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TO QUIT THE ISLAND.

France Willing to Surrender Her Shore Rights for Adequate Compensation,

Most Promising Source of Trouble With Gr at Britain About to Disappear.

By Associated Press.

London, March 23.—The Standard makes the following announcement:

"We understand that the negotiations between Great Britain and France in regard to Newfoundland promise a satisfactory settlement, France being willing to surrender her shore rights there if adequately compensated."

NANAIMO NOTES.

Bookkeeper's Leg Broken Through Buggy Acicdent—The Amur's Call.

Nanaimo, March 23.—(Special)— Ald. Wm. Manson, jr., accountant at the Nanaimo sawmill, had his leg broken this afternoon while driving aonig Mill street. His buggy struck a piece of wood which in some peculiar manner penetrated a hole in the bottom of the buggy, striking Manson, with the above result.

The steamer Amur sailed this evening for Skagway.

J. H. Davison, brother of ex-Mayor Davison of this city, returned last evening from Dawson.

THE HISTORY OF CABLES.

A Spaniard Suggested, an American Demonstrated Submarine Telegraphy.

Washington, D. C., March 9.—The development of the submarine telegraph from a mere gutta percha coated wire laid in New York harbor by Prof. Morse in 1842 to the great cables which now engirdle the entire earth, except in the bed of the Pacific, is described in a statement just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics entitled "Chronology of Submarine Telegraph Construction Throughout the World and the Development of Submarine Telegraphy." This publication, which has been prepared by the bureau of statistics in view of the special interest just now developed in a submarine telegraph line to connect the United States with Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines and the Asiatic coast, shows not only the location, number and length of the submarine telegraphs of the world, but also the history of this great system and the part which American genius and enterprise have had in its development.

The statement credits Salva, a Spaniard, with the first recorded suggestion of submarine telegraphy, made before the Barcelona Academy of Sciences in 1795. Aldini, a nephew of Galvini, performed experiments in the transmission of electric signals under the sea near Calais, France, in 1803; Schilling ignited gunpowder by electricity transmitted through a subaqueous conducting wire under the Neva River near St. Petersburg in 1812; telegraphic signals were transmitted through insulated wires under the River Hoogly, in India by the director of the East India Company's telegraph system in 1839, and in 1842 Prof. Morse transmitted electric currents and signals through an insulated copper wire laid for that purpose between Castle Garden and Governor's Island in New York harbor, and in the following year suggested submarine electric communication between the United States and Europe. In 1845 Ezra Cornell, in conjunction with Prof. Morse, laid and successfully operated submarine copper wires in the Hudson river between New York and Fort Lee, and in 1847 a section of the telegraph line connecting New York and Washington was laid through the waters of a narrow creek by J. J. Craven of New Jersey, thus demonstrating the practicability of actual submarine telegraphic service. In 1850 a submarine telegraph line was laid across the English channel and signals exchanged, but without further success, though in the following year a cable containing four copper wires, insulated with gutta percha and protected by galvanized iron wires wound spirally about it, was laid across the English channel and put into successful operation as a submarine telegraph line.

These experiments having proved the practicability of submarine telegraphy, the great enterprise of a telegraph line under the Atlantic ocean was undertaken, and the subsequent developments are described in the statement as follows:

1857—First attempt to lay a submarine telegraph cable across the Atlantic ocean, the enterprise being headed by Cyrus W. Field of New York and Charles Bright J. W. Brett and others of England. The cable was to extend from Valentia, Ireland, to Newfoundland, the length of cable necessary being estimated at 2,500 miles. The construction of this cable was similar to that across the English channel. After 255 miles had been laid from Valentia westward the cable broke and the work was abandoned.

1858—Renewed by Mr. Field and his associates of the attempt to lay a submarine telegraphic cable across the Atlantic. The United States naval vessel Niagara and the British vessel Agamemnon carrying each one-half of the cable, proceeded to mid-ocean, and, after joining the ends of their respective sections on July 29, proceeded westward and eastward, paying out the cable and reaching their respective destinations. Newfoundland and Valentia, on the same day, August 5, 1858, when electrical connection between the continents was at once established over 2,050 nautical miles of cable, which they had thus laid. Congratulatory messages were exchanged between the president of the United States and the Queen of England, and there were public rejoicings in both countries over what was pronounced the great event of the century. After less than one month of operation, however, the cable ceased working, and it was never operated further, nor was any part of it ever recovered. During the time of its operation 73 messages of about 10,000 words were passed over it. Its total cost was $1,256,250.

1859—A submarine telegraph cable to connect England with British India was laid through the Red Sea and Arabian Sea to Kurracheo, India, having a total length of 3,043 nautical miles, but with several intermediate landings. Some portions of the line worked satisfactorily for 30 days, but few if any messages were sent over the entire length, and it soon proved a complete failure.

1860—Elaborate study of the entire subject of submarine telegraphs and the construction of cables was made by a committee appointed by the British Board of Trade, resulting in an expression of the belief that submarine telegraphy might, despite past failures, become successful and profitable if sufficient care were exercised in constructing laying and managing the cable.

1861—A submarine telegraphic cable which had been manufactured with great care was laid across the Mediterranean from Malta to Alexandria with intermediate landing places at Tripoli and Benghazi. The cable consisted of seven copper wires stranded together, covered with several coatings of gutta percha, alternated with other nonconducting and waterproof material, and in turn covered and protected by eighteen iron wires wound spirally about this core. This cable proved a permanent success, and went into general operation shortly after its construction. The speed of transmission, which on the Atlantic cable and shorter submarine lines had been three words per minute, was brought up to ten words per minute, on each separate section, but was only three words per minute when all the sections were united and operated as a single line of 1,331 miles.

1862—A submarine cable which had been laid across the Mediterranean Sea between France and Algeria in 1861 proved a complete failure after a few months experiment.

1864—Construction of a cable line to connect India with England undertaken by the Indian Government the line to be laid through the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf to connect with land lines, thence to Calais, and by the short submarine line under the British channel to England. The submerged line in the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf had a total length of 1,450 miles, but with three intermediate landing places. This line consisted of a copper core surrounded by layers of gutta percha alternated with other non-conducting and waterproof material, being protected by an outer sheathing of twelve galvanized iron wires wound spirally about it, which in turn were protected by double wrappings of tarred hemp yarn. All of these materials and the various sections of the cables were constantly and thoroughly tested electrically and otherwise during its construction. The line when laid proved a complete success, becoming the first successful telegraphic connection between England and India.

1865—Another attempt made by Cyrus W. Field of the United States and his associates in the United States and England to lay a submarine telegraph cable from Valentia, Ireland, to Newfoundland and the United States. The cable, for which the contract price was $3,000,000, partly in cash and partly in shares of the company, consisted of seven copper wires surrounded by numerous coatings of gutta percha and other waterproof non-conductors. This was in turn surrounded by ten Bessemer steel wires, this being the first use of steel wires for cable protection, each wire being separately wound with pitch-soaked hemp yarn, the shore ends being also further protected by thirty-six heavy iron wires wound spirally about the completed cable. The steamer Great Eastern, then the largest steamship afloat, was specially fitted up for laying this cable. Great care was exercised in every particular, but after 1,186 miles had been laid westward from Valentia the cable broke in water over 11,000 feet deep, and the attempts to recover it were unsuccessful.

1866—Mr. Field and his associates renewed their efforts to lay a cable across the Atlantic. A new company with $3,000,000 was formed with the double purpose of attempting to find the end of the cable partially laid in 1865 and complete the line, and also to lay another cable parallel with and near to it. The cable manufactured for the proposed new line was similar to that of 1865 and Great Eastern was remodeled to further meet the requirements of the work, and left Valentia, Ireland, July 13, 1866, paying out the cable in a line about twenty-five miles north of that followed on the preceding year. She safely arrived at Newfoundland in fourteen days from the date of leaving Valentia, and electrical communication was immediately established between the United States and England, which has never since been more than temporarily interrupted. The Great Eastern then returned to the spot where the cable was lost in 1865, and after eighteen days' work succeeded in bringing the end on board from a depth of over 11,000 feet, the tests immediately made showing it to be in perfect working connection with the Valentia end. A splice was made, and the laying of the line toward Newfoundland resumed, and on September 8 the cable was landed at that point and the second successful line of communication between the United States and Europe thus completed, Newfoundland being already in submarine telegraphic communication with the mainland and telegraph systems of the United States. The length between Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, and Valentia, Ireland, is given by the American Cyclopedia at 2,143 miles. The rate of speed in transmission over these cables was at the beginning eight words per minute, but increased to fifteen words per minute.

The success of the 1866 cables so completely demonstrated the practicability of submarine telegraphy that its progress thenceforward was very rapid. A second Anglo-Mediterranean line was laid from Malta to Alexandria in 1868, proving a complete success; a cable between France and Nova Scotia was laid in 1869, and another from Suez to Bombay, India, In 1871 a cable line was laid along the eastern coast of Asia to connect with land lines already constructed across Siberia and Russia. These land lines had been built shortly after the failure of the the first Atlantic cable experiment in the hope of connecting Europe and America by way of Siberia, Behring Straits, Alaska, British America and the United States, but that plan becoming unnecessary after the success of the 1866 cable experiments, the land line across Russia and Siberia was utilized to connect a cable system of the eastern shore of Asia with the land and cable systems of Europe and America. In 1873 South America was connected by cable with the United States, and thence with Europe; in 1875 cables were laid along the coast of Africa, connecting its important points with Europe and America; in 1880 cables were laid across the Gulf of Mexico and along the western coast of South America, and connected by an overland line across the isthmus of Panama. The invasion of the Pacific has been already begun by the construction of lines extending from Australia 1,200 miles southeastwardly to New Zealand, and 800 miles northeasawardly to New Caledonia, but leaving the Pacific the one great body of water which has not yet been completely spanned by submarine telegraph wires. This it is now believed is now practicable, since the distance between the four landing places now under the control of the United States—Hawaii, Wake Island, Guam and the Philippines, is, in each case, less than that through which submarine cables are now being daily operated between France and the United States.

THE CHALLENGER.

London, March 22.—Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the America's cup, has decided not to attempt to sail the Shamrock across the Atlantic under her own sail. He will tow her with his new steel yacht, the Erin.

ALDERMANIC CANDIDATES.

Three Ex-Aldermen Nominated for the Vacancy in South Ward Yesterday.

Three ex-aldermen were nominated yesterday for the position on the aldermanic board for South ward, vacated by the retirement of Capt. Wallace Langley. The candidates are Edward Bragg, nominated by Lawrence Goodacre and seconded by Louis Vigelius; W. G. Cameron, nominated by John Fullerton and seconded by P. R. Brown; John Hall, proposed by George Powell.

The poll will be open between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., at the Market hall, Cormorant street.

HERSCHELL BURIED.

Large Gathering to Pay Funeral Honors to Deceased Commissioner.

London, March 22.—The remains of Baron Herschell, who died at Washington on March 1, and over which funeral services were held yesterday in Westminster Abbey, were interred to-day in a vault in a secluded country churchyard at Tincleton, Dorsetshire. The interment ceremony, which was of the simplest character, took place in the presence of the family of the deceased, representative of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Duke of York and the American secretary in London, as well as of a large attendance of local residents, including Mr. Thos. Hardy, the novelist.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUFFED UP.

Feeling Big Over Advent of Commodore to Command British Squadron.

St. John's, Nfld., March 21.—Special significance attaches to the appointment of Commodore Clifford to command the British squadron in Newfoundland waters during the coming fishing season. No officer so far advanced in the British navy list was ever before appointed to its command, he being the senior of every officer on the British North American fleet except Admiral Fisher. His selection is regarded as indicating a determination on the part of Great Britain to enforce a settlement of disputed questions in this quarter by strengthening the squadron.

PROMOTIONS IN THE CHURCH.

Bishop of London to Become Archbishop of Toronto Diocese—Candidates For the Bishopric.

Toronto, March 23.—(Special)—It is generally understood that Bishop O'Connor of London will succeed to the archbishopric of Toronto. The announcement is expected at Easter.

The names mentioned in connection with the succession to Bishop O'Connor in the London diocese are Dr. Teefy, Toronto; Mgr. McEvay, Hamilton; and Vicar-General McCann, the present administrator of the diocese.

WEATHER SERVICE DROPPED.

Jamaica Decides That for Future Each Citizen Must Make and Observations for Himself.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 21.—The government of this island has decided upon the extinction of the colonial meteorological service hitherto maintained on a somewhat elaborate scale and at a great cost, which the retrenchment scheme contemplated reducing to a small grant for statistics of the island rainfall. All the observatories will be closed and the instruments disposed of to the best advantage.

The United States has recently established a branch bureau near Kingston. The officers in charge have been instructed to furnish the government and the public with all the information in their line. Under such circumstances the government has concluded that its own service might very well be done away with, and that of the United States availed of instead.

The plan to divert the main stream of the Jamaica fruit trade from the United States to Great Britain has now reached a definite development. In a short time a direct line of specially equipped 18-knot steamers will commence plying between this colony and the mother country, and arrangements are being made locally to secure the monopoly of the fruit produce of the island outside of that immediately and directly already controlled by the Boston Fruit Company.

FAMOUS DRUNKARD DEAD.

Jane Cakebread the Cause of a Libel Suit Against Astor's Paper.

The announcement of the death of Jane Cakebread, celebrated for her frequent appearance in London police courts on the charge of drunkenness, recalls the fact that she was the cause of a libel suit for $25,000 damages brought against William Waldorf Astor by Lady Henry Somerset. Jane Cakebridge went to London from rural England about forty years ago and since then had been imprisoned more than 300 times for drunkenness. Finally, Lady Henry Somerset's sympathy was aroused and she prevailed upon Jane to go down to her temperance home at Redhill.

Within three weeks the woman became almost insane for want of strong drink and in the end her ladyship was obliged to release her. A few days later she was adjudged irresponsible and confined in an infirmary. It is said that the Pall Mall Gazette then hazarded the assertion that Jane's insanity was the result of association with the special temperance movement represented by Lady Henry Somerset. The ensuing suit for libel was settled out of court, the Pall Mall Gazette and a score of other journals paying certain costs.—Buffalo Express.

SPAIN LACKS MANY MILLIONS.

Taxation Has Never Yet Produced Sums Now Required to Meet Annual Obligations.

London, March 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard in a despatch dealing elaborately with the plans of the Spanish government to reorganize the finances of the country says: "With all the contemplated reduction and a statement of the colonial and imperial debts, Spain will require about £35,000,000 for her future annual expenditure, and her taxation has never yet produced more than £31,000,000."

Madrid, March 21.—Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, is expected to issue a manifesto at an early date regarding his plans for the future. It is officially denied that the Carlists have succeeded in introducing arms into Spain.

Rome, March 21.—The Opinion revives the story that Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has secured advances of several millions from the English and French bankers, and will soon enter Spain. The precise date is deferred until the ratifications of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain have been exchanged, but according to the Opinion the Carlists and the Spanish republicans will start a revolution immediately after the exchange has been made.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Japanese Training Ship Coming Seven Story Addition to the C. P. R. Hotel.

Cyclists Made to Contribute to the Revenue — Eloping Parson Not Wanted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, March 23.—Japanese Consul Shimezu informed the Colonist correspondent this evening that the Japanese naval training ship, he had been officially informed, would arrive in Vancouver on May 21. The ship is of 2,200 tons burden and is used entirely to train young Japanese for the navy. Consul Shimezu says he thinks the Vancouver mentioned in his official letter means Esquimalt station, Vancouver Island. Mr. Shimezu has heard nothing of the protest he made to his government regarding the objectionable anti-Japanese legislation. He states, however, that much more time cannot elapse before he will be made acquainted with what action has been taken.

The World received a special from J. C. McLagan, Ottawa, to-day, to the effect that Contractor Tompkins had told him that the new wing of the Hotel Vancouver, the projected building of which was mentioned some time ago, is to be seven stories high and extended to Howe street. It will be very elaborate in design, making the C. P. R. hostelry second only on the coast to the Palace hotel at San Francisco.

The gambling houses in the city have been re-opened after a short lull, and in the sporting quarter everything is wide open again.

Mr. John Carthew, of Victoria, superintending the construction of the Hastings mills, is recovering from a very severe shaking up he got by a man slipping off a roof and striking him in his fall to the ground. Mr. Carthew's body saved the other man from being injured.

The following is the statement of the Dorothy Morton mine output for three months: December, $3,323; January, $6,250; February, $7,935; total, $17,509.

Some 30 cyclists in all have been fined in the past fortnight for riding on the sidewalks in contravention of the city by-law.

Word has been received at Westminster from the mother of Miss Lear, who eloped with the Rev. E. A. Harris, of Albany, Or., to detain Miss Lear, and never mind about Harris. No further attempt is being made to locate Harris. Miss Lear appeared before Magistrate Corbould, was charged with vagrancy, and detained until her mother arrived today and took her daughter home.

LANGUAGE LET LOOSE.

Bishop Potter Styles Prohibitionists "Arrogant, Denunciatory, Ignorant, Unscrupulous, and Untruthful."

New York, March 11.—Bishop Henry C. Potter was requested by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott some time ago to give the public an idea of his plan for dealing with the saloon question. In making the request Dr. Abbott wrote: "I heartily sympathize with what I believe to be your position, that the only practicable and reasonable way to destroy the pernicious influence of the saloon is to provide a better substitute."

Bishop Potter's reply, which has just been made public in the Outlook, is liable to cause a great stir among those who are opposed to the liquor traffic.

After stating that there is "nothing new to say," the Bishop says: "It is the old situation, as old as the religion of Jesus Christ, with the Scribes and Pharisees on one hand, the Sadducees on the other, and over against them the Truth.

"No more perfect reproduction of the first named has appeared in our day than the Prohibitionists, et id omne genus, arrogant, denunciatory, ignorant, unscrupulous and untruthful; holding one meagre fragment of the truth to their eyes, and denying great and fundamental facts in human nature, in their foolish and futile endeavor to remedy the perversion of human instincts by extirpating them; true children of the mediaeval systems of monastic asceticism, which they would fain substitute for the freedom of a regenerated manhood. The grotesque hypocrisy of the prohibition system, from Maine to Kansas, is a sufficient commentary upon their theories. Meantime the endeavors of wiser men and women to better the condition—the homes, the domestic life, the recreations—of their less favored brethren go untouched of these, fit successors of those to whom Jesus said, 'Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, for ye bind heavy burdens upon men's shoulders, and grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves will not touch them with the tips of your fingers.'

"And over against them, as of old, are the modern Sadducees, critical, indifferent, apathetic. The dissentions of those who are not agreed as to the problems of intemperance and its cure are entertaining and amusing to these—and no more.

"Yet let me not do them injustice. What I have said has its considerable and inspiring qualifications, and men of wealth and intelligence who had originally dismissed the 'saloon' question, and all that it involves, as equally hopeless and insoluble, have in recent years, and in some conspicuous instances which I need not recall, grappled with the larger problems of the housing and bettering of wage earners in all the various aspects in which those various problems present themselves, and have done noble and generous things along the line of a wiser and more brotherly consideration for their fellow men.

"But the whole movement is yet in its infancy and waits for guidance, enlightenment and, above all, co-ordination. As yet we have been but fumbling with social problems, whether in this country or elsewhere, unable or unwilling, apparent recognize that the radical changes in our industrial and social conditions which have brought with them demands upon wealth, experience, scientific sympathy and self-sacrifice which the favored classes are as yet but slow to recognize. The permanence, however, of our present social structure will depend upon their recognition; and of the appreciation of this fact I am glad to see that there is daily increasing evidence.

"Of course, in this larger aspect of a vast question, the saloon is a mere incidence. Its causes, its phases, its relation to the home life, as well as the individual life of communities, the evils that feed it, the miseries that support it; a whole host of questions such as these wait for a consideration which as yet they have hardly had.

"Meantime, it may be well to relieve the minds of fanatical and hysterical people by saying that there is no one cure for so vast a mischief as the saloon stands for, and, generally, that, in dealing with humanity and its perverted instincts and appetites, the Divinest Teacher that the world has had would seem to have taught us a law of transformation, as that for the regeneration, whether of society or of the evil instincts of individuals—not extirpation.

"In this connection, I wonder if you have seen a remarkable book, 'Civilization and Progress,' by John Beattie Crozier? It is well worth reading and pondering. Very faithfully yours.

"H. C. POTTER."

The bishop's letter is dated at the Diocesan house in Lafayette place.

RHODE'S AFRICAN SCHEMES.

Chancellor of Exchequer and Mr. Chamberlain Differ in Opinion of Them.

London, March 23.—Considerable dissension is reported between the chancellor of the exchequer and the secretary of state for the colonies, the former opposing and the latter favoring the African schemes of Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

The Chronicle says it is understood that Mr. Rhodes has sent the government a virtual ultimatum asking whether it intends to accede to his request to guarantee the interest on the Tanganyika section of the Cape to Cairo railway, failing which he intends to lay the situation before the chartered shareholders.

KHALIFA HARD PUSHED.

Short of Food and Ammunition for His Six Thousand Fighting Men.

London, March 23.—The Cairo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends the substance of an interview he has had with Sir William Garstin, under secretary of state for public works in England, who has just returned from a Nile tour. Sir William says that according to latest reports the Khalifa is in great straits for food and ammunition. He has only 6,000 fighting men and 1,000 rifles, while he is hampered with an enormous following of men women and children. Many of his followers are anxious to desert him, and 250 of them actually did surrender to Sir William Garstin's gunboat during the trip.

The Cairo correspondent of the Times says Sir William Garstin considers the possession of the Soudan south of Khartoum to be practically valueless to any civilized power, as the territory affords no field for the employment of capital.

The despatch of Lord Cromer, British diplomatic agent in Egypt, embodying the reply of the sirdar to questions regarding the useless slaughter of dervishes at the battle of Omdurman, and the demolition of the tomb of the Mahdi, announces, in addition to what has been cabled, that the skull of the Mahdi, when the rest of his remains had been dispersed, was reburied at Wady Halfa, on the Nile.

FITZSIMMONS ON HIMSELF.

The Champion Tells How He Hurt His Right Arm, and Declares He Can Still Fight.

Chicago, March 17.—"I'll be 37 years old on June 4 next," said Champion Bob Fitzsimmons, over at the Sherman house, "and I am as good as ever I was. Don't that arm look funny?" He pressed the left straight against the body and leg on that side, and then tried to do the same with the right. The latter crooked out in a big curve at the elbow. "I can't straighten it any more," added Bob. "Did I tell you how I got it? Big Kenney swung at me with his left, you know, and I saw it coming. I swung up the right elbow to block it, and he caught me on the funny-bone hard. That was what chipped the bit of bone off and tore the muscles there. For a long time I couldn't straighten it. I put it up against the wall once, and told the doctor to press on it till I hollered quit. I yelled pretty soon. When boxing with Kenney and he swung, I tried to use it to block with. Instead of throwing his blow off, my arm fell helpless to the body with the force of his swing.

"Kenney went over to the doctor's with that ear of his. He copped me one once on the ear with the edge of his hand. I thought he'd cut it in two.

"I see Jim Hall fights Charley Lawler to-night. I'll tell you how it comes out. Lawler leads with his left, see? Hall blocks with the right, so. Then chug with the same right to the chin, and Lawler doing the stagger act. When I was down in Louisville, Lawler said he'd like to fight me. I says all right, and offered to go across the river some Friday afternoon, where they let them fight, and put up my hands with him. The next morning the papers all come out that he'd called my bluff. You'd have thought if he'd called my bluff he'd have gone across the river with me, but he didn't. This is the same fellow that fights that Childs.

"Talk about a fellow standing punishment. After I broke my thumb on Maher, the first time, I fought seven men here in the People's theatre. One fellow Charley Essig brought up, named O'Brien. I hit him seven times, and he fell away over behind the scenery, and came out each time. Julian was calling me to put him out, and the other side not to hurt him. I crossed over every one of those seven. I finally let go a left into that fellow O'Brien's stomach, and he never come back for more.

"I remember the day Frazier brought in one of those funny air gloves you blow up, that couldn't hurt anybody," stuck in Senor Essig. "I called Collins in and told him to put them on. Frazier stuck up his chin, and Collins hit him a light one.

"Hit harder," says Frazier. Collins does a little step, and lets fly. The fancy air glove splits and the full punch lands, and Frazier don't come to for an hour."

"He got me to put one on," added Fitz. "I hit him a little rap on the chin. When he quit dancing he says: 'Of course, you can make 'em hurt. What are you trying to do?'"

"This Collins, Bob, you know, is the guy," said Essig, "that punches the bag. One day in comes a man and says:

"'Are you Cuckoo Collins?'

"Collins says, 'Cuckoo Collins? Yes; any kind of Collins.'

"'Come along over to the station,' says the new fellow, who flashed a star. This Cuckoo Collins was a diamond thief, it seems, and it took the bag-puncher a day to convince the force that he was not the Collins they were looking for."

"That's my shifting step," replied Bob Fitzsimmons, showing a neat photograph of himself making the famous step which put out both Sharkey and Corbett. "You ought to teach it to Childs."

"Anyone ever try it on you?" was asked.

"Naw—they can't get it. They don't move fast enough. Here's a picture of my fighting position when I get down to work. When I get that way you ought to see Kenney slide away. Then's when I say look out," he added, showing the crouching position, with the right arm over his breast, and the left out in front, and the hand of it even with the face, neck and head drawn down, and the big, broad shoulders pulled forward a bit, every inch of space in the fighting limit carefully covered, yet leaving him ready for any one of those sledge-hammer blows.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

Missionaries Have Prepared the Way for Commercial Success in Turkey and the East.

London, March 21.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says the Deutsche Zeitung publishes a long article showing that the United States are slowly obtaining a commercial footing in Turkey and the East. The writer warns Austria and other states of the danger with which they are threatened. America is described as a serious trade rival. The article goes on to point out that the United States have carefully prepared the ground by extensive missionary enterprise, have raised their minister at Constantinople to the rank of ambassador, have organized a direct line of steamers between New York and Constantinople, and appointed commercial statistics as to the growth of American trade.

FREIGHTER'S LONG VOYAGE.

Two Months From Newcastle to New York With Many Adventures Between.

New York, March 22.—The slowest voyage ever made by steamship from Newcastle, England, to this port is that of the Wilson line freighter Salero, which arrived yesterday. She left Newcastle January 18, was tossed by the tempest for two weeks, and with her bunkers nearly empty was forced to put into Azores on February 21 for coal. She was unable to coal up until March 5, when she resumed her voyage. Time, sixty-two days.

SHE REFUSED NAPOLEON.

Paris, March 22.—The death is announced at Mentone of Countess Czialynski, formerly Princess Czartoriski, who once refused the hand of Napoleon III.

A DEAD ADMIRAL.

Valparaiso, Chile, March 22.—The British gunboat Badger arrived here to-day en route for San Francisco with the exhumed remains of Admiral Spotts, of the Falkland Islands, a British colony in the South Atlantic.

A CABINET PUNISHED.

Yokohama, March 22.—According to a report from Seoul, capital of Corea, the whole Corean cabinet has been dismissed and two of the ministers banished because of wholesale changes made by the cabinet in provincial offices.

JAPAN AND THE STATES.

London, March 23.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times, discussing Chinese questions, says: Little love is lost between Japan and the United States. Certainly Japan is not anxious to see the Americans get a foothold in China, particularly on account of the Americans' protectionist policy.

MR. SPURGEON'S BROTHER.

London, March 22.—The Rev. James A. Spurgeon, brother of the late Rev. Chas. Haddon Spurgeon, was found dead in a railway carriage this evening on the arrival here of the Brighton Express. It is supposed that death resulted from appoplexy.

SUNDAY PAPERS.

London, March 23.—The Daily Mail announces its intention to publish a Sunday edition simultaneously with the Sunday edition of the Daily Telegraph. In making the announcement, it says it thinks a Sunday edition unnecessary, but insinuates the Daily Telegraph has begun the Daily Mail does not intend to be left behind.

WEYLER'S PAPER SUPPRESSED.

Madrid, March 22.—The government has ordered the prosecution of General Weyler's organ, El Nationale, and several republican anti-Carlist newspapers, for publishing with offensive comments a report that the Queen Regent was about to abdicate and to marry an Austrian grand duke. The offending papers have been seized. The affair is regarded as part of the campaign against the government, in view of the coming parliamentary election.

RUSSIA A VALUED ALLY.

Paris, March 22.—In the chamber of deputies to-day the allegations made against Baron von Mohrenheim, the former Russian ambassador here, in connection with the Dreyfus case, were the subject of an interpellation of the government.

The premier, M. Dupuy, indignantly repelled all insinuations against the representative of an allied nation, whose services to France had never been forgotten. He vigorously protested against the action of the newspapers which originated such scandalous fasities.

FACTORY BURNED.

Toronto, March 23.—(Special)—The large four-story building occupied by Douglas Bros., coopers, and Elliott & Brooks, paper box manufacturers, was partially destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $50,000.

SMELTERS MADE HAPPY.

Buffalo, N.Y., March 22.—Every employee of the Buffalo smelting works, the local branch of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, to-day received an envelope containing a bonus of 10 per cent. of the wages earned during the past year. The gift to the employees is in lieu of an increase in wages.

A MILLION MISSING.

London, March 22.—G. B. Birt, the former chairman and managing director of the Millwall Dock Company, who was arrested March 16, after having disappeared in February last having a deficit of over $1,000,000 in the accounts of the company, was remanded to-day until April 11, bail being allowed in the sum of $30,000.

NOVA SCOTIA FINANCES.

Halifax, March 23.—Premier Murray delivered his budget speech to-day. He estimates the revenue at $889,106, which is $291,000 more than last year; and the expenditure at $874,828.

DUNCAN ROSS DEFEATED.

Columbus, O., March 22.—Capt. Duncan C. Ross, champion swords man of the world, lost the decision in a mounted sword contest to-night to Capt. W. S. Bice, of this city. The contest took place in the Columbus Auditorium before a big crowd and was for $200 a side and gate receipts.

KIPLING DOING WELL.

New York, March 23.—Rudyard Kipling's condition has remained unchanged throughout the past few days. He has gained some strength, and if the weather conditions will permit, his physicians say he will be able to take short drives very soon.

ATLIN CALLS FOR MAIL.

Three Weeks Without Receipt of Any After Promise of Regular Service.

Australian Strikes Gold on a New Creek—Cattle Arrive in Good Condition.

Correspondence of the Colonist.

Atlin, B. C., March 10.—"No mail, no gold commissioner," written in large letters on a placard and posted to the door of the recorder's office, has remained for several days, and how much longer it will remain it is hard to say. Why the mail does not come no one seems to know; probably the postal authorities themselves do not know of the delay, but they should see that proper men are appointed for that position. It is now nearly three weeks since any mail has been sent into Atlin, whereas a weekly mail was promised and assured after February 15. It is an imposition on the people, a disgrace to the mail system of Canada. As for the non-arrival of the gold commissioner, many people look forward anxiously for his coming, and no doubt his presence is very much needed; but on the other hand, it is likely that he has plenty to do at Bennett, where it is understood that a strike is already on. Large parties are arriving every day, including two sawmills. So many are coming in that it is hard to keep track of them all.

Burns, the British Columbia cattle man, arrived a few days ago with a very large outfit and a drove of cattle, which were butchered soon after their arrival. The cattle were in very good condition, having stood the long journey and severe weather very well.

Mr. Rice has begun his new building on the corner of First and Discovery streets, and from the foundation it promises to be quite a large concern. It will be used for hotel purposes.

A sawmill for Tenant & Hansen, of Skagway, is now in course of construction.

Mr. C. Bentley Jones, of the firm of Rant & Jones, arrived yesterday from Surprise lake and that neighborhood. Mr. Jones says that in his opinion many new discoveries and good prospects will be found in that section before long. In his opinion, miners are not going to the expense of building fine cabins on such creeks as Boulder and others, if there is not something there to warrant the expenditure. He says that there are plenty of claims for hundreds more of prospectors. Mr. Jones also reports having met several large outfits coming in from Teslin lake, relaying and pulling their own sleighs. Among them he met Jack MacGregor, son of Ald. MacGregor, of Victoria. Jack left Victoria a year ago in February, and started up the Stikine trail on his way to Dawson, but underwent many misfortunes and experiences before he reached Teslin lake, about the end of October. Having heard of Atlin while at Teslin, he and his two partners decided to try their luck in the new found diggings, and have up to this date been continuously on the trail, through all kinds of weather, the thermometer registering in some places as low as 65 degrees below zero. When asked how he stood the trip, he replied: "I never felt better, and with the exception of an occasional slight cold, I never had better health. Of course, this pulling sleigh, making a mule of yourself and living on bacon and beans is not all that can be desired, but better times will come some day."

Mr. Williams is still at Atlin, but intends going out very shortly to Victoria in time to return before the opening season on June 1.

Reports have come in of a new strike somewhere towards the south end of the lake. The creek is called Morse creek, and was discovered by a Mr. Wollason, an Australian. Already several Victorians are interested in this creek, among them Messrs. Fairburn, Rant, Jones, Wilkinson, Clayton and others. Mr. Wollason, the discoverer, has great confidence in the creek for a poor man's creek, as bedrock as a rule is not very deep, and pay is found fairly well distributed throughout the gravel.

Mr. Monroe, the provincial health officer, has erected very snug quarters on the corner of Pearl and Second streets, and is kept very busy attending cases of scurvy and frost-bites.

J. H. Brownlee and party are busy every day, regardless of weather, surveying the townsite and taking observations regarding longitude and latitude.

WOULD PARADE DEWEY.

Promoters of a Washington Celebration Ask That the Admiral Be Ordered Home.

Washington, March 22.—A committee of citizens who are arranging for a peace jubilee in Washington next May called at the navy department to secure if possible the attendance of Admiral Dewey on that occasion. Their application was made directly to Secretary Long. They stated that the proposed peace celebration will be exceptional, in fact, that it is to be practically national in character, and this would justify the request that the hero of Manila bay be summoned to attend.

The Secretary replied that he would confer with the President on the subject. It would be a question, he said, simply as to whether or not the occasion would justify the Admiral in leaving his duties at Manila.

TROOPS FOR COPPER RIVER.

Three Stations Named and United States Soldiers to Be Ordered For Duty.

Washington, March 22.—Capt. Abercomole and party left to-night to explore the Copper river country, in Alaska. The war department to-day named three stations on the Copper river, the all-American route to the Klondike country in Alaska. The stations are: Sewerd, Tetling and Slahna. These stations will be occupied by detachments of United States troops similar duty to that performed by the Canadian Mounted Police.

The post office department has been making some inquiries regarding the Copper river route, and will endeavor to make contracts for carrying the mails over it.

PUGILIST GOES INSANE.

Chicago, March 23.—Albert Griffith, the Australian pugilist, known as "Young Griffo," was declared insane today by a jury of physicians. He was sent to Jefferson asylum. Little hope of his recovery is entertained.