room to people travelling upwards. The 'cut-off' is two miles above Sheep Camp.

"Along the sides of the "cut off," which is close to the steep sides of the glacier, hundreds of people had pitched their tents for it was a convenient spot for a half-way rest, and men in taking their outfits up the trail made it a favorite spot to cache their outfits.

"All Saturday night a heavy snow storm had been raging in the pass and the huge weight of snow towards morning caused the first little slides. None of these were serious, however, and it was not till 10 o'clock on Sunday morning that anything serious happened. The mild weather had honeycombed the snow that was lying on the mountain sides before the Saturday night storm, and the fresh snow falling on top had proved too great a weight. Consequently the big blankets of snow slid off the steep mountain sides.

THE FIRST VICTIMS.

Suddenly with a roar a great mass of snow fell from the mountain and buried three men. Hundreds of people were passing up the main pass and many were also travelling downwards through the cut off, for it is estimated that at least 4,000 people went over the pass daily.

"There were many willing hands ready to give assistance, and soon a score of men were digging away to rescue the unfortunates. Not long afterwards a huge body of snow extending along the side of the mountain for a long distance gave way and came thundering down into the pass, burying men and tents and oxen and horses and dogs. Where a few moments before had stood a little camp with more than a hundred men was now a broken mass of snow and ice. When the people who saw this recovered from the momentary panic they caught up shovels, picks and even pails and pans with which to try and dig out the victims who were buried under the mountain of snow and ice. The work was rendered far more difficult by the fact that there was so much ice mixed with the snow that it was difficult to handle. Word was sent to Sheep Camp two miles down the trail, and in a short time hundreds of men were working for life and death to save the victims of the snow. Fifty-seven people were taken out alive, many of them badly hurt, others benumbed with cold and some few quite uninjured. So loud was the noise of the last and greatest avalanche that it was heard at Sheep Camp, two miles away. As fast as the dead were taken out they were carried to Sheep Camp, where the living were cared for in the tents of the campers on the main trail.

"The first report of the catastrophe reached Dyea on Sunday afternoon, but for a time people did not believe the story to be true. However, confirmatory reports came in and then there was terrible excitement, for many of the people of Dyea had friends, relatives or partners on the trail, and the anxiety as to their fate was intense. There were a number of the bodies it was impossible to identify before the steamer left and no doubt the names of some will never be known.

"A great many of the killed were employees of the Chilkoot Tramway company and were going up towards the summit when the third avalanche fell on them near what is known as the Stone House.

"The three men buried in the first slide were Harrison, Riley and Zebault, and all three were killed. They had been working all night and were asleep in their tent when death overtook them. The whole thing came so suddenly that people had no time to try and escape, for with one roar the snow engulfed them and spread a white pall over them. The great damage was done to the people camped on the left side of the trail, the tents on the other side escaping. Mr. Reilly, who has a stationery business at Dyea, was formerly connected with the press in Anacortes, Washington, and he took considerable pains to get his list of the victims as correct as possible. Traffic was altogether suspended on the trail while the work of rescue went on for the miners in the face of the common sorrow, forgot all else than the cause of humanity and rescue.

AN APPALLING SIGHT.

Mr. Barnard, who arrived yesterday, was at Sheep Camp when the first news came of the snow slide. He says:

"The news was brought by a couple of messengers on foot. They were half dead from exhaustion and bruises, having taken every chance of danger to their lives in order to save time. The news was no sooner told than the camp almost to a man started for the scene of the disaster." Mr. Barnard did not go at that time, but went on to Dyea to reach the boat which he thought would sail before he could get there if he turned back to where the slide had occurred. On arriving at Dyea, however, he found that he was more than twenty-four hours too early, so he immediately went back. When he arrived at the awful scene the work of rescue was going on and men were risking their own lives to drag out the half living and the dead. The sight was something appalling. Dead and wounded were hauled out of a great mass of snow, rocks, ice, trees, and mud which completely covered the village of tents that looked so secure at the foot of the huge slanting wall the day before. Most of the people were in their tents when the slide occurred. Sleet and rain had been falling for some time and it was too wet to be outside.

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FELL SIXTY FEET.

Eight Men Go Down With Part of a Bridge on Crow's Nest Railway Construction.

Lethbridge, April 7.—(Special)—The first fatal accident in this vicinity in connection with the Crow's Nest Pass railway construction occurred near here this afternoon, when a portion of the new bridge over the St. Mary's river was blown down and with it eight men. A man named Ferguson, of Renfrew, Ont., was killed and the others were seriously injured. The men fell about sixty feet. All the injured were removed to the hospital here.

WHAT OF YUKON RAILWAY?

Government Yet Undecided as to New Policy—Contractors Tell of Great Stickine Travel.

Montreal, April 8.—(Special)—The Ottawa correspondent of La Presse says the ministry is in a serious dilemma over the Yukon bill. The majority of the cabinet will, he says, have nothing to do with it, but this does not satisfy Sifton and Sutherland, who are sworn friends of Mann and Mackenzie, and it did not take them long to prepare another scheme which they will press to an issue at all hazards.

Toronto, April 8.—The Montreal correspondent of the World says that a few days ago the government was seriously considering the question of dissolution, being urged thereto by Mr. Tarte, who thinks he can carry Quebec with the cry of "Down with the Senate." The correspondent says Mr. Blair violently sat on Mr. Tarte declaring that dissolution just now would be suicidal, and was supported in this by the Ontario members of the cabinet.

Toronto, April 8.—(Special)— The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says: W. Mackenzie is at the capital again to wait developments in regard to the Yukon railway. He says he has not been advised as to the decision, if any, arrived at by the government. He strongly refutes the statement sent out from United States points that the Stickine route is not a good one. On the sleigh road constructed in fulfillment of the agreement of the government one of Mackenzie & Mann's teams travelled fifty-four miles in one day. Something like 5,000 men have gone in by that route, and are spread over the country from Wrangel. None of the rails intended for the railway have been sent up to Wrangel, but a considerable quantity has been stopped en route at Vancouver. The rails are not second class, as was asserted by detractors of the contract, but good 45-pound rails, which are of as high grade for a narrow gauge railway as are 70-pound rails for a standard gauge.

QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

Order in Council Sustained in Courts—Another Klondike Expedition—Banquet to Judge Jette.

Quebec, April 8.—(Special.)—The court appeals sustains the validity of the order-in-council put through at the eleventh hour by the defeated Flynn government concerning the Baie des Chaleurs railway, and guaranteeing interest on its bonds. The amount involved is $8,000,000, and it is alleged by the Liberals to have been put through in order to carry the south shore counties.

Armand Tessier, of Chicoutimi, is organizing an expedition for the Klondike. Probably it will leave next week. Tessier left last night for Montreal, in company with Mr. Wolff, representing an English syndicate which is to explore the mines of the Klondike.

Montreal, April 8.—Hon. Mr. Fielding, minister of finance, has accepted an invitation to be present at a dinner to Governor Jette on Easter Monday and reply to the toast "Our foreign trade relations." Mr. Mulock will speak on "Montreal, our national port." Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Flynn will also be present and deliver addresses.

In view of the impending death of Cardinal Taschereau, the project of having the Cardinal's seat moved from Quebec to Montreal has been revived in ecclesiastical circles. The Archbishop of Montreal is favorable to the proposition.

A team of hack horses shied over the bank on Belleville street yesterday morning and although the driver and horses escaped without broken bones, the hack was considerably damaged, the lamps, doors and glass front being smashed.

WAR IS THE PROSPECT.

Spain Will Resist the Intervention for Which United States Steadily Prepares.

President's Reply to Ambassadors of the Powers—No Search of Neutral Vessels.

Weakness of Cuban Government Bars Its Recognition—Fleet's Fighting Plans.

Washington, April 7.—The reply of President McKinley to the ambassadors of the powers who waited on him to urge further negotiations for securing peace in Cuba, was as follows: "The government of the United States recognizes the good-will which prompted the friendly communication of representatives of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Hungary, France, Italy and Russia, as set forth in the address of your excellencies, and shares the hope therein expressed that the outcome of the situation in Cuba may be the maintenance of peace between the United States and Spain by affording the necessary guarantee for the re-establishment of order in the island, so terminating the chronic condition of the disturbance there which so deeply injures the interests and menaces the tranquillity of the American nation, by the character and consequences of struggles thus kept up at our doors, besides shocking the sentiment of humanity. The government of the United States appreciates the humanitarian and disinterested character of the communication now made on behalf of the powers named, and for its part is confident that equal appreciation will be shown for its own earnest and unselfish endeavors to fulfil a duty to humanity by ending a situation, the indefinite prolongation of which has become insufferable."

The party, upon receiving this reply, withdrew to the state department, and repaired in a body to the diplomatic room, where they had a conference with Judge Day, assistant secretary of state. This conference took a wider range and went considerably outside of the address delivered to the President. While the diplomatic members arrived together, they soon separated into groups with the apparent purpose of presenting the views of their several governments. These conferences lasted for about an hour the several diplomats leaving separately. Shortly afterward, Judge Day left the state department, declining to say more than to refer enquirers to the ambassadors and to the reply of the President.

At the embassies and legations, the presentation of the joint note of the powers was regarded as the event of the day. An ambassador from one of the great powers of continental Europe stated that it was without a parallel in history, that it was the first and only time that six great nations, representing in the aggregate the power of civilization, had united in this solemn manner to secure the peace of the world. This was, this authority stated, a movement historical in character and one fitting to have occurred in the advent of the twentieth century.

There is no longer any doubt as to the purpose of the government with respect to the situation in Cuba. War, in the opinion of the administration, is inevitable, except in the unlooked-for event of surrender on the part of Spain. The President's message, which he had intended to send to congress yesterday, has not changed in any particular whatever, and embodies the unanimous views of the cabinet without the slightest variance or exception. A movement to avert war must now come from Madrid and she must bow to American demands, including an end to Spain's dominion in Cuba. The features stand out plainly in the developments to-day.

Probably the most significant straw showing the finality reached by the United States government was the authoritative statement that Consul-General Lee would leave Havana on Saturday. This step it is known will be regarded in Spain as akin to an overt act preceding war, as it will terminate the medium of official intercourse between the United States and the island. Second, and almost equally important, was the unanimous tone of the press advices from Madrid, where the war feeling seems to dominate. Instead of concessions, the opening of prison doors and the other manifestations of peace and good-will which Holy Thursday was expected to bring forth, and the more definite announcement of action that would bring peace to Cuba, the heavy guard about Minister Woodford's house, the imperative character of his note, the war utterances of Minister Correro and the turbulence at the Spanish capital, left little hope that pacific counsels would prevail.

No negotiations are proceeding at Madrid on the part of this government, but the powers of Europe are doing their utmost to persuade the Spanish government and avert war. On the highest authority it can be stated that no instructions have been given as yet to the minister contemplating his withdrawal, the only step in that direction being the determination that General Lee shall leave Havana on Saturday.

Little evidence of excitement existed when the house met at noon. The public galleries were crowded, but yawning gaps showed in the reserved galleries. A number of Republican senators, including Messrs. Allison, Spooner, Aldrich and Hanna, most of whom are classed as Conservatives, held a prolonged conference in the room of the senate committee on rules to-day after the adjournment of the Senate. The purpose of the meeting was, if possible, to devise a plan whereby the action of the Senate on the Cuban situation would be harmonious. The senators desire that, whatever position is taken by the Senate after the receipt of the President's message it shall be as nearly unanimous as it is possible to have it, and they decided to formulate a resolution in which an agreement can be secured. They found this a difficult task in view of the fact that the Senate decides upon the question of independence. All the senators are willing to concede the necessity for intervention, but there is persistent opposition to the recognition by the President. Some have manifested a willingness to-day to yield one point by expressing the opinion that the people of Cuba should be free, but they have taken a decided stand against the recognition of the present Cuban government, which they contend is a decidedly mythical and unsubstantial institution, so far as the people of the United States are informed. Their opposition has settled upon the section of the Foraker resolution which reads as follows: "Resolved, that he government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island."

Most of the Conservatives expressed themselves as willing to accept as a compromise the first of the Foraker resolutions which reads: "That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." They claim in addition to other arguments, that to recognize the existing government would be to establish a bad precedent, and that it is far preferable to declare for the right of freedom and leave the President the duty of recognizing what ever government he may see proper after the Spaniard has been driven from the island.

Senor Estrada, the Palma delegate to the provisional government of Cuba, when asked this morning if he had any comments to make regarding the statements made yesterday by Senor Horatio Rubens, consul for the Cuban junta, dictated the following reply: "All I care to say is this: That the Cubans are struggling for absolute independence. They have made tremendous sacrifices for this purpose. They consider themselves already emancipated from Spanish rule, therefore they will resist all interference intended to compel them to pay anew an allegiance to the sovereignty of Spain."

Key West, April 7.—Conditions here have undergone a decided change within the last twelve hours in consequence of the Washington advices as to Consul-General Lee's approaching departure, and the firm attitide of the administration from the disappointment and chagrin that followed yesterday's pacific advices from Madrid. The latest news has aroused the bellicose spirt to a greater degree than ever. Naval men believe that a naval conflict is a question of a few days only, and the long delay has merely increased the ardor of the men who were constantly in readiness for a call to quarters. The enthusiasm is especially marked on board the flagship New York.

The most significant development is the order just received from the navy department on the plan of action. This provides that in the event of a blockade of Havana or Matanzas, the first line of battle nearest the shore will be composed of torpedo boats and tugs; the second of cruisers, such as the Marblehead, Detroit, Cincinnati and Nashville, and the gunboat Helena, and the third of the battleships, Indiana and Iowa, and the flagship New York. In case of an attack on the American fleet by any small vessels, these will be engaged by the first two lines, the plan being to afford the greatest protection to battleships from the torpedo boats of the enemy. Should the attack be by a superior force, such as the Vizcaya or the Almirante Oquendo, the first two lines would retire, leaving the attacking vessels. It is understood here, as a foregone conclusion, that this plan will be executed should necessity arise, but it comes from the department more as a suggestion than as an order, and Captain Sampson has full authority to vary the plan or ignore it at will. The suggestion, however, is taken as the best indication of the approach of the long-waited conflict.

When the cruiser Nashville went on patrol to-night she was literally stripped bare; her ventilators and stanchions were gone, and she was in fighting trim, ready for any eventuality.

London, April 7.—A special despatch from Madrid says that the ambasadors of France, Germany, Russia and Italy waited together this evening upon Senor Gullon, the foreign minister, and presented a joint note in the interest of peace. Senor Gullon, replying, declared, according to the despatch, that the members of the Spanish cabinet were unanimous in considering that Spain "had reached the limit of international policy in the conceding of demands, and allowing of the pretensions of the United States."

It is learned from a trustworthy source that while the political situation was discussed in diplomatic circles to-day, and Mr. Balfour expressed the strong desire of the British government that peace be maintained, no definite suggestion was made with that object. The principal errand of Ambassador Hay to the foreign office on Wednesday was to exchange views on the subject of the position of the United States with reference to the Declaration of Paris. As neither the United States nor Spain signed that instrument, serious questions might arise if either should exercise the right of search on neutral ships. It is understood that England, having received the assurance that she would not exercise the right has approached the United States with a suggestion that she follow Spain's example. The matter has not been definitely settled.

MADRID IS EXCITED.

Madrid, April 8—The Paris to-day furnishes its readers with further sensational information from the United States with the startling headlines across its front page "The Paris Unfolds Great Yankee Infamy," in the shape of the "discovery" that an American "trust" is preparing to "work" the Spanish stock exchange so soon as the rupture between Spain and the United States takes place, with the object of ruining Spanish credit by spreading news of a fearful Spanish disaster in Cuba, contradictions being impossible owing to the fact that cable news for Madrid must pass over the cable leading to the United States. After unfolding this mare's nest the Paris gravely suggests that the Spanish government should "take precautionary measures."

Gen. Correa, the Spanish minister for war, in his interview of yesterday said: "Spain must not be alarmed if war is declared at the sinking of a Spanish warship. What we must at all costs avoid is a Spanish warship striking her colors to the American flag. She should rather explode her magazines. I wish to God Spain had not a warship from Cuba to the peninsula. We could then say to America, "We are here, meet us when you please."

Gen. Woodford has sent a cable message to Washington setting forth that the publication of his statement has done good in Madrid and will do good throughout Spain. But the end is still very doubtful. The General is working from a sense of duty rather than with strong faith in success. The basis of what hopeis left rests upon the evident fact that the sober sense of Spain is slowly coming to the front, and that in a few days, if a few days can still be had, we shall se "a crystallization of public sentiment that will sustain the present Spanish government if it has the courage to do at once the things that are necessary for peace."

The streets were even more crowded to-day than yesterday, large numbers of people gathering to witness the procession which is one of the features of Good Friday. It was near the legation, in which vicinity the crowd were the most dense, but there was no demonstration. In fact perfect order prevailed.

A decree establishing a national naval subscription has been drawn up but the Queen Regent has postponed placing her signature to it. The name of the Queen Regent appears at the head of the subscription list.

The minister for the colonies, Senor Moret, is indisposed, the result of a cold. There was no cabinet council today, but it is expected that a meeting of the ministers will be held to debate the Washington dispatches which are hourly awaited.

The Liberal this evening says the government has decided to send a note to the Pope thanking him for his good offices and begging him to persevere. "But," the Liberal adds, "the government does not pledge itself to accept the papal decision."

The Herald says to-night, "Spain remains in the same state of expectation and uncertainty as yesterday. It is impossible as yet to give a definite opinion respecting the Pope's mediation and the intervention of the great powers."

DENIED BY LORD SELBORNE.

He Could Not Accept Post of Governor-General of Canada Even if Offered Him.

Montreal, April 7.—(Special.)—A London special to the Star says: The Earl of Selborne told me to-day that the published statement that he was to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor-General of Canada was quite unfounded. He is at present too much immersed in Imperial affairs in his position as under secretary for the colonies to accept even if it were offered to him.

NEW CABLE LAID.

The Steamship "Tartar" Successfully Pays Out the Wire Between Vancouver and Nanaimo.

Vancouver, April 8.—At 5:30 p.m. yesterday, the new C.P.R. liner Tartar returned to the harbor after having accomplished the task of laying the new telegraphic cable between the Mainland and Vancouver Island. Leaving port at 5 a.m. on Wednesday morning, the work of laying the cable frlm a point in English Bay, just within the boundary of Stanley park, to Departure Bay, a distance of 32 miles, was commenced, and by 10:30 p.m. the feat was practically accomplished, the Tartar having arrived at Departure Bay. An average rate of speed of four knots per hour was maintained, and the cable laid, without any serious hitch, the whole distance. Though the actual distance was but 32 miles, about 40 miles of cable were required owing to the uneven bed of the Gulf. The landing place for the cable on the island is situate between Horsewell Bluff and Jesse Island, Departure Bay, and from there the wires will connect with Victoria.

The work of laying the cable was done under the supervision of Mr. F. B. Gerrard, assistant superintendent of the Commercial Cable Company, at Canso, N.S., assisted by Mr. J. W. Wilson, superintendent of the C. P. R. telegraphs in Vancouver. They were aided by several men of the local C.P.R. telegraphic staff and by the Tartar's officers. Yesterday morning the land connection at the Departure Bay end was made, and the new liner returned to her home port of the future.

CANADIAN LACROSSE.

Goal Nets Adopted by the Association—Residential Qualification for Players Abolished.

Toronto, April 9.—(Special.)—At the initial meeting of the Canadian Lacrosse Association last night there was a long discussion over the relations between the C.L.A. and the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada, which are very unsatisfactory, and the council was instructed to endeavor to arrange for the recognition of the C.L.A. by the A.A.A. as a body of equal standing with it.

The association adopted the use of goal nets and abolished residential qualification for players. No other changes of importance in the constitution were made.

STARVATION IN NEW ENGLAND.

Call for Philanthropic Action by People of United States Nearer Home Than Cuba.

Saco, Me., April 8.—The cotton mills strikers have voted to return to work next Monday. They went out in January when the general cut down in wages in New England cotton mills went into effect. About 1,8000 hands are involved in the strike.

"The shadow of Cuban distress," says an American exchange, "has obscured the woes of the striking mill operatives at New Bedford; yet suffering goes on in the New England city. The local relief committee, in an appeal for aid, states that 9,000 sufferers crowd around the soup-kitchens daily, and these soup-kitchens are all that stand between the hungry throng and starvation.

"The strikers are making a determined effort to hold out against the mill-owners for three weeks longer. Then seafood can be found on the shore, and upon this scant resource they hope to win the fight for living wages.

"The Boston Traveller has taken up the cause of these starving operatives. 'They are fighting against a power that holds them as slaves,' says that journal in a moving appeal for assistance. 'As the Cubans fight for liberty, so they fight. They starve, they die, but they will not yield.'

"If the American people have not responded to the wants of the suffering strikers, the failure is not because of lack of generous impulse. The story of New Bedford suffering has not been well told. To the great masses of the nation it has not been at all. It has not been told to organized labor. There is need for some Proctor or Thurston to visit this scene of New England suffering, and stand up in the senate of the United States and tell the sad story to the nation."

A cup of hot water, declares Sir Andrew Clark, of London, possesses the same medicinal qualities attributed to an equal amount of whiskey, while lacking the injurious properties. Hot water in abundance is especially recommended in malarial troubles.

The man of 40 may be more finished in his courtship, but he is no more sincere than the youth of 20, and it is a foolish girl who begins making comparisons between the polished and all too often unmeaning compliments of the one and the ardent but less cultivated methods of the other.—Philadelphia Times.

In Shina the detection of false coins is a skilled, prosperous profession, known as "sebreffing," and is taught in special schools.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Former Aide-de-Camp to Governer General One of the Slain in the Soudan.

Arctic Explorer Passing Through Canada with a View to Inquiries About Andree.

(From our own correspondent.)

Ottawa, April 9.—There is sadness tonight at Rideau hall, for despatches from Cairo to-day announced that among those of the Anglo-Egyptian forces who fell in the recent attack upon the Mahmoud's zareba in Soudan was Captain Urquhart, of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, late aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor-General. Captain Beauchamp Colcleugh Urquhart was appointed aid-de-camp to the Governor-General of Canada on the 30th October, 1893, but a little over a year ago left Ottawa to rejoin his regiment. He was 38 years of age and the eldest son of B. C. Urquhart, of Meldrum and Blyth, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He was a prime favorite in Ottawa.

Dr. Nordenskjold, a relative of the famous Swedish explorer of that name and himself not unknown to fame as a traveller in the Arctic and Antarctic, is staying a few days in Ottawa preparatory to starting out for the Yukon. He is commissioned by the University of Upsala in Sweden to make certain scientific observations in the sub-Arctic regions of Canada and also to make inquiries in out of the way places in the hope of learning something of Herr Andree.

Hon. Mr. Foster, who has been ill since Tuesday, is much better to-night and by Tuesday afternoon will be able to undertake his task of criticizing Mr. Fielding's budget.

Mr. Shaw, staff correspondent of the London Telegraph, passed through Ottawa this week en route to the Klondike country. He made a trip to the Yukon last autumn by way of White Pass and will go in this time over the Stikine-Teslin route to report upon that means of ingress to the Eldorado of Canada.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Plans of the Yukon Military Party—Rush in Railway Workshops—The Bridge Accident.

Winnipeg, April 9.—(Special.)—Lieut.-Col. Evans, commander of the Canadian Yukon field force, which has been ordered to the Northern gold fields, has returned from Ottawa. To a reporter he said: "Our force will be a military reserve to be called upon in case of emergency. We will go direct to Fort Selkirk, which will be our headquarters, and where we will erect barracks. We will take in two Maxim guns and ten seven-pound field guns and a large quantity of ammunition, including specially made soft bullets for shooting game. We expect to muster in Otawa on the 20th of this month and will leave that city on the 25th for Vancouver, picking up fifteen members of the Dragoons in Winnipeg."

There are 500 men employed in the C.P.R. work shops here at present, the largest number in the history of the company's operations in the West. The March pay roll was over $300,000. The prospects are very bright for a continuation of heavy work all year.

Two teams of horses were drowned in Red river to-day, going through the ice. The drivers narrowly escaped.

A Lethbridge despatch states that further deaths have occurred from the effects of the accident on the St. Mary's river bridge near there. The killed are: D. Ferguson, Renfrew, Ont.; Leon. Rieux, Quebec; Jacob Thompson, Revelstoke. The injured are A. J. Nordland, Lethbridge; Rory Campbell, Glengarry; John Breslain, Montreal; M. J. Kenny, Gleaville; Thos. McBirney, Revelstoke.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"Why don't you call me a donkey and have done with it? You've hinted at it long enough," he snarled out.

"It wouldn't be quite true," she replied.

"I suppose not. I suppose I haven't ears enough for that animal," he retorted sarcastically.

"Oh, yes you have," she returned sweetly. "You don't need any more ears."

"What do I need, then?"

"More legs and a better voice."—Harlem Life.

Bronco Pete—So, Tarantula Tom is dead, an' only forty years old! That's what yer might call bein' cut down in the prime uv life."

Grizzly Grady—Ya-as, yer might call it that; but the facts uv the case wuz, he wuzn't cut down till he'd been dead fer over a week.'—Judge.

"Tommy," said his gentle-faced grandmother, "you're a regular little glutton. How can you eat so much?"

"Don't know. Guess it's just good luck."—Detroit Free Press.

"I don't know whether this new man is a very astute diplomat," said the railway attache, "or a very bad speller."

"Have you heard from your letter asking what he has done with reference to those hostile members of the legislature?"

"Yes. He says he is doing his best to passify them."—Washington Star.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

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