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WHOLESALE DRY COODS AND SLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.



A SPECIALTY VICTORIA, B.C.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for vermission to pur-chase the following described tracts of land, situate at the head of Nasoga Gulf, ncing at the N.W line, thence south 40 chains, east 40 chains, north 40 chains, west 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing, 160 acres (more or less). I'RANK ROUNDY, 18th March, 1898.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL Boundary Creek Declares War on the Turner Government

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the electors of Green-wood and Boundary Creek districts held Rendell & Co.'s hall, Tuesday, April 9th. 1898. Whereas, the redistribution bill intro-

duced by the provincial government
1). Practically disfranchises the people of Boundary Creek district.

2. Creates the electoral district of Rossland with a voting population of over 1,500 votes—a number out of all proportion to that in other constituencies

3. Leaves the rich and growing Boundary Creek district at the mercy of the now more populous district of Rossland 4. Places in one constituency people who have no business relations with each

other, who are separated by a high range 5. Creates a district that is disjointed and cumbersome, making it impossible for one member to attend to its re-

3. It is is an infamous gerrymander. 7. Leaves the people of Boundary Creek without any political power or olitical influence. 8. Gives them no voice in the government of the province.

9. Introduces the barbarous policy of

taxation without representation.

10. It is based on the policy of government of the many by the few, perpetuates the evil of pocket boroughs, gives extensive powers to small and sparsely populated districts.

11. It is a measure vicious and dishonest, disgraceful to the government which introduced it and humiliating to those who supposed they lived in a province blessed with responsible govern-

Be it therefore resolved, that the people-of Greenwood and Boundary district in meeting assembled do strongly denounce the measure; that we ask for its withdrawal or for such amendments as shall give us similar rights to those of other portions of the province. And be

further Resolved, That should the government not give us redress, that we respectfully rge upon the opposition members of the egislature to obstruct the passage redistribution bill in its present form, as the old redistribution is preferable o the present; and be it further Resolver, That if no other relief is possible, that a humble petition be presented by the electors of Boundary Creek to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to withhold his assent to

the measure; and be it further Resolved, That the electors of Greenwood and Boundary Creek district here assembled unanimously pledge themselves assembled than mously pleage it to oppose the Turner government and any government candidates unless a fair and equitable redistribution bill is subequitable redistribution stituted for the one now before the le-

gislature; and be it further
Resolved. That copies of these resoluions be forwarded to members of the government, members of the legislature, and the press of the press of the proand the press of the proving ROBERT WOOD, H. B. MUNROE,

The languar so common at this season is due to impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures it by enriching the

Mictoria Times.

Twice-a-Week

VICTORIA. B. C. MONDAY. MAY 2 1898.

DOMINION HOUSE.

of eighteen minutes during which, it is said, the engagement lasted.

Secretary Long says he has no report whatever of the bombardment of Ma-Plebiscite Bill Read a First Time Key West, April 28.—(8 a.m.)—The large Spanish steamer Guido, from Corunna for Havana, with a cargo of provisions, money and Spanish troops, was captured early this morning by the Unitated States monitor Terror. The Guido is commanded by Captain Ahmareicha, After a Full Explanatiom by Mr. Fisher.

The Issue To Be the Single One is 2,065 tons net, and owned by the Navi-gation Company of Bilbao. She was built at Belfast in 1883, and is 360 feet long. The capture took place ten miles off of Complete Prohibition in Canada.

Cardenas after a desperate chase, during which the Terror and gunboat Machias fired almost blowing the Spaniard's pilot house into the water.

Probable That the Question Will Be Voted Upon During the Com-Voted Upon During the Coming Autumn.

Ottawa, April 22.-The proceedings of parliament were marked yesterday by the long-looked for plebiscite bill, which was introduced by Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Fisher, and which was read the first time after a brief discussion.

In moving the first reading and for leave to introduce a bill "respecting the prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors,"

Mr. Fisher said: "I am very glad, Mr. Speaker, to give an explanation of the purport of the bill, although, no doubt, in a general way, the house tho oughly understands its objects. It is, however, a bill which has been looked for with some expectancy and with a little impa-tience on the part of a very large number of people in the country, and it is well a short resume of the provisions of the bill should be placed before the a week ago they wer practically unanimous partizans of the United States.

A straw indicating the direction of the library the chief the clauses of the library the chief the clauses of the library the chief the library the l any way or shape; I shall confine myself to a short explanation of the clauses of

wind is shown at a popular music hall in London, where pictures are shown nightly by the kinetoscope of the Spanish and American warships. The American warships are only moderately applauded, the Spanish most enthusiastically are interested in this measure. I am very grateful, indeed, that the question as contained in this bill will, I think. ed in England with the greatest interest. First, because it may have a considerable political significance; second, it will be the first instance of modern squadron fighting so far from a well equipped base. The effects of the war continue to be felt in Europe in the rise of prices.

reads thus:
"There shall be submitted to the vote
of the electors hereinafter declared entitled to vote thereon the following quesbase. The effects of the war continue to be felt in Europe in the rise of prices of various commodities. April 28.-The Official Gazette "Are you in favor of passing an act april 28.—The Official Gazette sunces that the Portuguese government has stopped the dispatch of telegraphic information regarding the movements of warships on the seaboard or in the harbors of Portugal. The Spanish torpedo flotilla, together with several first-class Spanish cruisers, has been at St. Vincott Carola Vanda Lienda. prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider and

all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages?"

Mr. Foster—Manufacture or sale?

Mr. Fisher—Manufacture or sale. The importation, manufacture or sale. al first-class Spanish cruisers, has been at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, a Portuguese port, for some time past, a Portuguese port, for some time past, built builting have been received from the people upon. It is largely framed the people upon the lines of prohibition resolutions. Daily bulletins have been received from the lines of prohibition resolutions action of the Portuguese government apparently closes this source of information regarding the movements and whereabouts of the Spanish fleet.

London, April 28.—A sensation has London, April 28.—A sensation has been caused by the action of the Portuguese government in stopping the transguese government in formation, so the problem of the provides that the governor-in-council shall by proclamation name a day on which the vote shall take place in every county.

The prohibition resolutions when the lines of prohibition resolutions with the hands of the house and move the first reading.

Mr. Foster—I would like to ask the hone gentleman a question I think that in the main question the word "or" is used. It struck me as the hon gentleman read it that the word should be place in every county. guese government in stopping the transmission of telegraphic information, so far as the public is concerned, regarding been caused by the action of the Portu-

place in every county.

The proclamation shall be published in at least three successive issues of the Canada Gazette and of the Official Gazette of each province. guese points. It reveals the hitherto searcely concealed fact that Portugal is This follows practically the lines of proclamation for a general election, and I may say here that the whole tenor of this bill is to adopt to the purpose for which the bill is introduced the election law of the Dominion of Canada. The provision as to who may vote provides that everybody who is entitled to vote for the election of a member of the house of commons under the franchise

act as now before the house of commons, shall be entitled to vote on the Mr. Maclean-Cannot the women vote on it?

Mr. Fisher—Those who are entitled to vote for a member of the house of commons without any change as to personnel or as to qualifications.

Taking the Vote.

Clause 6 provides for the application of the election and the franchise acts to the vote to be taken under this act. This takes in every provision of those acts, providing thereby not only for the franchise—that is to say, for those who are entitled to vote—not only for the manner in which the vote shall be taken, but also providing for the machinery and of the session and the impossibility of getting the Kettle River Valley Railway bill through, even if it were restored to the order paper, it has been decided to let the whole matter drop. In consequence no motion was made in the house to restore it to-day.

At the Drummond county rallway investiant planes and provides in the simplest and plainest form for everything that is

necessary.
Clause 7 provides for regulations: That the governor-in-coincil may from time to time for the purposes of this act sons for the purchase of La Patrie, or for any other purpose. Greenshields never gave the purpose of the purchase of La Patrie, or for any other purpose. Greenshields never gave with the provisions of this act, as are in his judgment necessary or expedient for the effectual carrying out of such Greenshields endorsed a note for \$1,000, but he has not yet paid it.

The government have received information that the mounted police patrol which

Clause 8 provides for the ballot paper, and the ballot paper as proposed contains simply the question which I have read, and, beyond, to the right hand of the question, are two columns, one under the word "yes," and one under the word the word "yes," and one under the word "no." These columns contain the space on which the cross shall be made. Those who wish to vote "yea," affirmative on the question of prohibition, will place their cross under the word "yes," those who wish to vote "nay," or negatively on the question of prohibition, will place their cross under the word "no." The form of the ballot is as simple as it possibly could be, and is only changed from the ordinary election ballot as is necessary in consequence of the substitution of a question of this kind instead of the names of candidates for whom the votes names of candidates for whom the votes shall be cast. The bill says that the ballot paper shall be prepared at Ottawa by the Queen's printer and forward-to the different returning officers.

Scrutineers at the Polls. Trise 9 provides for the appointment of representatives at the polls, of the the same way as the election act provides for the representatives of the can-

administered to the voters in the same way as in the election act.

Clause 11 provides for these representatives showing and producing a written authority from any authorized or known body of electors who may wish to be represented at the poll. For instance, the Dominion Alliance, or the Good Tem-

plars, or any other temperance organiza-

plars, or other temperance organizations, or other temperance organizations on the one hand; and, the Licensed Victuallers, or any other liquor organization, on the other hand, can give an authorization to one chosen by themselves to represent the side in this contest the interests of which they wish to see safe guarded in this election. Clause 12 provides that in case no such

person with any authority comes to re-present one side or the other, as in the ominion election act, when there is no representative of a candidate, for the calling upon any elector present to come and act in reference to the counting up of the ballots and for the conduct of the

Clause 13 provides what shall be done in the presence of those representatives who are rightly and properly appointed by any particular organization.

Clause 13 describes the way in which the ballot 'paper shall be marked, and just in the way I have already described.

"Cluase 15 provides that after sum ming up the votes provided in the Do-minion elections act, the returning officer shall declare the total number of votes given for the affirmative and the nega tive with respect to the question asked, and clause 16 provides for the returns to be made in practically the same way as returns are made by the deputy returning officers and returning officers of each electoral division under the Dominion elections act; they being transmitted by post and duly registered to the clerk of Crown in Chancery. Two copies of return in each pelling division must delivered to the representatives of the two sides of the question just as under the Dominion elections act, a copy of the returns being delivered to the agents representing the various candidates. The forms of the returns and of the summing up, and closing of the polls, and all that routine work are to be exactly the same as they are in the case of Dominion elections."

Declaration of the Result. "Section 17 privides that the clerk of the Crown in Chancipy shall declare in the Canadian Gazette the result of the voting in each electoral division as the returns come in.

"Section 18 provides that after all the turns of the various electoral districts shall have come in a summary of all the returns, by electoral divisions, by provinces, and for the whole Dominion, shall be made up and published in the Canadian Gazette."

This is the whole of the act, showing as I started out to say, that it is perfectly simple; that it provides only and ly simple; that it provides a solely for the submission of the question which I have read to the people of Canwhich I have read to the machinery which ada, by means of the machinery would be employed were a Do any further explanation is required; and as there is no need upon the first reading to so into details, or to make any argu-ment upon the matter, I will leave the bill in the hands of the house and move

and" instead of "or."

Mr. Fisher—The question is: "Are you favor of the passage of an act proibiting the importation, manufacture or ale." I think the hon, gentleman will see that this means the prohibition of each or any of these particular things: that is to say, the importation will be prohibited, the manufacture will be prohibited, and the sale will be prohibited.

Mr. Foster—All of them? Sir Louis Davies—Each and all. Mr. Fisher-Each one separately, or sh together. If the hon, gentleman's amendment were to be made it might be read by lawyers to mean that it would be the whole collectively that would be prohibited, or nothing,

Mr. Foster-I imagine that was the ultime te purpose of those that asked for the plebiscite—that all should be pro-

Mr. Fisher—But if my hon, friend's amendment were made reading it in, the light of my knowledge of the language, I should say that if any one of these things were done it might be held that there was not a contravention of the prohibition, but that a person would have to be guilty of the whole three; would have to do the whole three in order to be guilty of contravening the law, and that certainly it is not the intent or object of the people who have the temperance cause at heart.

Mr. Foster's Amendment. Mr. Foster-What I understand the government intends to obtain is simply an expression whether the elec-torate is in favor of one of these things and not of the others, but all of these things. On the first reading of the bill I do not intend to enter into its merits or to offer any criticism of it, except to state this, that I think the hon, gentle man will have to add another clause to his bill in order to give any point to i at all; and I throw this out for him i the meantime, so that when comes to the second reading he may be prepared; that is to say, if we are going to the expense of a plebiscite, which wi'll not be a trifling matter at all, and obtsin the opinion of the people, a clause should be added that in the event of a prohibition, the government would then consider it its duty to introduce at the next succeeding session a prohibitory to carry out the effect of the popu

Mr. McInerney-Suppose that act were withdrewn. The hon, gentleman knows that when he introduces this bill there is no such thing as the franchise act of

The Minister of Agriculture-The gov-

ernment has decided, so far as it is con-cerned, that the bill shall pass at this session of parliament. McInerney-There are other bills kon. which the government determined to pass which have not passed into law. The bill provides that the vote shall a taken under the franchise act of 1898. and I call his attention to the fact that

the government should withdraw that

Mr. Casey-Where?
Mr. McInerney-In the house or in another place having authority to defeat the bill, then we would have no such thing as the franchise act of 1898, therefore, the temperance people of this country would be deprived of the oppor-tunity next year of passing on the probition question.

Is It a Threat? Sir Wilfrid Laurier-"I do not know whether we are to interpret the words of my honorable friend who has just spoken as a threat that the fate which has already overtaken another b.li that has been passed by this house this session is to overtake the Franchise Act. That it is a threat I will not accept for my part, but I will wait until the senate has pronounced against the will of the people once more before I will accept the suggestion of the honorable gentleman. But let me remind my honorable friend that if the Franchise Act which is before this house should be rejected in another house, then this house will have to determine either to have what I have called before a terror to the members of this house authors. bers of this house—another annual revision this year of the electoral lists—or have the vote of the people, or if the vote of the people under the pe-biseite is to be taken, it would have to be taken on lists four years old. I sup-pose that my honorable friend does not orsider that it would be advisable on such an important measure that the vote of the people should be taken on so im-perfect an electorate as is provided, by lists four years old. Then, another question would arise, whether or not this

the lists could take place; and I may say that it does not enter into the intention of the government at the pre sent time, at all events, to have this plebiseite taken under lists four years old, which would disfranchise perhaps a fourth of the electors. Therefore we have contemplated that the vote under this act shall take place on the franchise of Canada in a short time."

Mr. Wood (Brockville) asked if there

measure would have to be postponed an-

other year, so that a new revision of

would be a registration of voters before the plebiscite was taken. Mr. Fisher replied that his impression of the act was that it provided that if a year had expired between the registration and the date of another election a registration would have to be made, but if a year had not expired since the last registration, that registration would be taken

and acted upon.

Mr. Bergeron asked if it would be constitutional to impose prohibition on a province that did not want it. Quebec, for instance, might appeal to the Imperial parliament not to have the act applied to the province of Quebec. He believed

Sir Wilfrid Laurier (to Mr. Bergeron)

Mr. Bergeron-I do not know of any Sir Wilfrid Laurier-But there is to be

one. (Laughter.) Mounted Police Supplies. Mr. Quinn called attention to an item in an American trade journal to the effect that a large contract had been awarded by the Canadian government to Messrs. Libby, McNeil & Libby, a Chicago packing firm, for the supply of beef for the Northwest Mounted Police in the Yukon district and the Northwest, this being the first time the contract had been given to a Chicago firm. Mr. Quinn said that he had received a communica-tion from a large Canadian packing establishment saying it had received an order for a hundred thousand dollars' worth of canned goods for the Yukon dis-

trict in competition with this very firm, and further, that if the contract had been so awarded it was done without competition or tenders.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised to look into the matter, as this was the first time it had been brought to his attention. The house adjourned after midnight.

In the Senate. In the senate Senator Lougheed moved that the bill to incorporate the Pa-cific & Yukon Railway Navigation & Mining Company be reinstated on the ora bill to incorporate Mr. Hamilton Smith and his associates with power to construct a line of railway from Pyramid Harbor to Rink Rapids, on the Lewes River, in the Yukon district. The bill had been draward from the adder had been dropped from the order in consequence of a motion of Sir Mac-kenzie Bowell adjourning the debate on the second reading without specifying the date at which the debate should be resumed, being adopted by the house The motion had been made without the knowledge that its adoption made the bill disappear from the order paper and

he was sure the house would not object to its being reinstated to its place on the The Hon. David Mills said he would not oppose putting the bill back upon the order paper, but that he was still opposed to the bill on its merits. Not only would the passage of such a bill strike at the interests of Canadian trade to Yukon, but it would seriously hamper the government in its efforts to secure an all-Canadian railway into the country. Sir Mackenzie Bowell explained that in moving the adjournment of the on the second reading of the bill he had no intention of having the bill removed from the order paper. He had not been aware that the rule to that effect and thought that in future the existence of this rule should be distinctly under

stood. Senator Bernier thought the minister of justice should explain the reasons for the statement that the passage of this bill would seriously hamper the action of the government in securing the construction of an all-Canadian railway to Yu-

The motion reinstating the bill on the order paper and making it the first order shall for to-day was adopted. . During the discussion of the bill specting the inspection of steamboats in there is no such thing; that when he introduces this bill there is no such thing as the franchise act of 1898; and if any accident should happen to that bill—because I believe that when it comes to be considered the government will have considered the government. idates at the poll.

Clause 10 provides for the oath being good sense enough to withdraw it—if specting steamboats. It was unfair that



NO. 18.

stringent laws should be made to apply to vessels registered in Canada while Canadian vessels registered in the United States escaped the operation of that law. Sir Mackenzie Bowell said he had been informed by the officials of the department of marine and fisheries that the Canadian government could, by order-incouncil, apply the act under consideration to all vessels registered in the United States which plied in Canadian waters. This right had been exercised in the case of United States passenger vessels. The bill was passed through committee. commons were introduced and read a

A Committee Appointed to Consider the Contentions of the Auditor-General.

Commissioner Rothwell Makes an Explanation Regarding the Settlers' Coal Claims.

Ottawa, April 29.-At the public acounts committee to-day a sub-committee was appointed to consider the over-rulings of the treasury board against the contentions of the auditor-general. The sub-committee is composed of Foster, McMullen, Dr. McDonald, Flint, Somerville, Clark, Malouin, Fitzpatrick and Sir Hibbert Tupper.

The report of Commissioner Rothwell

Quebec would oppose prohibition and hewanted to know if this government would impose prohibition on Quebec, which does not want it.

Mr. Maclean (laughingly) asked why the same principle should not apply to provide little as well as a recommendation. It is also that the same principle should not apply to the same principle should not apply to the settlers. It says they are sufficiently asked why the same principle should not apply to the settlers. It says they are sufficiently asked why the same principle should not apply to the claims of settlers within the rail-way belt of the E. & N. railway was presented to parliament yesterday. The document and evidence covers a return of the same principle should not apply to the same same principle should not apply to the same principle should not on the claims of settlers within the railhave suffered a grievance, and that their claims have been neither carefully nor fairly considered, and that the settlers ceive the same title to the lands they claimed, which other settlers on lands outside of the reserved tract obtained by provincial crown grant. Mr. Rothwell refers to "studied, cold-blooded indiffer-ence to the claims of the old settlers" on the part of Sir Joseph Trutch, the commissioner, and says the government of the province was responsible for the legislation under which the settlers suffered, and it is to the present government of the province that those "who suffered from the injustice done must look for redress. In conclusion Mr. Rothwell considers it the duty of the British Columbia government to take prompt action re-lative to the injustice. Replying to Mr. lative to the injustice. Replying to Mr. McInnes, Mr. Sifton said that in view of Mr. Rothwell's report the government would communicate with the provincial government of British Columbia with a view to an amicable settlement.

The orders of the Yukon military contingent will probably be issued to-morrow. The detachment leave Ottawa on

Thursday of next week.

The house resumed discussion of the franchist bill when Mr. Fitzpatrick proposed his amendment removing the pro-vincial disqualification of Dominion of-ficials. The bill passed the committee stage with the exception of one or two important clauses. Mr. Fielding proposes to amend the Dawson bank bill, fixing the head office

at some place in Canada instead of at The neutrality proclamation, a copy of the British, was issued to-day.

Mr. McInnes leaves for home to-morrow night. He will not return this ses-

Piles Cured Without the Use of Knife by Dr. Chase.

I was troubled for years with piles and tried everything I could buy without any benefit, until I tried Dr. Chase's Ointment. The result was marvellous. Two boxes completely cured me. JAS. STEWART, Harness Maker, Woodville, Ont.

The two-year-old sou of W. L. Furga-son, of Bolton, Miss., had whooping "After several physicians had cough. prescribed for him, without giving relief," writes Mr. Furgason, "I persuaded my wife to try a 25 cent bottle of Chamber lain's Cough Remedy. The first dose had the desired effect, and in forty-eight hours he was entirely free from all cough. I consider your remedy the best in the market, especially for children and recommend it at all times." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents. Victoria and Vancouver.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents. Hawarden, April 28.—(10 a.m.)—The condition of Mr. Gladstone is unchang-

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

VOL. 17.

Cruisers New York and Cincinnati and Monitor Terror Silence Spanish Forts

Madrid Claims That the Americans Were Forced to Retreat-Who Is Right?

United States Naval Officers Are Inclined to Discredit the Whole Story.

Key West, April 28.-Admiral Sampson yesterday afternoon bombarded and destroyed the Spanish batteries in posiion and in course of construction at the entrance to the harbor at Matanzas. The flagship New York, monitor Puritan, and flagship New 1018, homeof t distances of the unanimity and a readiness cruiser Cincinnati were engaged. Not not their country, trusting in God. one of the American ships were struck. There are no means of knowing the casualties on the Spanish side, but they ?

while the New York, Puritan and Cir All resident Americans admit it. Aimust have been considerable. cinnati were reconnoitering in force for though the government's friendly attithe purpose of locating and destroying trude is unchanged, it is a question
the formidable defences being constructed, the flagship was fired upon by the
od, the flagship was fired upon by the
bottomic at Point Rubeleave and Point to work are they were recatically uponic. ed, the hagship was hred upon by the batteries at Point Bubalcaya and Point Maya, guarding the entrance to the flar-bor. The New York replied by firing her forward eight-inch guns on the port side. Then she steamed boldly in between the batteries and soon blazed away with both breadeids. The Puritan with both broadsides. The Puritan steamed in behind the New York and en-gaged the fortifications at Point Maya. while the New York went to sta-close up, and poured shells into caya. The Cincinnati remained astern under orders. She signa permission to engage and was sparer guns at the fort on the west

The batteries fired explosive calculation they fell wide of the mark. One burse, just beyond the stern of the New Yes, and a shrapnel shot exploded above the and a shrappel shot exploded above the bow. It took the three ships 18 minutes to silence the batteries. The last shot fired by the Spanish came from Point Bubalcaya. The Puritan replied with her 12-inch gun. The shell struck the battery with wonderful accuracy and blew up a portion of it. After waiting for the Spanish to renew the engagement the ships withdrew, leaving both in he ships withdrew, leaving both

ruins. Matanzas lies at the head of a bay four miles from the sea. The bay at its mouth is three miles wide. On the west side of the bay is Point Bubal are on the east side Point Mays. These points have a very slight elevation above the sea but the configuration of the harbor search. is such that it gives the batteries a com-manding position. Retreating back from the batteries are towering hills. It is believed the guns have been mounted somewhere there concealed in the shrub-

The New York led the way into the bay of Matanzas. The Puritan was a few hundred yards astern, on the port side, and the Cincinnati remained at a greater distance astern, on the starboard. greater distance astern, on the starboard. A line drawn from ship to ship would have made almost a perfect triangle. A few minutes before 1 o'clock, from the east shore an eight-inch shell whizzed towards the New York. It fell short, but the report had scarcely died away when another puff of smoke flashed upon the Point Maya side. This shell also fell short. The range of the east battery was nearly seven thousand yards, but the flagship promptly opened fire with her eight-inch guns.

her eight-inch guns.

The engagement in a few minutes became general, and the shore and bay were soon covered with wind-blown sinoke, while the hollow between the hills roared with the cannonading. tinuing to cut loose with her guns, both starboard and port, as well as forward, New York steamed quickly in a circle around to the westward towards Point Bubalcaya, while the Puritan

to the starboard to engage the Mava batteries. was a beautiful sight to see the target practice of the New York. A big balloon of smoke would suddenly arise The eye, following the lirection of the smoke, would see an instant later a great cloud of dust and fragments of concrete and mortar fly high in the air. Then would come the roar of the piece, sullen and heavy. The New York soon reduced the range from 7,000 to 3,000 yards, and was soon tossing shells into Buhalcaya at the rate of three a migrature.

of three a minute. Meantime, the Puritan was taking care of Point Maya. It was a long shot to that battery, which was so well masked that often the target was in frequent smoke from the battery. Was in frequent smoke from the battery. When the Puritan got in range her shells burst every time within the fortifications. All this time the Cincinnati remained out of action. Captain Chester signalled for permission to engage, which was granted by the flagship. The Cincinnati them steamed to within two thousand yards and let fly a broadside. All told, the United States ships fired 86 shots at the forts, while the forts fired probably 45 shots.

fired probably 45 shots. Another Version. Madrid, April 28 .- One version of the bombardment of Matanzas by the United States fleet which has reached here

"After half an hour's fight the Am ericans were obliged to retreat." The Report Discredited. Washington, D. C., April 28 .- Intense interest was shown at the navy department to-day in the published report of the engagements at Matanzas yest-rday The navy department has absolutely no report from its agents or any officers of the squadron blockading, of this affair. The fact that Admiral Sampas not made a report to the secre-notwithstanding that he must have me opportunity to communi-tey West as enjoyed by the officials of the department say it is inconceivable, as no ex tensive damage could have been inflicted upon properly placed batteries at the distance reported, varying from two and a half to four miles, in the short space

doing everything possible to aid Spain, the sole object of the order being to pre-vent the news of the departure of the Spanish fleet being cabled from St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands.

AND BURIED

Rich Prize Captured.

Confidence in Madrid. A adrid, April 28.—(8 a.m.)—The per-

fee confidence which appears to be felt her at the outcome of the war is re-fle ed by El Liberal, which, contrasting

says to-day:

pain is patiently awaiting the attack
h America is to make simultaneously.

Cuba, Porto Rico and Philippine
ids with her undisciplined forces,
e her preachers and merchants, find-

the task more difficult than they calited, are already quoting the Bible to tove that peace is a good thing for willized nations. On the American side hodge podge brag, bluster, hypocrisy I funk, on the Spanish side is comete unanimity and a readiness to die

Britons Favor Spain.

London, April 28 .- The trend of Brit-

The expected fight off Manila is await-

P tugal Aiding Spain.

The Last Sad Rites Performed To-Day Over the Kettle River Valley

Railway Bill.

Mounted Police Who Left by the Edmonton Route Have Reached Fort Graham.

Ottawa, April 28.-Owing to the lateness

gation to-day Mr. Tarte gave evidence on oath stating, that Greenshields nor no one else connected with the Drummond county railway ever gave one dollar to him or his him money at any time for political purposes. Prior to the last general election Greenshields endorsed a note for \$1,000,

tion that the mounted police patrol which left Edmonton many months ago have reached Fort Graham, on Finlay river. This is some 800 miles from Edmonton.

Mr. Sifton said to-day that he had not yet reached a decision in regard to, the claims of the settlers on Vancouver island, which were enquired into by Commissioner Rothwell, of the interior department.

The British America Light and Power Co's bill passed the private bills committee to-day. It gives power to the company to construct telegraph and telephone lines in the Yukon, and also to manufacture, supply, sell and dispose of gas, electricity, etc. construct telegraph and telephone lines in the Yukon, and also to manufacture, supply, sell and dispose of gas, electricity, etc.

R. D. McConnell, of the geological survey, has reviewed his decision regarding the position of provincial mineralogist, offered him by the government of British Columbia, and has decided to remain in the federal service. He and J. B. Tyrell leave for the Yukon next week and will spend the entire season in the district. They go in by the Dalton trail.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated to-day that the American war vessel Gresham received permission on April 6th to pass through Canadian canals.

In the senate Hon, David Mills denied that Engineer Coste had made any report on a possible railway route from the coast to the Yukon.

Senator Lougheed asked that Hamilton Smith's Dalton Trail railway b'll stand over until the government announces its Yukon railway policy.

The Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern railway bill passed the house last night.