astoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It act sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell anything alse on the plea or promise that it just as good" and "will answer every pur" see that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

ess will mail Trial Bottle. Dr. C. Bros. Med Co., 186
Adelaide Street, FREE

Miners' Outfits

A SPECIALTY.

ICTORIA, B.C.

rtificate of the Registration of an Extra Provincial Company. "COMPANIES ACT. 1897." UPPER YUKON COMPANY.

Registered the 21st day of March. 1898. gistered the Life that I have this day gistered the Upper Yukon Company as extra provincial company under the mpanies Act, 1807, to carry out or effect or any of the objects hereinafter set rth to which the legislative authority of e legislature of British Columbia ex-

the head office of the company is situate the city of Seattle, King County, State amount of capital of the company is rty-five thousand dollars, divided into rty-five thousand shares of one dollar

he head office of the company in this ince is situate at Victoria, and W. H. ne, stationer, whose address is Victoria said, is the attorney for the com-

The time of the existence of the com-ny is fifty years. The objects for which e company has been established are: transact a general transportation and ing business in Alaska, British Columd contiguous thereto; to purchase, ire, construct, hold, lease, mortgaserate and sell steamboats and boats description, saw mills, wharves louses and all buildings and works no ary or convenient; to purchase, acquire, and trade in general merchandise, is and lands; to borrow and loan money on every form of security, and to give d take mortgages, deeds of trust and edges of every kind and character, and merally to do all acts and possess such wers as are in any manner incident to e business of transportation and tradg; to manage, operate, build and make by sand all such improvements as shall and all such improvements as nd to the increasing of values, adding facilities, developing and improving of e company's property and in making instruents of every kind and character, in ther real or personal property, whether the company itself or as agents for her parties.

Given under my band and seal of office Victoria, province of British Columbia, us 21st day of Murch, one thousand eight undred and private state.

ndred and ninety eight.
(Seal) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. OTICE is hereby given that two months after date 1 intend to make application to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land situate in Coast District, and described as follows: Commencing at a post on the west shore of Kitimat Arm, about one mile north of the land applied for by Messrs. Todd, Donohoe and Stevens: thence west forty thoe and Stevens: thence west chains; thence north forty chains; thence east forty chains (more or less), to shore line; thence following the shore line in a southerly direction to the point of commencement. JAMES S. MURRAY. Victoria, B. C., 24th, Feb., 1898.

...... \$1.50 ANNUM \$1.50

Victoria Times.

VOL. 17.

VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898.

MCKINLEY'S MESSAGE

President of the United States Lays His Views Woodford Jooking to the immediate and effective amelioration of the condition in on the Cuban Controversy Before Congress.

HE HAS ADVISED INTERVENTION.

Recites in Detail the Progress of the Horrible Wars That Have Wrought Devastation in Cuba.

REFERENCE TO THE "MAINE" DISASTER.

Stands Prepared to Carry Out Every Obligation Imposed Upon Him By the Constitution of the United States.

Washington, April 11.-The president's and the temper and forbearance of president to take measures to secure the ment there, and to use the military and stand in naval forces of the United states, as may be necessary, for thor

lief from a condition which c be endured is the enforced of the island. The issue ongress, and he awaits its accour, standing prepared to carry out every obliga-

The president says the one

Spain's decree for the suspension of

The Maine incident figures prominently in the message. The president beaffair to arbitration

Washington, April 11. - The following mes-States to-day by President McKinley:

"Obedient to a precept in the constitution which commands the president to give from my duty now to address your body regarding the grave crisis which has arisen in the relations between the United States ties and executed by all the powers at and Spain by reason of the warfare that for their disposal. more than three years has raged in the cause of the intimate connection of the Cuban question with the state of our own nation and its grave relation to the course which it is incumbent upon the nation to adopt, if heed be given to the traditional policy of our government, if it is to accord of the republic and religiously observed by speceeding administrations up to the pre-

"The present revolution is but the suchave occurred in Cuba against the dominion of Spain and extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which, during its progress, subjected the United States sensibilities and offended the human sympacountry has seen the fertile domain at our threshold ravaged by fire and sword, in the course of a struggle unequalled in the history of the island and rarely paralleled as to the number of combatants and bitterness of the contest by any revolution of modern times, where dependent people striving to be free have been opposed by the power of a foreign state. Our people have beheld a prosperous community reduced to havoc and destruction up to the walls of virtually paralyzed, all productiveness diand people perishing by tens of thousands

m hunger and destitution. "We found ourselves constrained, in the Dervance of that strict neutrality which immediate improvement in their productive are laws enjoin, and which the laws of situation. Even thus partially restricted, nations demand, to police our own waters | the revolutionists held their own, and their and watch our seaports in the prevention of any unlawful act in aid of the Cubans.

Our trade suffered, the capital involved by peace, seemed as far distant as at the outour citizens in Cuba has been largely lost,

message asks congress to authorize the people have been so severely tried at cause perilous unrest among our own citizens, which has inevitably found exprestermnation of hostilities in Cuba and sion from time to time in the national legislature, so that issues wholly external to ecomes a self-contained commonwealth, whose primal maxim has been the avoid-

ance of all foreign entanglements.

oused the utmost concern on the part of this government, as well during my predecessors' terms as in my own. In April 1996, the evils from which one on the fered during the Cuban war became so enormous that my predecessor made an effort to bring about peace through the mediahostilities is submitted to congress for its just and careful attention, with the observation that if the measure attains success, then our aspirations as a peace ment then in power to consider any form of mediation, or, indeed, any plan which did not begin with the actual submission.

"The war continued uabated. The resistance of the insurgents was in no wise dilieves the wreck of the Maine in Havana minished. The efforts of Spain were increased, both by the dispatch of fresh levies harbor shows that Spain is not able to Cuba and by the addition to the horrors gnarantee security to foreign vessels. of the strife of a new and inhuman phase, Spain has disavowed any connection with the disaster and offered to submit all policy of devastation and concentration indifferences which may arise from that augurated by General Pando on October 21, 1896, in the province of Pinar del Rio, was then so extended as to embrace all the islands which the power of the Spanish sage was sent to the congress of the United army was able to reach by occupation or by military operations. The peasantry, including all dwellings in the agricultural interior, were driven into garrison towns or isolated in places held by troops. The raistime to time to congress information of the ing and movement of provisions on all lands state of the nation and recommend for their was interdicted; fields were laid waste, consideration such measures as he shall dwellings unroofed and fired, mills destroyjudge necessary and expedient, it becomes ed, and, in short, everything that could desolate the land and render it unfit for human habitation or support was commanded by one or the other of the contesting par-

"By the time the present administration neighboring island of Cuba. I do so be- took office a year ago, the reconcentradoes, so called, had been made effective over the better part of the four central and southern provinces, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio. The agricultural population, estimated to number 300,000 or more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinage, deprived of means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, with the precepts laid down by the founders left partly clad and exposed to the unsanitary conditions. As the scarcity of food increased, with the devastation in the populated areas of production, destitution want became misery and starvation. Month by month the death rate increased at an cessor of other similar insurrections which alarming ratio. By March, 1897, according to conservative estimates from official Spanish sources, the mortality among the reconcentradoes from war, starvation and diseases thereto incident, exceeded 50 per cent. of their total number. No practical relief 10 great effort and expense in enforcing the | was accorded to the destitute. Overburden neutrality laws, causing enormous losses to eral dearth, could give no aid. So-called eral dearth, could give no aid. tation and disturbance among our cities, the area of effective military control about and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous and the cities and fortified camps, proved illu-uncivilized practice of warfare, shocked the sory as a remedy for the suffering. The unfortunates, being for the most part women and children and helpless men, en thies of our people. Since the present feebled by disease and hunger, could not revolution began on February 10, 1895, this have tilled the soil without tools, seed or shelter for their own support. The reconcentrado was adopted avowedly as a war measure. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave. "Meanwhile, the military situation in the island had undergone no noticeable change. The extraordinary activity that characterized the second year of the war, when the

insurgents invaded even the hitherto unharmed fields of Pinar del Rio and carried the city of Havana itself, has relapsed into a dogged struggle in the central and eastshed, fields laid waste, mills in ruins ern provinces. The Spanish army regained a measure of control in Pinar del Rio and parts of Havana, but under existing conditions the rural country was left without

set. In this state of affairs my adminis-

tration found itself confronted with a grave | dured is the enforced pacification

The president then refers to the assassinaion of the prime minister of Spain, Senor anovas, and the consequent change of government, the adoption of a more liberal policy towards the insurgents and fresh attempts made by United States Minister Woodford looking to the immediate and

Continuing, he says: "While those negotlations were in progress, the increasing does and alarming mortality among them claimed earnest attention. The success which attended the limited measure of relief extended to the suffering American citizens among them by two judicious expenditures through consular agencies of money appropriated for their succor by the joint resolution approved May 24, 1897, prompted of aid to the great body of sufferers. A suggestion to this end was acquiesced in by the Spanish authorities. On 24th Decem in money or kind for the succor of the starving sufferers in Cuba."

Continuing, the president says: war in Cuba is of such a nature that, short of subjugation or extermination, a final military victory for either side seems impossible. The alternative is the physical exhaustion of one or other party, or perhaps both, on conditions which, in effect, ended the ten years' war by the truce of Kanjon. The prospect of such a conclusion to the present strike is a contingency hardly to be con-templated with equanimity by the civil-ized world and least by the United States. Realizing this it has appeared to be my duty in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than to the Cubans, who have so much to lose by prolongation of the struggle, to mination to the war. The president then relates the correspondence with the Spanish cabinet.

"In my annual message in December last I said: "Of the untried measures lature, so that issues wholly external to our own body politic engross attention and stand in the way of that close devotion to domestic advancement that external to there remains only the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to domestic advancement that tional compromise between the contest ants and intervention in favor of one or other of the parties. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be

thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression."

Forcible intervention by the United cedents where neighboring states have interfered to check hopeless sacrifices of life, internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon the parties to the contest, as well as to enforce a 'true' to the contest, as well as to enforce a 'true' to the contest. test, as well as to enforce a truce to guide the eventual settlement. The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

"Ist, In the cause of humanity, and to put an end to the barbarous blood-

"3rd. The right to intervene may be

justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our

"4th. Which is of the utmost im ance, the present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this government enormous expense. With such conflict waged for years in an island so hear us, and with which our people have such trade and business relations; when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves ruined; when our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very doors, and irritating questions and entanglements are thus arising, all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace, and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with nations which we are at peace."

"These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by the tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. Reference is then made to the blowing up of the Maine. After quoting the report of the United States and Spanish courts of inquiry,

the president says: "In any event the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, affords patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish government cannot assure the safety and security of a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace and rightfully there.

"As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views be-tween the American and Spanish boards. Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts whose decision Spain accepts in advance. To this I have no reply.

strate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to Cubans and Spaniards, as well as equitable to all our interests, so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, further and other action by the United States will be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined on the lines of amount of support should America maintion will be determined on the lines of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced without misgiving or hesitation in the light of an obligation that the government owes to itself and to the ready to give Spain a certain amount of support should America maintain an attitude of hostility. The Spanish ministers declare themselves very hopeful of the speedy pacification of Carbon and the speedy pacification of ernment owes to itself and to the peo-ple who have confided in it the protection of their interest and honor, and to

tion may flame or may smoulder, but it ment officers.

"In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, on behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and duty to speak and act, the war in Cuba must stop. "In view of these facts and considera-tions, I ask congress to empower the

president to take measures to secure the full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure to the island and establish a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, ensuring peace and tranquility to its cities as well as our own; and to use the zens as well as our own; and to use the military and naval forces of the United States, as may be necessary for those purposes and in the interests of human-

starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued, and that appropriation be made out of the treasury to supplement the charity of the citizens."

The president concluded: "The issue is now with congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by legislation and the laws. I await your action.

laws, I await your action. "Yesterday and since the preparation of the foreign message official information has been received by me that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet heen communicated to me. This fact been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-lov-ing people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action."

THE CURRENT WARS. Progress of the Operations in Cuba, the

Philippines, in Egypt and Elsewhere. New York, April 11.-The World pub lishes the following from Havana: General Blanco has received from Madrid instructions to give out an edict granting an armistice. He has asked with whom he should carry on negotiations. When a reply is received from Premier Sagasta he will publish the edict, Public opinion is undecided while waiting for explanations. Nevertheless, patriotism is on the increase. Volunteers

to the end.

The Diazio Marin and El Pais in prominent editorials attack General Lee and Captain Sigsbee for their behavior in Cuba.

Pope Pleased at the Armistice.

London, April 11.-The Rome corresunwilling to mitigate. It is no answer to say that this is all in another nation, and therefore none of our business. It is especially our duty, for it is right at our door.

April 11. The Rome corresponded in the Daily News says:

The Pope, being awakened and furnished with news of the granting of an armistice, declared it was one of the greatest pleasures of his latter years, and expressed confident here.

is right at our door.

"2nd. We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them protection and indemnity for life and property and to that end to terminate conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

At the Vatican it was pointed out that since the Queen Regent's personal letter to Queen Victoria all the powers, including Great Britain, will support Spain.

Spanish Troops Embark. people, and by the wanton destruction of property and the devastation of the Spanish cruisers Cristobal Colon and Infanta Maria Teresa have left Cadiz for undivulged, with bat-London, April 11.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Gibraltar says the a destination undivulged, with bat-talions, each a thousand strong. Ad-ditional troops, the dispatch asserts, will leave Cadiz per mail steamers during the

The Hongkong Fleet. London, April 11.—The Hongkong cor-respondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing on Sunday, says: The American squadron has completed arrangements for putting to sea. Two vessels have steam up ready to start at a moment's notice. The Cruiser Baltimore and the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch are expected to-morrow. The British steamers Nanshan and Zafire have just been bought for American transport purposes. War in the Philippines.

Madrid, April 11.-Dispatches from Spanish garrison. The insurgents' loss was 500. The Spanish losses are described as insignificant.

merly the Diogenes) and torpedo boat cated, but the list as above is believed to mers, which are en route for the United States, put in here last night, such heavy seas being encountered that the Somers was almost buried, and it was deemed safer to return. About thirty of the Topeka's crew refused to sail in her, fill their places.

Spain Arranging Coal Supply. Verde Islands, the present rendezvous of the Spanish torpedo fleet. This circum-stance is unusual, as heretofore all coal shipments to these islands have been "In my annual message to congress in December last, speaking to this question I said: "The near future will demonstrate the indisnensable confidence of possible hostilities, when such shipsupplied from Cardiff. Other shipments

War Munitions Arrive.

New York, April 11.-The steamship Etruria, which arrived from Liverpool "The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder but it

Close on Two Hundred Persons Are Said To Be Dead and Missing.

Sixty-Eight Bodies Taken From Be neath the Snow Have Been Identified.

Searchers Had Only Removed the Light Portions of the Slide at Last Advices.

Eighteen Employees of the Chilko Railway Buried in a Slide at Long Hill.

Beport of a Disastrous Slide at Crater Lake Discredited by the Latest Arrivals.

Seattle, Wash., April 11 .- (Special)-The steamers Australia and City of Seattle arrived from Skagway yesterday as funeral ships, their flags at half-mast, bearing the bodies of some of the unfortunate victims of the Chilkoot Pass disaster, and bringing sad tidings to many families in Seattle. The list of dead up to Wednesday evening was as follows. of course subject to correction:

A. Chappell, Seattle.
R. L. Esterbrook, Seattle.
Weed Garrison, Seattle. Con. Gephart, Seattle. E. P. Haines, Seattle. C. P. Harrison, Seattle. Ed. Cook, Seattle. George Overton, Seattle. W. L. Riley, Seattle. Con. Riser, Seattle. Steve Stevenson, Seattle. Frank Sprague, Seattle. C. R. Homer, Seattle. A. D. Bissell, Seattle. A. D. Bissell, Seattle.
L. Spragree, Ballard.
Ed. Doran, Tacoma.
Albert Englund, Tacoma.
S. M. Grimes, Tacoma.
Harry Holt, Tacoma.
J. B. Pierce, Tacoma.
J. B. Pierce, Tacoma.
G. W. Smith, Woolley, W.
O. A. Ellen, Woolley, W. J. B. Pierce, Tacoma.
G. W. Smith, Woolley, Wash.
O. A. Ulen, Woolley, Wash.
T. Glenn, Tekoa.
E. R. Johnson, Spokane.
Tom Cullenden, or Collins, Portland, Dregon.

Oregon.

Tim Glinn, Portland, Ore.
S. T. Hudson, Portland, Ore.
Sanford McNell, Portland, Ore.
James Smallwood, Porfland, Ore.
Andrew Anderson, San Francisco,
W. Cast, San Francisco,
Win. Falke, San Francisco,
Jib. Merchant, California.
G. D. Atwood, New York,
C. Beck, Stanford, Fla.
Tom Clarke, Idahe. Tom Clarke, Idaho.
J. P. Clarke, Idaho.
Jef. Saley, Idaho.
W. H. Dahlstrom, Lincoln, Neb.
W. Grimes, Atkins, Idaho.

Rusmus Hedegard, Baker City, Ore. C. H. Kinney, Prescott, Ariz. Geo. Lewis, Stonehouse, Alaska. J. R. Morgan, Emporia, Kas. Mrs. Annie Maxon, Jefferson county.

Penn.
Mrs. Ryan, Baltimore, Md.
Frank Miller, Butte, Mont.
C L. McNeill, Elk River, Minn.
J. C. Murphy, New York,
Austin Proston, Grizzly Bluff, Cal. Austin Proston, Grizzly B Geo. Ritchie, Chicago. Ill. G. Seaborn, Chicago, Ill.
- Stevens, New York.

- Stevens, New York.

- Welhelm, Menlo Park.

- Weidelin, Kansas City, Mo. J. Riesse, Wisconsin.

Matt. Schome, St. Paul.

G. J. Milton, St. Paul.

Con. Rasmus, Colorado.

- Atkins, residence unknown.

- Durber, residence unknown.

G. Leon, residence unknown. G. Leon, residence unknown. John Reddin, residence unknown. - Stevens, residence unknown. Thomas Woll, residence unknown. H. Yager, residence unknown.

Contradictory reports have come down regarding the fate of Walter Chappey, of New York. He is said by some to Manila say the insurgents captured Co-bua, but were expelled later by the Spanish garrison. The insurgents' loss rope and to have pushed his way out rope and to have pushed his way out, though badly injured. Others say that Portland, England, April 11.—The new United States cruiser Topeka (forhe died soon after getting out of the be substantially correct. It was obtainsteamers yesterday and who had visited the Sheep Camp morgue.

The horror of the series of avalanches essitating the shipment of others to on the Chilkoot Pass Sunday last increases every hour that the army of 5.000 rescuers spend in digging into the Philadelphia, April 11.—The British steamship Hampstead has been chartered to carry 2,800 tons of coal to Cape for several hundred yards. The number of human beings dead or missing is 175. The list of identified dead up until last Wednesday evening numbered 68. More than 150 names of persons missing and supposed to be under the slide had been left at the Sheep Camp morgue by despairing friends and relatives.

No attempt had been made up to Wednesday to dig into the death dealing slide at the point where it was piled the highest. The searchers were working through the lighter portions of the slide in hopes of taking out someone who was still alive. It is believed that a cemetery in miniature will be found when the big pile is dug into, as several tents were pitched just at this point. No one can he taken out alive from Wednesday on. There seems to be no doubt but that the muster roll of death will foot up consid-

How eighteen of the employees of the Chilkoot Railway and Transportation Co. came to perish in another slide at the has not been and plainly cannot be extinguished by the present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which cannot longer be en-



ed until late Monday evening. Thous ands of people had walked over the slide which was their icy sepulchre without even imagining that the pile had slidden friom the mountains. A chance discovery started the rescuers digging, and in a few hours fourteen bodies had been taken out. Four others were recovered

CRATER LAKE STORY. The report published in the Colonist vesterday morning, and credited to an Examiner correspondent to the effect that an avalanche bad occurred at

Crater lake, carrying to death as many as were killed between Sheep Camp and the Scales, is not believed. Mr. D. Carmody, who recently returned over the Dyea trail, says there are no mountains above the trail at Crater lake down which a slide could come. The correspondent of the Times at Seattle also states, after interviewing those who came down on the Australia and City of Seattle, that the report is without

MADE A SCENE IN CHURCH. An English Fanatic Protests Against High Church Services.

London, April 9.—The anti-ritualistic crysade of John Kensil, the layman who on January 15th, 1897, caused a sensation by reading a protest against the election of Dr. Mongell Creighton as Bishop of London, in succession to the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, now Archbishop of Canterbury, on the ground of Dr. Creighton's alleged desire to under the work of the Reformation by introducing "the trinkets of Rome," etc., has the work of the Reformation by intro-ducing "the trinkets of Rome," etc., has been especially vigorous during the Holy. Week, culminating in extraordinary scenes in St. Cuthbert's church yester-day, Good Friday, where, as customary during past years, the conduct of the service consisted in chanting St. John's story of the passion on the same lines as the Oberammergau play, the officiat-ing clergy taking the roles of Christ and Caiaphas. One of the principal features is known as "the veneration of the cross," and the crucifix was being re-moved from the attar to the steps, when the clergy acolytes and congregation advance in pairs, prostrate themselves and kiss the figure of Christ. At the tail and kiss the figure of Christ. Lt the tail and hiss the figure of Christ, At the tau end of the procession was Mr. Kensil, surrounded by a body of friends. They advanced to the altar steps, but instead of kneeling, Kensil horrified the congregation by suddenly seizing the crucifix, raising it aloft and frantically rushing toward the door, shouting: "In the name of God I denounce this idolatry and popery in the Church of England, May God help me."

A most painful scene ensued. A crowd of people surrounded Kensil and peo-ple struck him and wrestled with him, one man going so far as to thrust a handkerchief into Mr. Kensil's mouth in order to gag him. Finally the congregaentered the church and arrested

MINISTER WOODFORD NOTIFIED Has No Information Relative to With-drawal of Warships.

Madrid, April 9.—5 p. m.—United States Minister Woodford has been officially informed that the Spanish government to-day telegraphed to the Pope that in view of his urgent request, fortified to-day by a visit from the representatives in Madrid of the Pope that the property of the Pope that in the Pope that in Madrid of the Pope that in Madrid of the Pope that it is the Pope that it i in Madrid of the great powers, they (the Spanish government) have telegraphed to General Blanco in Cuba, instructing him to issue an armistice proclamation

morrow, the duration of the armistice to be as he decides. General Woodford has no information relative to the withdrawal of the American warships. This afternoon General Woodford paid a visit to Senor Gullon, minister of foreign affairs. The general's opinion this evening is that to day's events settle satisfactorily the first stage of the Spanish-American difficulty and

ARRIVED AT HALIFAX.

U. S. Cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans Complete a Long Passage.

Halifax. April 11.-The United States cruisers San Francisco and New Or-leans, the latter ship being lately purchased from Brazil, arrived here this morning from Gravesend after a stormy passage of fifteen days. When they sailed from Gravesend it was intended to go to New York, but had weather prevailing after the end of the first week at sea decided them to put into Halifax and ask for orders.

THE YUKON RAILWAY. Possibility of a Road From Port Simpson to Teslin Lake.

Ottawa, April 11.—The government has been considering for the past few days its Yukon railway policy, but so far no decision has been reached. There is some possibility of an arrangement for a read from Day Simpson right though a road from Port Simpson right through to Teslin Lake.

TROOPS IN CANADA.

Lord Seymour to Surceed Moore in Com-mand-Change of Forces.

London. April 9.—It is understood that Lord William Seymour, unrile of the Marquis of Hertford, has been selected to succeed General Montgomery Moore in command of the British troops in Canada.

Dublin, April 9.—The first battalion was to-day unexpectedly ordered to sail for Halifax on April 24. This is an unusual assignment, since the regiment only recently completed 15 years' foreign service. No explanation of the order is given.