

Who Posted Mr. Ludgate?

Millman Says Provincial Claim to Deadman's Island Is No Good.

Hunting Fatality—Employing Tailors Hold Out—The Lady Minstrels.

Yancouver, May 5.—Theo. Ludgate states that he went to Victoria on private business only. He believes the title of the province to Deadman's Island is no good. If he becomes convinced of this, he says he will be tempted to wire Ottawa to give indisputable authority to take possession of the island, as he is getting sick and tired of the never-ending delay. He believes the Dominion government would authorize him to use force.

East End Park Site. E. J. Clark, who gave the city nine acres for an East End park years ago, is to make an attempt to get it back, owing to the city not carrying out their part of the agreement.

Shot Through the Heart. The body of William Sheriff, aged sixteen, was found on the Moodyville beach yesterday, pierced with a rifle bullet near the heart. The boy, it seems, had been out shooting, tripping on a log had accidentally discharged the gun. This is the accepted theory, but the coroner's jury has yet to decide definitely as to how the sad fatality happened.

The unfortunate, pierced with a bullet about two weeks ago, having nursed her through a long illness. He and his father lately moved to Moodyville, where the father had secured work in the lumber mills. The family have resided in Vancouver for eleven years.

Lady Minstrels. Local papers speak very highly of the Victoria lady minstrels. They drew large houses and the audiences were very appreciative.

The Tailors' Strike. The tailor's strike is still far from settlement. The difficulties between union and non-union have resulted in the master tailors taking a firmer stand than ever. They have now signed an agreement not to sign the union ticket, the preamble of which states that as at present constituted the union does not provide for the best interests of the tailors, and that there will be no more hostilities pending the reaching of a conclusion by the commission now on the way to the islands, and due there in about two weeks.

NANAIMO NOTES. Telephone Service Under Reconstruction—Prominent Farmer's Death—The Collieries. Nanaimo, May 5.—(Special)—The steamer Mineloa sailed this morning for San Francisco with 3,400 tons of coal. The steamer Wyndell arrived this morning from Port Los Angeles for 4,400 tons of coal. The steamer Wellington sailed for San Francisco this evening from Departure Bay. The steamer Orizaba, Capt. Thompson, arrived from Skagway to-day with 50 passengers aboard and reports no news of any consequence beyond the fact of the ice crumbling up on Lake Bennett.

Mr. McCarthy, construction foreman of the New Westminster and Burrard Inlet Telephone Company, has arrived in town with a large number of men to rebuild and modernize the telephone service of the city.

American Consul E. D. Scheky is sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be at his post again. Those blood, a prominent farmer at Nanouee Bay, is dead and will be buried Sunday.

TROUBLE WITH TRANSVAAL. Capetown Correspondent Sends a Story Denied by the Colonial Office.

London, May 5.—The Outlook, in this week's issue, published a despatch from its Capetown correspondent, in which it is stated that the British secretary of State, Mr. Chamberlain, has demanded a firm worded demand upon the Transvaal republic that it must observe its obligations to the Queen as the paramount power, by securing peace and order within the republic. This demand, the despatch says, is supplementary to the demand for cancellation of the dynamite concession, and is taken to mean that the British government deems that the time has come to invite President Kruger to observe the letter as well as the spirit of the London convention. It is not stated how far the demand takes the form of an ultimatum or of a period to be fixed within which redress of the grievances of Uitlanders shall be made. The reply of President Kruger, of the secretary of state for the colonies for the cancellation of the dynamite concession, is published to-day. President Kruger contends that the concession is bona fide and constitutes no breach of the London convention. The amendment of the concession as asked by the British government, the president adds, would be a breach of faith with regard to other parties.

The colonial office declares that there is no foundation for the statement made in the Outlook's Capetown despatch and adds that there is no warrant for the allegations that hostilities with the Transvaal have been seriously regarded by the government.

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

SPAIN COMING TO LIFE.

Preparing to Make Demand Upon China for Operations of a Filibuster.

Hongkong, May 4.—Spain is collecting evidence here with a view of claiming a cession of land in China as indemnity from the Chinese government for permitting the steamer Abbey to leave Canton last autumn with arms for the Philippines.

The little steamer Abbey was seized by an armed despatch boat of Admiral Dewey's squadron on September 23 last. She was of American register, though formerly known as the Paing. It was reported to Admiral Dewey that she was carrying arms and supplies of war to the Philippines, and he sent the McCulloch to intercept her.

When the American cutter finally found the Abbey in Batangas bay on the southern coast of Luzon the filibuster had landed her cargo of arms and munitions and the insurgents refused to give them up. Thereupon the Abbey was fired upon and the McCulloch was obliged to retreat. She was then captured and taken by the McCulloch to Manila in accordance with Admiral Dewey's desire to maintain the status quo in the Philippines pending the conclusion of the work of the peace commission at Paris.

SAILING CRANK LOST.

Providence, R.I., May 5.—Captain Thomas of the New Bedford, who recently sailed from this port for Cuba in a nine-foot skiff, probably was lost in Wednesday's gale, while rounding Point Judah, and his boat was found bottom up to-day by the life savers off Quonochontaug beach.

Samoa Has a Quiet Time.

Matafaan Rebels Glad to Stop Fighting After Their Heavy Losses.

Surprised at Deadly Nature of Modern Warfare—German Intrigue.

Washington, May 4.—A cablegram received from Admiral Kautz dated Apia, Samoa, April 27 confirms the report that truce has been agreed upon in Samoa and that there will be no more hostilities pending the reaching of a conclusion by the commission now on the way to the islands, and due there in about two weeks.

Auckland, N. Z., May 4.—Advices from Apia, Samoa, to April 27 state that the rebel loss by the shelling of the Matafaan stronghold at Vaialima by the warships of Great Britain and the United States was quite heavy. Many rebels were killed, and the houses in which the late R. L. Stevenson lived was riddled with shot.

On April 22 there was a skirmish between the Matafaan rebels and the British Gann's brigade near the town of Vaialima. In this one Matafaan was killed. The friends were attacked in the darkness and the British lost several men, the bodies being dragged away. Of the friends, one was killed and three wounded. British Lieutenant James Hickman, Shuter and Heathcote under Lieutenant Gaunt led the Royals.

The New Zealand government steamer Tutuila arrived at Apia with despatches announcing the request of the inter-national peace commission that the inhabitants wait for their arrival from San Francisco. In view of this message a meeting of the three consuls was held, but without result, the German consul replying that the proposal of the other two consuls.

Admiral Albert Kautz, United States navy, and Captain Stuart of the British cruiser Laurana, sent through a French priest to Matafaa ordering him to withdraw his forces outside of a line ten miles long and six miles broad. Matafaa replied defiantly refusing to withdraw unless the German consul and the captain of the German cruiser Falke Gross Admiral Kautz and Captain Stuart thereupon sent an ultimatum to Matafaa threatening to compel him to withdraw his forces. In support of the ultimatum a plan of action was decided upon. Lieutenant Gaunt's brigade was strengthened by a heavy gun landed at Mulaia and war rockets were placed in readiness.

Being informed of these preparations Matafaa made a prompt reply, agreeing to withdraw immediately. On April 25 an important meeting of the king and his chiefs was held. Hurnagel, manager of the plantation upon which the attack was made on the British and American sailors, which resulted in the death of Lieut. Freeman of the British navy, Lieut. Lansdale and Ensign John R. Monaghan, of the United States cruiser Philadelphia and two others, are still detained on the cruiser Falke.

The gun carriage from the Philadelphia, lost at the time of the engagement, has been recovered, but the gig is still in the hands of the rebels.

Officials and leading residents of Samoa who have been interviewed unite in saying that the charges of inhumanity on the part of the British, made by a man named Laroch, are untrue.

A majority of the inhabitants are highly dissatisfied with the cessation of hostilities. They say Matafaa is beaten now, and the trouble would be ended in a week or ten days were the advantage pushed. The rebels are delighted at the delay, which gives them time to re-fill cartridges and shells and build more forts.

The statement by the German minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow, that Matafaa was unanimously elected king of the Samoan islands, is denied in Samoa.

Timely Help For Cable.

British Columbia Makes Substantial Offer to the Projectors.

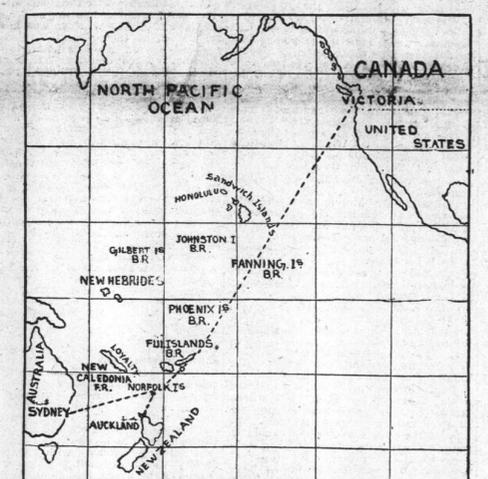
Will Take Up Nearly Half Financial Burden So Strangely Laid Down by the Imperial Government.

New Life Given to Important Scheme Which Mr. Chamberlain's Change of Front Had Blighted on Eve of Success.

The government of British Columbia has offered to contribute one-ninth of the cost of the Pacific cable, that is, one million dollars, to secure the carrying out of that much-desired project. This offer was telegraphed to Ottawa on Wednesday by Mr. F. Carter-Cotton, minister of finance, after a meeting of the executive. It is rather a large sum for a province with the population of British Columbia to offer but the government feel that the large increase in business that would result from the laying of the cable and the advertisement to the province would be worth that sum.

The estimated cost of the cable is \$8,000,000. The governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and the Colonist says: "The feeling of dissatisfaction at the action of the Imperial authorities with regard to the Pacific cable scheme was intensified to-day by the published synopsis of the correspondence laid before the Imperial parliament yesterday.

"The very opposite feeling was created by the receipt of news of a proposition by the British Columbia government made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by telegram. That government, fearing that Great Britain's departure from the original proposal would delay and thus defeat the Pacific cable scheme, offers to contribute two-eighths of the total cost in addition to Canada's five-eighths. The announcement of British Columbia's offer was received in London on Monday, May 5. It was a most timely and generous offer, and it was a great relief to the projectors of the cable. The Imperial government had been in a state of indecision as to whether they would accept the offer or not. The projectors had been disappointed by the Imperial government's refusal to accept the offer, and they had been in a state of despair. The offer from British Columbia has given them a new lease of life, and they are now in a state of optimism. They believe that the cable will be laid, and that it will be a great benefit to the Empire. They are now waiting for the Imperial government to accept the offer, and they are confident that they will do so. The projectors are now in a state of high spirits, and they are looking forward to the laying of the cable with great anticipation. They believe that it will be a great day for the Empire, and they are confident that it will be a day of which they will all be proud.



THE ALL-BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE.

The dotted line shows the approximate route of the All-British Pacific Cable between Canada and Australia by way of Victoria, Fanning Island, the Fiji Islands and Norfolk Islands to Auckland, New Zealand, and Sydney, New South Wales.

New Zealand have each offered to contribute one-ninth of the cost or \$4,000,000 in all, and Canada offered to find half the balance or five-eighths of \$2,500,000, if the Imperial government did the same. Now British Columbia offers to find one-ninth or \$1,000,000, leaving two millions each for the Imperial and Dominion governments to contribute.

Premier Selwin and Minister Cotton both confirmed the news last evening, the latter stating that he had sent the offer to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by telegraph on Thursday.

A special despatch from Ottawa to action cannot fail to have a stimulating effect upon public opinion in England.

REBUKED BY ROSEBERY. Former Liberal Leader Criticises the "Curious Methods of Fostering Imperialism."

London, May 5.—The Earl of Rosebery, former Liberal prime minister and president of the council, addressed the London Liberal Club this evening, and dilating upon the "present universality of imperialism, in the British possessions," said he thought the government was pursuing curious methods of fostering imperialism when it placed a tax upon Australian wines and offered "only a miserable contribution, tied up with tiresome conditions, to the great Canadian and Australian proposal for an imperial cable."

He added a scathing rebuke to the threats of the radical members of the House of Commons to oppose the grant

Sir Chas. Tupper On the Budget.

Shows How Liberals Now Bank on Great Creations of Their Opponents.

Finance Minister Congratulated on Failure to Pinch the People's Savings.

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, May 5.—Sir Charles Tupper continued the budget debate, beginning with a reference to Sir Richard Cartwright's remarks to Mr. Foster. Sir Charles would not break the rules of the house by calling Sir Richard "a mischievous demagogue," to quote that member's own words. He would say, however, that Sir Richard Cartwright was formerly a mischievous demagogue, but now he was a reformed man. He had given up agitation and was devoting himself to cultivation of certain family interests, in which he had been singularly successful. (Laughter.) Sir Richard had receded from the disloyal position which had caused Mr. Blake to withdraw from public life. Sir Charles described the pleasure he felt on hearing Mr. Fielding commend three institutions which he had spent all the prime of his life in attacking, viz. the Confederation, the National Policy and the Canadian Pacific railway; and suggested that Mr. Fielding ought to have made his speech in a more penitential attitude. (Laughter.) As Mr. Fielding was borrowing money at 3 1/2 per cent, Sir Charles pointed out that the United States are driving all other countries out of the iron industry, and that Canada had the natural position and resources to share in the development of that industry. If proper encouragement were given, this country might not only take a high position as a producing country, but would become a great centre of industry for the construction of steel ships.

Mr. Patterson, minister of customs, defended Mr. Fielding for reading his speech, on account of its importance and the many figures it contained. The Liberals, he said, had only increased the public debt \$2,500,000, and they had had many obligations to meet. He affirmed that the Yukon had not been misgoverned, and that the contrary the government adopted a policy which met with the support of the country.

INSURANCE PROFITS. Struggle of Equitable Policy Holders to Share in the Huge Surplus.

New York, May 5.—Permission was granted by the appellate division of the Supreme court, Brooklyn, to-day, in the case of Etna, Great against the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, to take the case to the Court of Appeals. It involves the question of the distribution of the company's surplus among the policy holders.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE. Russia Desires That Proceedings Be Strictly Private—German Appointment Protested.

London, May 5.—The Russian government, according to a despatch to the Daily News from Odessa, has addressed a friendly protest to the German government regarding the appointment as one of the German delegates to the peace conference at The Hague of Professor Stergel, of Munich University, after it issued pamphlets defending war and advocating that eternal peace ought not to be the aim of culture.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the Daily News, Russia has intimated that it is her wish that the strictest privacy be maintained regarding the proceedings of the disarmament conference. The delegates will, therefore, probably be pledged to secrecy. The newspapers will obviously not be allowed to have representatives present and the confidential information they can obtain, will be contained in the official summary of the proceedings, which it is already announced, the secretaries will supply.

The same correspondent learns that the town council of The Hague has refused to give a festive reception to the congress because the Pope and the Transvaal were not invited to take part in the deliberations.

CARNEGIE'S PHILANTHROPY. He Puts Aside Business Cares to Spend His Time in Helping Fellow Men.

New York, May 5.—Mr. H. C. Frick was seen to-day and made the following statement: "The current rumors that the Carnegie Steel Co., Ltd., and the H. C. Frick Coke Co. contemplated combination with other steel interests are wholly unfounded. What was in contemplation and what is now practically accomplished is the amalgamation under one corporate organization of all the properties of the Carnegie Steel Co., Ltd., and the H. C. Frick Coke Co., and their subsidiary and allied organizations."

"Practically the only change in the situation will be the retirement of Mr. Andrew Carnegie from the organization, he having sold to his partners his entire interest. Mr. Carnegie's intention being to give his entire time in the future to the prosecution of his great philanthropic works."

PEACE IN VENEZUELA. Caracas, Venezuela, May 5.—Peace is now established in Venezuela. Gen. Ramon Guerra, formerly the minister of war and marine, who started the revolution last February and was finally severely defeated by the government troops, has escaped into Colombia.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Captain Reports Interview With Dr. Frederick Cook in the Extreme South.

New York, May 5.—Capt. Thomas, of the steamer Coya, which arrived to-day from South American ports, reported having talked with Dr. Frederick Cook, of the Belgica Antarctic expedition, of Montevideo. He quoted Dr. Cook as having said: "We have had a most interesting voyage from a scientific standpoint. For 70 days we were in total darkness, and the climate was intensely cold. We lost two men from our crew of 17, one from sickness and one who fell overboard. We were exploring Alexander Land, where we stuck in the ice."

"When the Belgica was returning," said Capt. Thomas, "she went ashore off Beagle channel, south of Terra del Fuego, but no damage was done."

"Dr. Cook had not heard a word of news for 18 months. He was very much surprised to hear about the Spanish war. I did not get any specific statements from him. There was to be a meeting of the members of the expedition the day after I sailed, and so Dr. Cook could not leave until he knew what they would do, and I could not wait to see him."

As the reporter was leaving the captain, the sailor remarked: "By the way, I've just posted a letter from Dr. Cook addressed to Miss Anna E. Forbes, his sweetheart, you know." The captain did not know that Miss Forbes was buried one year ago last Easter Sunday. It is believed that the Belgica is on her way home.

Plain Treachery By Germans.

Trap Set on Plantation and Troops Invited In by Manager.

American and British Lives Lost in Trying to Save the Wounded.

San Francisco, May 5.—The correspondent of the Associated Press writing from Apia, Samoa, under date of April 20th, gives a detailed account of the fighting in which Lieut. Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan of the American navy, and Lieut. Freeman of the British navy, lost their lives.

On April 1 a landing party made up of 62 American sailors and marines and 62 English sailors and about 120 natives, proceeded to Vaialele, to break up an assemblage of rebels who had been committing depredations in the vicinity. The party was under command of Lieut. Angus Freeman, first officer of the Tauranga, and with him were Lieutenants Cave of the Porpoise, and Hickman of the Royalist. The Americans were under the command of Lieut. Lansdale, who had with him Ensign Monaghan and Lieut. Perkins of the marine corps. Dr. Lyng of the Philadelphia also accompanied the expedition.

After the party had reached the German plantation, Lieut. Cave asked Captain Huffnagle, the German manager, if there were any Samoans in the vicinity. The manager said that none had been there that day. At that very moment and within a few hundred yards of the expedition was a large body of rebels. Huffnagle advised that a return home be made by way of the main road through the plantation as everything was quite safe and no rebels had been about. Three other Germans were with Huffnagle and his party, and no one gave any warning of danger.

The return march to the beach was commenced. No sooner had the men got out of the plantation, when a band in the road, a large number of rebels were seen. The rebels got off their shot and had to make for the Colt gun, and the march was resumed.

Misled by the information of Huffnagle, it was decided to return by the main road. On top of the slope just after the last of the troops had begun to march through the gully, the rebels fired upon them. The line was about 300 yards in length. The rebels lying in the grass, while some were in the tops of coconut trees. The Colt gun refused to act and while Lieut. Lansdale was trying to fix it he was wounded in the knee. The allied forces were attacked from three sides, through the scrub and grass. The sailors retired, Lansdale being assisted by his men. The firing of the rebels was severe, and Lansdale, who had been assisted by Ensign Monaghan, and two men, seeing that he could not get away, urged them to leave him to his fate. One of the sailors was shot dead and the other, seeing he could not save his officer, retreated and escaped. Monaghan refused to go and stayed by his fellow officer. Next morning the headless bodies were found on the battlefield. Monaghan's revolver was empty, as was also Lansdale's. Between them lay the dead bodies of three rebels. Monaghan, before the last man left him, shot the chief dead as he was advancing on Lansdale.

Deserters from Matafaa's camp relate how Monaghan stood over Lansdale until that officer was shot dead, and then tried to escape himself, but was unable to do so. The decapitated bodies of the officers were recovered next morning on the field, and on Easter Sunday they were buried with the heads, which had been recovered by a French priest.

All the leading American and British residents and officials were present. The Germans were conspicuous by their absence, the only one present being pastor Matray, who had known Lansdale. The German warship Falke had her flag at half-mast and her officers sent ashore two wreaths entwined with the German national colors. In the fight there were killed on the rebel side forty-three, and fifty were wounded.

PHESBYTERIAN SYNOD. Next Year's Meeting to Be at Nelson—Overture For Series of Children's Papers.

Calgary, May 5.—(Special)—The British Columbia synod has overruled the general assembly to inaugurate a series of children's papers under the control of the church. J. N. Brunton, of Montreal, was granted a license to preach, and a standing committee for the ensuing year were appointed.

It was decided that the next synod should be held on the first Wednesday in May, 1900, at St. Paul's church, Nelson, B. C. During yesterday many of the visiting members were driven out to the Indian industrial school.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. Trans-Atlantic Experiment to Be Made During Great Yachting Contest.

London, May 5.—According to a statement made to the correspondent here of the Associated Press to-day by the secretary of the Wireless Telegraphy Co., the first attempt to transmit trans-Atlantic messages by the Marconi system will be made during the contest for the America's cup. Stations will be established at Sandy Hook and elsewhere along the coast laid out for the great yacht race, from which the entire contests will be visible. Messages recording the progress of the races will be transmitted from stations to a post on the Irish coast in the neighborhood of Waterbury. The secretary of the Wireless Telegraphy Co. added that Sir Thomas Lipton and the authorities of the United States and Great Britain had been notified of the project and that all had expressed themselves as being intensely interested.

THE BRITISH WAY. Sloops Sent to Secure French in Their Treaty Rights in Newfoundland.

St. John's, Nfld., May 5.—The British armed sloop Alert will proceed to the treaty coast of Newfoundland next Sunday to enforce the herring fishery laws in the interests of the French. The British armed sloop Blizard will go to the island of St. Pierre, a part of the French colony off the south coast, and the British third-class cruiser Comus, the flagship, will come to St. John's. The French squadron is expected along the coast within a month and French lobster catchers are already landing on the coast. The colonists are eagerly waiting the action of the Imperial government in the settlement of the difficulty.

DENVER HAS THE FIGHT. Denver, Col., May 4.—Telegrams were received to-night by Manager Florio of the Colorado Athletic Association from Brady and Julian, representing Jeffries and Fitzsimmons, respectively, offering a purse of \$25,000 for the fight.