TALKING UP TO RUSSIA

Mr. Chamberlain Speaks Plainly of Impending Trouble on Chinese Border.

British Interests in the Orient Call for an Alliance With United States.

That and Closer Union With the Colonies Features of Great Britain's Policy.

London, May 13.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, made an important speech on public affairs at Birmingham this evening. Mr. Chamberlain after deprecating the constant assertions in certain quarters that Lord Salisbury was "discredited" and the government "weak and vacilliating," said: "If foreign nations believe and act those statements they will find themselves, much mistaken and that courteous diplomacy and graceful concessions are not incompatible with a firm maintenance of the country's honor and interests."

Then declaring that he intended to make "a plain statement of facts" unfettered by the mysteries and reticences of the diplomacy of half a century ago, which without revealing secret negotiations should be understood, Mr. Chamberlain said he would accept the judgment of the people as willingly as that of the wisest diplomatist in the world. Referring to the policy of strict isolation that England has pursued since the Crimean war, he remarked that this had been "perfectly justifiable," but he added, "the time has arrived when Great Britain may be confronted by a combination of powers, and our first duty therefore is to draw all parts of the Empire into close unity, and our next to cheers.) It is one of the most satisfackinsmen across the Atlantic." (Loud cheers.)

"There is a powerful and generous nation," said Mr. Chamberlain, "speaking our language, bred of our race, and having interests identical with our own. I would go so far as to say that, terrible as war may be, even war itself would be cheaply purchased if in a great and noble cause the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance. (Prolonged cheers.) It is one of the most satisfactory results of Lord Salisbury's policy that at the present these two great nations understand each other better han they ever have done since over a century ago they were separated by the blunder of a British government."

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to draw a gloomy picture of the situation in China, "where we have to count with Russia as in Afghanistan, except that we do not possess an army or defensive frontier in China and therefore cannot injure Russia without an ally. The fate of the whole Chinese empire is involved, and our interests are so enormous that no more vital question was ever presented for decision to the British nation and a British government. Unless the fate of China is to be decided without England's voice we must not reject the idea of an alliance with these powers whose interests are similar to ours."

The Times commenting editorially upon Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham last evening says: "Mr. Chamberlain was assured beforehand of the approval of the whole body of the Unionists when contending that we must draw closer the ties binding us to the colonies. It was almost as much as a foregone conclusion that the opportunity should be seized of establishing permanent relations of amity and something more with the United States whose success operations that have lately taken place has been welcomed here as not only justified by the goodness of her cause, but as a tribute to the practical capacity of the Anglo-Saxon race in the business of war even when no adequate preparations for the struggle had been made."

THE PHILIPPINES.

Accident Has Given the United States an Opportunity of the Highest Importance.

(N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

Washington, May 6.—The question of the disposition of the Philippines is giving the President great concern, and the reports that he has already made up his mind in regard to the matter are quite untrue. He realizes the gravity of the problem, and he appreciates the fact that should it become necessary for the United States to make the occupation of Manila permanent, the country will be obliged to enter on a policy alien to its traditions. Yet in his conversation with senators during the past day or two he has intimated that the possession of the Philippines might in the end be of the utmost commercial advantage to the United States. Some members of the cabinet are strongly in favor of maintaining the hold we have secured in the Far East.

One member of the cabinet said this morning in speaking to the Commercial Advertiser's correspondent that there could be no question about the necessity of making our occupation of Manila permanent. "It is a plain case," he said. "The seizure of Manila was forced on us. We made our demand on Spain to withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. She has done nothing in response to our demand. She has devoted herself to keeping her ships in the Atlantic out of our way, and has avoided a conflict on this side of the world. We have established our blockade in Cuba, and Spain has made no attempt to relieve the island. There was nothing for us to do except to carry the fight where we could find the Spanish forces, and we found them in the harbor of Manila. It is the law of nations that the vanquished nation shall pay the cost of war. Spain has no money, and she must reimburse us in some other way. We have seized the Philippines and we shall hold them until Spain pays. We must do as other nations do and take her possessions. She has lost the right to continue her control over the Philippines, as she has lost the right to control Cuba by her barbarious misgovernment. The natives of the Philippines, like the natives of Cuba, have appealed to us to help them. We have not interfered, but we have fought our first battle with Spain there and lowered the flag of Spain. We have the only right to hold power over those islands, and Commodore Dewey has no doubt played the American flag over Manila.

"That flag will stay there. Spain can never pay the debt she will owe us except by ceding the Philippine Islands to the United States, and when they are ceded to the United States we shall keep them for other islands now possessed by any European power.

"Our people will see the wisdom of keeping this stronghold in the East, where the great commercial developments of the future are to take place. More than one-half the population of the world is in countries facing the Pacific and Indian oceans. The foreign commerce of the countries bordering these oceans, excluding North America, already amounts to over two and one-half billions of dollars. Our own trade with the East is now about thirty-five million dollars, and in a few years will amount to one hundred millions. The rivalry for control of the East is for the control of this great commerce that is developing with the awakening of China. The Philippines can be made a great commercial centre for America. They are rich in natural resources and American energy can make them the magnet of Eastern trade.

"We shall have a hand in the Eastern question because we shall have Eastern possessions. We may only establish a protectorate over the Philippines, but it will open the way for American enterprise and American commerce. To give away or sell these islands after they are ceded to us, would be to throw away the greatest opportunity of extending American trade that destiny ever placed in our path, and with the Philippines under the protection and control of the United States, Hawaii should be annexed. It is the halfway station in the Pacific. We have our standing in Samoa, and with these three great strongholds in the Pacific the commerce of the Pacific will become the commerce of America in a larger degree than of any other commercial people.

"While all Europe has been discussing the eastern question and the probability of alliances between Great Britain and the United States we have kept our hands off; but now that an accident has given us possession of the Philippines the eastern question henceforth is of vital interest to us, and must play a part in our commercial development without any entangling alliances. We must go forward and take our new responsibilities which mean new and greater opportunities. The American flag which Dewey plants over Manila will remain there not only until the close of the war but afterward, and the commerce of America will follow the flag.

"As the senate must pass upon the treaty of peace which will conclude the war the sentiment of the body is an important factor in the solution of the Philippine problem. While some of the senators, like Mr. Frye, of Maine, are careful to say that until it is positively known that the Philippines are under the flag of the United States it is unwise to discuss any policy regarding them, it is nevertheless true that a canvass of the senate has been made, with a view of learning whether there is a majority in favor of retaining the Philippines as a possession of the United States after the war closes. The canvass, it is asserted by those who have it in charge, indicates a very general sentiment in favor of holding the islands permanently. Senator Gorman on the Democratic side and Senator Lodge on the Republican side are outspoken in their advocacy of this policy, and there are many others who hold equally positive affirmative views. Senator Gorman says that it will be absolutely necessary for the United States, if it proposes to continue as a naval power, and if it desires to extend its commerce and trade, to secure possessions in various parts of the world, which will be available as headquarters for vessels carrying the American flag.

"The obstacles in the way of the government acquiring a distant possession like the Philippines, said Senator Gorman, "are by no means insurmountable and certainly do not outweigh the great considerations which favor a continued occupation of the islands. It is a fact worth emphasizing that if the result of the battle of Manila had been disastrous to Commodore Dewey there would have been no port in the East open to him. It semes to me that it would be the part of wisdom, if we hope to extend our commercial interests, to hold such a point as the Philippines present, and as a matter of course Hawaii ought to come to us right away." Senator Lodge points out that for some years the United States has been endeavoring to secure a large portion of the Oriental trade, and that already our commerce with Russia, China and Japan has assumed goodly proportions. With the United States in possession of the Philippines for base from which to command the Orient, and with Hawaii as a halfway point in the Pacific, the development of the entire country would be tremendous, while San Francisco and the whole western coast would expand to a remarkable degree. "San Francisco," said he, "would become a great city of export and import, rivaling New York and Boston on the Eastern coast."

SHIPPING REGISTRY.

Protest Against Nominal Transfers Only To Secure Protection of British Flag.

London, May 13.—In the house of lords to-day, Baron Muskerry asked if measures would be taken to prevent Spanish and American vessels from obtaining provisional certificates of British registry with power to fly the British flag, which power, he asserted, was only desired for war purposes. The Marquis of Salisbury in reply said the government was in correspondence with the board of trade relative to the precautions which could be adopted to prevent a merely colorable transfer of ownership, without putting any undue difficulties in the way of ordinary commerce. The matter, however, is an extremely difficult one to handle.

ABERDEEN HAS RESIGNED.

Official Announcement of His Retirement—Lord Selborne Said To Have An Option of the Office.

London, May 13.—It is officially announced that the Queen has accepted the resignation of the Earl of Aberdeen as governor-general of Canada, to which office he was appointed in 1893.

The two persons most prominently mentioned recently as likely to succeed him are the Earl of Selborne, the under secretary of state for the colonies, and the Earl of Hopetoun, the paymaster-general. It has been said that the former can have the governor-generalship of Canada if he wants it.

SPANIARDS TAKE HEART.

Successful Resistance at Cuban Ports Lead to Hope That Manila May Yet be Saved.

Madrid, May 13.—The entire press greets the "success of the Spaniards at Cardenas and at Ciefuegos" as being a good augury of the future, and hope is also revived on the subject of Manila, the belief being expressed that the port may be recovered on account of the time which must elapse in preparing reinforcements for Admiral Dewey, which fact will give time for the Spanish relief expedition to arrive at the Philippine Islands.

A majority of the newspapers express satisfaction at the arrival of the Spanish squadron at the island of Martinique, while others question the wisdom of exposing the Spanish ships to an engagement with Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet, which is admitted to be surperior to the Spanish fleet. The naval and military men in this city say they would have preferred to have Admiral Cervera steer direct from the coast of United States and bombard American ports.

Further details of the engagement at Cardenas say that the gunboat Antonio Lopez, an old tub belonging to the Campania Trans-Atlantic Co., mounting one gun, was struck twelve times, but continued fighting until the ammunition was exhausted. The bombardment began without notice, and on this account, according to official despatches, the foreign residents can command compensation from the United States. The fact that attempts upon Cardenas and Cienfuegos were made simultaneously proves, Spanish officials argue, that they planned a conjunction with the insurgents, who, in the fight on Wednesday, are said to have suffered a serious check.

Havana, May 13.—General Blanco yesterday sent a despatch to the minister of war at Madrid, stating that on Tuesday five American vessels blockaded Cienfuegos and on Wednesday morning opened fire, which was answered by the batteries. The enemy, the despatch said, attempted to effect a landing with lighters drawn by steam launches. The Spanish forces, strategically disposed, obliged them to re-embark hastily, and retired westward, after five hours fighting. The Spanish losses were fourteen wounded. Some damage was done to the lighthouses. People in Cienfuegos were loyally supported by troops of ladies carrying about refreshments among the soldiers and taking care of the wounded. The despatch asserted that the attack seemed to be made in combination with the insurgent bands concentrated on the Cenoga slopes. Meanwhile the American vessels blockading Cardenas entered by Cayo Chalupa channel until about a mile from the wharves. A large warship, distant some miles, united with them in a fire against three Spanish gunboats in the harbor, and the forts. The American vessels, with their forces, tried to effect a landing, but were repelled by Spanish troops and gunboats. The American vessels finally retired, towing disabled torpedo boat destroyers. The combat lasted four hours. The garrison had five wounded and the crews of the gunboat had some wounded. One projectile from the American vessels fell in the British consulate.

Private news from Cienfuegos is to the effect that at the bombardment 800 shots were fired, without counting the shots from the seven lighters employed in the attempt to land troops, or the shots from the round tops of the American vessels that approached within half a mile of the coast. The ground around the lighthouse was literally covered with projectiles and shells.

SPAIN'S FLEET IS NEAR.

Formidable Squadron Puts in For Coal Two Days Steaming From Porto Rico.

Washington, May 13.—Secretary Long this morning received special despatches from Martinique, Windward Islands, that the Spanish squadron was sighted to the westward of that island. The information caused a decided sensation throughout naval circles. This brings close to Admiral Sampson's squadron the formidable collection of Spain's strongest and most modern vessels. This fleet was reported back in Cadiz. Evidently the latter report was inspired by Spanish strategy. The war department's plans for an immediate invasion of Cuba have been materially changed. The presence of the Spanish fleet in West Indian waters will delay the movements for a time.

Upon receipt of the information Secretary Long ordered Commodore Schley at Hampton Roads, to put to sea at once with the flying squadron, it is believed in pursuit of the Spanish fleet. The flying squadron accordingly weighed anchor at 3:30 p.m., following the flagship Brooklyn out to sea.

Martinique is a French port six hundred miles in a southerly direction from San Juan, Porto Rico, where the American squadron, under Admiral Sampson, was in action yesterday. It is 700 miles from the eastern coast of Cuba. The Spanish vessels reported compose the formidable squadron recently collected at the Cape Verde Islands, which sailed from there westward two weeks ago today. Martinique being one of the outposts of the West Indies is a natural point at which the Spanish fleet coming from Cape Verde would make the first landing. They must now pass the French island of Guadeloupe to the west of the Danish island of St. Thomas, a little further west of Porto Rico, unless Admiral Sampson's fleet engage them before. As they now stand, the two fleets are 500 miles apart. By hard sailing both fleets could cover this in one day, or the sailing of one fleet would bring them together in two days.

The Spanish squadron is made up of first-class ships, four armored cruisers and three destroyers. As near as the exact strength can be stated, there are the armored cruisers Vizcaya, Almirante, Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa and Christopher Colon, and the torpedo boat destroyers Terror, Furor and Pluton.

New York, May 13.—A special to the Herald from St. Pierre, Martinque, via Hayti, says: The Spanish torpedo destroyer Furor, arrived at this port late on Wednesday night, but immediately put to sea. Her arrival caused tremendous excitement. About 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon the Spanish torpedo destroyer Terror arrived. Five Spanish war vesels are in sight, bound northward apparently in the direction of Cuba. The United States scouting vessel Harvard is in port. She came here to send despatches to the Washington government. As the Spanish vessel was in port and left after the Harvard arrived, the port authorities served notice to Captain Cotton that he would not be allowed to leave until twenty-four after the departure of the Cpanish vessels.

Washington, May 13.—There is a suspicion that the United States has not been treated with fairness in the matter of the use of the cable from Martinique, as messages of the utmost importance—such, for instance, as those reporting the movements of Spanish ships—have been delayed an unconscionable time to the embarrassment of the United States. While the statement given out at the navy department that the "Spanish squadron is now hull down to the west of Martinique," could not be supplemented by additional information as to the time the dispatch was sent, it is supposed the squadron was seen yesterday.

If yourself or children require a thorough flesh forming food and tonic combined, try Griffiths' Nodwegian Emulsion, it is the only Emulsion combining the flesh producing properties of Cod Liver Oil with the well known tonic properties of Iron and Manganese. Ask your druggist for it. *

KILLED FOR HIS MONEY.

Prospector Found on the Trail Near Dyea Shot Through the Head.

Another barbarous murder has been committed on one of the trails leading to the Klondike and so far as known the criminal responsible is still at large. The murdered man had been found on the trail about half way between Dyea and the Canyon, his pockets rifled and a bullet hole in the back of his head telling the method adopted by his assassin. Mr. A. F. Englehardt, who brings the news, learned few particulars of the affair, not having heard the murdered man's name or where he came from. The unfortunate fellow, it would seem, had been killed simply for what money he possessed, for his pockets, pulled inside out, revealed this fact. His boots, however, had not been removed and those who discovered his body found some $80 in the leg of his sock which the highwayman in his haste had apparently overlooked. Death had evidently resulted quickly for the bullet which pierced the back of the head, penetrated and came out of the mouth. Mr. Englehardt, who has been acting as customs broker at the Chilkoot Pass since March 5, arrived down on the Rosalie which reached Seattle on Thursday and with several other Victorians just down from the North came over on the City of Kingston yesterday morning. He states that as a customs broker he never experienced trouble, the Americans paying their duties without any protest whatever. He saw no destitute cases, although of course a great number of the Americans after paying duty were left pretty short of money. Some who could not pay the duties packon the trails until they earned sufficient to meet the emergency and then continued their journey. Mr. Englehardt thinks the lakes will be open by the 23rd and the trail from the summit to Lake Lindeman is in a pretty fair state for travelling now. During the winter he was encamped on 60 feet of snow and yet it was a common thing for him to dig himself out of the snow in the morning. In two days it snowed to a depth of fifteen feet. The weather was very cold but yet not extremely disagreeable, there being always enough firewood in the camp, even at from 5 to 7 cents a pound, to keep warm with. As for the health of Dyea he thinks there is no contagion to feel alarmed over, the "spinal come and get us" as spinal meningitis is known up North, being very rare now. Just before leaving the North Mr. Englehardt was told that Collector Floyd had been taken to Sitka on the 3rd or 4th inst. under indictment of misusing his position. Of those who came down on the Rosalie only one passenger, a man named Boyle, is from the interior. He had not been mining but being the owner of claims on El Dorado and Dominion creeks, is down for the purpose of disposing of his properties. Captain Worsnop, who has been up North in the interests of the Lake Bennett & Klondike Navigation company, was one of those who came over on the Kingston yesterday morning. Others who arrived on the same steamer were F. C. Holden, and C. Walker. The latter is down for the object of buying seven or eight hundred cattle to take into the Klondike.

Mr. Englehardt will also shortly leave for Klondike, making the trip by way of St. Michael's.

CANADIAN NEWS NOTES.

Quebec Potatoes Going to the War—A Montreal Paper Offensively Partizan.

The steamer Palati, at Halifax from Hamburg, landed 700 passengers and proceeded for New York. The passengers, who are all immigrants, were dispatched to the West by rail.

About 200 French Canadians living in the New England States have signed a petition asking the United States postmaster-general to prohibit La Presse of Montreal from passing through the mails on the ground that it is anti-American and very sympathetic to Spain, showing its preference by the publication of notes and articles that are "insulting to all true French American citizens."

Since Saturday not less than 24,600 bushels of Quebec potatoes have been shipped from Montreal into the United States, the increased demand being a result of the war.

Wm. Mackenzie, the Toronto capitalist, has returned to Winnipeg from a trip over a portion of the proposed Southwestern railway, and contracts will probably be awarded next week.

A. F. McDougall, of Ottawa, who shot himself in Winnipeg on Tuesday while in a state of melancholia, died yesterday afternoon.

Chas. Wood, a mason, fell forty feet down an elevator shaft in the new Bank of Hamilton building at Winnipeg and was seriously injured.

THE NEW AMMUNITION.

Government Exchanging Supplies of Martini for the Lee-Enfield Issue.

Montreal, May 12 —(Special.)—Col. Mattice, superintendent of stores in the Fifth military district, has received orders from Ottawa to issue Lee-Enfield ammunition to all rifle associations in Montreal district in exchange for Martini ammunition or in lieu thereof a sum of $15 per 1,000. rounds. This is the price that has governed the issued of Martini-Henri ammunition in previous years, and as the cost to the government of the Lee-Enfield ammunition is $33 per 1,000 rounds, it will lose $18 per 1,000 by the transaction.

Lee-Enfield ammunition will be issued free to all teams using Lee-Enfield rifles in the matches of the Canadian Military League.

NO OFFICOAL REPORT.

Admiral Sampson Has Not Yet Sent Any News to the Navy Department.

Washington, May 12.—Notwithstanding the multitude of rumors that came from all parts of the West Indies as to the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico and other sanguinary engagements between Sampson's battleships and the Spanish forces, the navy department was in official ignorance of any such events. At the close of office hours it was said that nothing had been heard from Sampson. Secretary Long remained at his desk until 5:25 and on leaving sent word that he had nothing further to make public. The strain of the day has been severe on the secretary and he went home well nigh exhausted.

It is believed that there will be difficulty in Admiral Sampson communicating with the department by cable from St. Thomas and there are also suggestions that the American dispatch boats accompanying Sampson's fleet will be deprived of the use of the cable also on the pretext that neutrality would thereby be violated and St. Thomas made a base of operations. In this case it would be necessary for both the Admiral and the newspaper men to have recourse to the direct cable from Hayti, 250 or 300 miles from San Juan, causing delay of a day and a half or two days in communicating information to the United States.

TROUBLES OF ITALY.

Tranquillity Restored but a Collapse of the Ministry Imminent.

Rome, May 12.—A semi-official address issued to-day declares that tranquillity prevails throughout the kingdom. The Archbishop of Naples has written a pastoral calling all his diocese to co-operate in the restoration of order.

Despite government reports it is believed that the position of the ministry is extremely critical. Dissensions and a consequent collapse are expected at any moment. Besides the economic reforms the Marquis di Dudini, the Premier, is credited with the intention to restrict the liberty of the press and the right of public meetings.

Stories are published here to-day confirming the reports that the police have seized at the residence of M. Mekuliceff, a noted nihilist, who is closely associated with the socialist leader Tarti, not only correspondence relating to the organization of the disorders but the outlines of the whole concerted scheme for a revolution comprising several republican, socialist and anarchist leaders.

Milan, May 12.—The city has resumed its normal aspect. The public services have been resumed and the schools will re-open to-morrow.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Farmers Delivering High Priced Wheat —Officials of the Maccabees in Trouble.

Winnipeg, May 12.—(Special)—At the police court this morning B. McGinnis was charged with embezzling at different times various sums from the local branch of the Knights of the Maccabees. He has been secretary-treasurer of the lodge and at different times received from members sums of money for which it is alleged he has failed to account.

Fifteen thousand bushels of wheat were delivered by farmers at C. P. R. stations yesterday.

Col. McMillan has returned from Ottawa where he completed arrangements with the Dominion government for handing over the swamp lands to Manitoba.

About three o'clock this morning the house at North Buxton occupied by Mrs. Henderson, a widow, and her ten year old daughter, took fire and was totally destroyed. Mrs. Henderson and the little girl were burned to death.

PROHIBITION PROSPECTS.

A Champion Sanguine of Success Except in This Province and the Cities of Quebec.

Montreal, May 12.—(Special)—John A. Nichols, the well known prohibitionist champion, gives the chances for that cause in different sections of Canada as follows: Ontario will be carried by 50,000. In Quebec prohibition will be badly beaten in leading centres, such as Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke, but the towns and villages will be all right. In the Eastern Townships, Stanstead, Compton, Brome, Richmond, Wolfe, Missisquoi, Shefford and Argenteuil, will be for prohibition, while Megantic will be against it. The prohibitionists will carry Manitoba, the Terrtories and the three Atlantic provinces, but British Columbia will be against them. Nichols concluded by stating that steps will be taken in the near future to ascertain the views of the higher Catholic clergy on the question which is now to be submitted for the consideration of the people of Canada.

RESUMES BUSINESS.

The old firm of Wing Chong & Co., of 19 Store street, having effected a settlement with the creditors, have resumed business at the old stand. *

INCENSED AT THE BRITISH.

Spaniards Say They Piloted the American Warships—Insult Offered by Soldiers.

London, May 13.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Spaniards at Manila are incensed against the British because it is believed that the steamer Esmeralda piloted the Americans into the bay. It is feared that the Spanish soldiers, who are unpaid, will attack the British factories."

There was a stormy meeting between the British residents and British consul over the delay in obtaining protection. Commodore Dewey had taken coal from three British vessels. For a few days popular animosity towards Englishmen was intense.

The Spanish soldiers spat at an Englishman and used foul language. When the incident came to the knowledge of Governor General Augusti, he wrote an ample apology to the secretary of the English club, threatening to shoot any officer or soldier who repeated the offense.

The doctor may be a good old man, but even so, medical examinations and the "local application" treatment are abhorrent to every modest woman. They are embarrassing—often useless. They should not be submitted to until everything else has been tried. In nine cases out of ten, there is no reason for them. In nine cases out of ten, the doctor in general practice isn't competent to treat female diseases. They make a branch of medicine by themselves. They are distinct from other ailments. They can be properly understood and treated only by one who has had years of actual practice and experience in this particular line. This is true of Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a remedy for all derangements of the reproductive organs of women, has been in actual use for more than thirty years. It cures every form of "female weakness."

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

29th April, 1898.

CLIVE PHILLIPPS-WOLLEY, of Victoria, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the Counties of Victoria and Nanaimo.

6th May, 1898.

WILLIAM HOWARD BULLOCK-WEBSTER, of Glenora, Esquire, S. M., Captain WILLIAM JOHN RANT, of Lake Bennett, S. M., and PHILIP CARTERET HILL PRIMROSE, of Boundary, Stikine River, Esquire, S. M., to be Coroners within and for the County of Nanaimo.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Leaving for Europe. One of the most beautiful homes in Vancouver Island. Dr. Dickson's place on the Quamichan Lake, two miles from railway. Sixty-nine, or hundred and eighteen acres, as preferred (nearly half cleared.) Large double barn, and other buildings. Hot and cold water. Adjacent to first class fishing, both trout and salmon, shooting, etc., also to good tennis club. Apply to Dr. Dickson, Duncan's, B. C. m8

STEAMERS ON STIKINE

Monte Cristo Makes the First Round Trip of This Season of Navigation.

Other Steam Craft Soon Followed and Small Boats Placed at Discount.

An extra edition of the Stikine River Journal dated Wrangel, Monday, May 9, contains the following information as to the opening of navigation:—

The Seattle steamer Monte Cristo is the winner, and Captain Frank Murray was presented with a year's subscription of the Journal in consideration of his boat having been the first one to reach Glenora and return to Wrangel, after the opening of the Stikine river for navigation on April 28. The presentation took place last night in the Journal office about an hour after the return of the Monte Christo. The officers of the boat are Captain Frank Murray, Purser H. Pittendrigh, First Officer Warren Willard, Chief Engineer Frank Morgan.

It was last Wednesday morning (May 4, 1898), at 9:35 o'clock, when the Monte Cristo cast off her lines from McKinnon's wharf, and started on her first run up the Stikine river. She had five passengers and 40 tons of freight. The run to Cottonwood Island, at the mouth of the Stikine, was made in exactly 55 minutes. She took on a lot of freight for MacKenzie, Mann & Co., and left Cottonwood Island at 10:30 o'clock, and made the run to the boundary line in four hours and twenty minutes, a distance of 35 miles. There she took on 18 tons of freight, four horses, and 15 passengers.

The steamer Courser was lying at the boundary when the Monte Cristo arrived and left at 3:30 p.m., two hours ahead of the Monte Cristo, which left the boundary at 5:30 o'clock p.m., and ran till 9:25 p.m. when she tied up for the night at Ice mountain.

The view of this magnificent glacier was grand beyond description. For over three miles on the west side of the river a sheer wall of solid, beautiful blue ice rises for 300 feet. As the Monte Cristo approached, the light of the setting sun added to its grandeur.

Thursday, May 5.—The Monte Cristo got away from Ice mountain, 100 miles from Glenora, at 4:50 o'clock a.m. The supply of coal was exhausted, and a stop of three hours was made two miles below Otter point, named after the old steamer Otter, which was wrecked there several years ago. Three cords were cut and a run was made to Otter point, where they arrived at 5 o'clock p.m., and tied up for the night.

Friday, May 6.—The Monte Cristo left Otter point at 4 o'clock a.m. At 8 o'clock she passed the steamer Ramona, and took off C. E. Perry, and several other passengers. This was at a point about five miles below the Little Canyon.

The little screw steamer Normanselli, which left Wrangel, Wednesday, April 27, was passed at Ice mountain. The run was made to the Grand rapids, where the Monte Cristo tied up for the night at 8:30 o'clock.

Saturday, May 7.—The Monte Cristo left Grand rapids at 4:30 o'clock a.m., and made the run through to Glenora, arriving there at 6 o'clock p.m. There she was quickly unloaded.

Sunday, May 8.—The start for the return trip down the river was made at 4:30 o'clock a.m., and she arrived home in Wrangel at 7 o'clock p.m. She made the down trip in exactly 14 hours and 30 minutes, not counting out the time for four landings.

She met the Ramona at 5:30 o'clock this a.m., 35 miles below Glenora. The Hamlin was met just below Grand rapids at 6 o'clock a.m. She met the Courser at the old Hudson's Bay post, where she tied up at 2 o'clock p.m.

The Monte Cristo brought down only one passenger.

The up trip from Wrangel to Glenora was made in 80 hours and 25 minutes, the round trip was made in 94 hours and 55 minutes, including all stops. Going up, hundreds of small boats were overtaken vainly trying to stem the flood. The sidewheel boat of the Bergeron party was not seen.

Armstrong's steam scow was in the slough east of Cottonwood Island this afternoon, where she was launched yesterday.

Snow was falling all day along the river.

The railroad company are building several warehouses and offices at Glenora.

Parties just in from the Teslin trail report it in good condition.

The steamer Ellwood, of Portland, Oregon, owned by the Cassiar Central Railroad company, arrived in Wrangel Sunday afternoon from Victoria. She will leave soon for Glenora.

The National City and Rosalie were here yesterday southbound.

The steamer Amur arrived at 11 o'clock last night, four days from Victoria, with a large freight and passenger list for Wrangel.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper

EDUCATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in the Public Schools of the Province will be held as follows, commencing on Monday, July 4th 1898, at 9:45 a. m.:

Victoria .. In South Park School Building
Vancouver .. . . . . In High School Building
Kamloops .. . . . . In Public School Building

Each applicant must forward a notice, thirty days before the examination, stating the class and grade of certificate for which he will be a candidate, the optional subjects selected, and at which of the above-named places he will attend.

Every notice of intention to be an applicant must be accompanied with satisfactory testimonial of moral character.

Candidates are notified that all of the above requirements must be fulfilled before their applications can be filed.

All Candidates for First Class Grade A. Certificates, including Graduates, must attend in Victoria to take the subjects prescribed for July 13th and 14th instants, and to undergo required oral examination.

S. D. POPE,
Superintendent of Education.

Education Office, Victoria, May 4, 1898.