

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER
THE BEST REMEDY FOR
RHEUMATISM, BRUISES,
CALDS, BURNS
& CUTS.

TING INTELLIGENCE.

Racing Season Commences
Ernest at Nice This
Afternoon.

name for Spring Meeting of
Golf Club—Canoeists
Moving.

March 28.—The yacht racing season is in earnest to-day, the event this afternoon being a contest between the two boats of the American Yacht club. As in previous years Gordon Bennett, publisher of the New York Herald, is the donor of the prize, which on this occasion amounts to 12,500 francs in cash, and a silver cup worth a similar amount. The Rothschilddes gives the second prize of 5,000 francs. For the contest sailing yachts to-morrow the gentlemen give prizes of similar value.

THE MARGERY.
A little sloop Margery which is prominent in local yachting, has completed her outfitting for Alaska, says the Seattle Press. There she will go into commission, and will be used in carrying out mining parties about Alaskan waters. The Margery is owned by Juneau as headquarters, and has recently been bought by Captain Arnold. He has refitted her so that she will be comfortable for his business. Arnold says he will sail in about a week.

THE TURF.
MASTER IS SCRATCHED.
March 27.—The scratching of the Master, a big favorite for the National Steeplechase to be run at Liverpool, has caused a sensation. While exercising the Master seemed to be in the best of health, but when he was taken to the stable and examined by the veterinary surgeon, it was found that he was lame and very sick, but shows no signs of poisoning. Duff has ordered a inquiry. Immense sums were on the Master, 7 to 1.

March 28.—The straight race was run at Lincoln yesterday. Six six year old foals were first; the El Diablo second; Baroness's Amanda R. third.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.
March 28.—The Grand National Steeplechase to be run at Aintree, near Liverpool, to-morrow. There are sixty-two starters. The race is expected to be a very close one, and will be a water jump of eight feet. This is the fifty-sixth Grand National, and in each, one or more horses have been severely injured. Ed. Riley is among the entries.

THE OAR.
RACE OF THE YEAR.
March 28.—The Oxford and Cambridge boat crews take a final practice race to-morrow morning and then start the great annual race on Saturday. The crews have been training for some time, and are confident of success. The betting favors Cambridge. The race is expected to be a very close one, and will be a water jump of eight feet. This is the fifty-sixth Grand National, and in each, one or more horses have been severely injured. Ed. Riley is among the entries.

WRESTLING.
MILLAN AND LEWIS.
March 28.—Under the auspices of the Decorah Club, David Lewis, the champion five-style wrestler, and Ivan Lewis, the champion of the world, will come together to-night in a catch-as-catch-can match for a purse of \$400. McMillan is a favorite of the British, and is expected to win the match.

THE KING.
LARGE FELTHAM INSADE.
March 28.—George Feltham, instructor to the Duke of York, and a favorite of the British, was taken to a prison a few days ago. An unfear that he was losing his relatives to the cause of his affliction.

Ice's Cream Baking Powder
is the Fair Highest Award.

RICULTURISTS—For sale cheap, seed drill and one Toronto in use but one season, warranted good work. Ontario Wagon Shop, Powell, 2821.

THE GREAT LI MAY REBEL

Hint That if the Emperor Plays Him False the Viceroy May Retaliate.

Associated Press Agent Sums Up the Chances for Peace in the Orient.

Tokio, March 21.—(Correspondence to the Associated Press from S. S. Tacoma)—The reason why Japan is for the first time hopeful with regard to China's overtures for peace can now be explained. By means of indirect correspondence through the legations of the United States in Tokio and Peking, it was discovered that the reluctance of the Chinese emperor to confer full powers upon an ambassador was caused by his dread that the Japanese conditions of peace would be overwhelmingly oppressive, and that it would therefore be unsafe to authorize any delegate to discuss them on his own responsibility. With a genuine desire to facilitate progress, the Japanese government decided, shortly after the departure of the unacceptable messenger, Chang, to waive a point which they had previously maintained with firmness, and to relieve their adversary of the worst of his apprehensions by communicating an outline of the terms to be exacted. This was done, also through the medium of the American legation, with the result that Li Hung Chang was immediately designated to act as ambassador, and the strongest assurances were given to Mr. Denby that on this occasion the credentials should be satisfactory in every particular. It is not understood that Japan's purposes have been imparted to show that China need not fear absolute degradation or the imposition of intolerable burdens, and the details will remain open to discussion. Whether the Peking government will not abuse the generosity of the conquerors in thus clearing the path of the conquered, has yet to be ascertained. The representatives of foreign powers in both countries appear to be united in the belief that peace is near at hand. The Japanese ministers are disposed to concur in this opinion, though not, perhaps, with unqualified trust. There are some features of the Chinese proceedings which are not calculated to inspire complete confidence. Never before has Manchuria conferred authority to deal with such vital questions as are now at issue upon an official of Li Hung Chang's standing, or upon one of pure Chinese blood. Negotiations for peace with foreign nations have always proved illusory, unless conducted by a member of the reigning family. For a short time it was given out by Prince Kung would be selected to lead the embassy, and his appointment would certainly have better suited the requirements of the situation. It would be a serious matter to disavow and discredit the sovereign's uncle, whereas the victory of the Chihli provinces would lose his head at a moment's notice, if the court considered it expedient to thus disavow him. The treatment afforded him in the past six months affords ample evidence of the slight hold he has upon the imperial good will. Not a few of his countrymen believe that the mission to Japan is in pursuance of a scheme for his utter ruin, and that ever his errand is to terminate in a premature death, and doomed to death. Others, and the majority, think that so skilled an expert in laying traps for his victims is not likely to be lured unawares to his own destruction. It is a notorious fact that since last September none of the troops of the last September have taken any part in the operations of the war. They are the best drilled forces in China, but although repeatedly ordered to join the armies in the field, under General Sun, or Liu, or Wu, they have refused to listen to any leader but their patron the viceroy, who keeps them distributed here and there, mainly in the adjoining province of Shantung, always ready to respond to his summons. If, during his absence in Japan, his enemies get the upper hand, he will still have the material means to execute the great coup of which, in the last extremity, he is believed to be capable.

Reports from the scene of military activity in Manchuria are still confused and contradictory, but it is now ascertained that the capture of old New Chwang was effected by the army corps of Lieutenant-General Nozu, consisting of the Third and Fifth divisions. The former of these, on leaving Haicheng, marched northward toward Laoyang for about twenty miles, and then turned back by another road leading to New Chwang. Outside the walls of the city, this body was joined by the Fifth division, and the place was carried, either on the 4th or 5th of March. The dates are variously given in different dispatches from the front. On the 7th, Lieutenant-General Yamang marched into Yink Kow (called New Chwang by its foreign residents) with the First division, and took possession with scarcely a show of opposition. Guards were posted around the alien quarter, and arrangements made for the complete protection of Americans and Europeans, and the warmly expressed satisfaction of the consular officials. Two days later, a brigade of the Third division joined the First in an assault upon Ting Chwang Tai, a heavily fortified camp on the western bank of the Liao river, to which all the defeated Chinese troops had been taken themselves. The stream was frozen, so that no difficulty in crossing was experienced, and after a battle lasting from seven in the morning till half past ten, the defenders were driven out in disorder, leaving two thousand dead behind them. The Japanese losses were ninety-eight killed and wounded. Immense stores of war material were seized.

Liutenant-General Nozu has been promoted to the rank of general—or, as is called by many, field marshal.

BOOM IN NEVADA.

Discovery of Rich Gold Quartz in Esmeralda County.

San Francisco, March 27.—J. A. Herrington, of Nevada, arrived here yesterday, having come from the new mining camp of Silver Star, in Esmeralda county. He says there is great excitement at that place over the reported discovery of rich gold quartz, and that people are going in by rail, on foot, by bronchos and every other way. The camp is eight miles from the railway, surrounded by rather rugged mountains, and at an altitude of 7,000 feet above the sea. Everywhere one goes, Herrington says there is gold. Herrington was there a week, and in that time sixteen houses were erected. He says the country is staked off for miles around.

BURNED AS A WITCH

Extraordinary Case of Murder Arising From Superstition.

Waterford, Ireland, March 27.—A most extraordinary case of murder arising from superstition was inquired into to-day by the special court of Clonmel, 25 miles from here. Ten persons were arraigned before the court charged with murdering a Mrs. Cleary. The prisoners included the murdered woman's husband and father.

The evidence showed that she was suffering from nervousness and bronchitis, and her husband, believing her to be bewitched, obtained a concoction from a herbist of the neighborhood. While the other prisoners held the unfortunate woman in bed, he forced the concoction down her throat. After this the suffering woman was held over a fire and dreadfully burned until she declared that she was not Cleary's wife.

The torture was repeated on the following day, after which Cleary knocked her down, stripped off her clothing, poured paraffine over her body, then lit it, and the woman was burned to death in the presence of six male and two female relatives. Cleary declared that he was not burning his wife, but that she was burning a witch, and that she would disappear up the chimney. The husband collected the charred remains and buried them. The prisoners, who were remanded, narrowly escaped lynching, and had to be removed to the jail under the escort of a strong force of constables.

COMING WEST.

Number of Hollanders Secure Land in Washington.

Snohomish, March 27.—The Holland colony which has been making arrangements to come to the Sound, to-day purchased 640 acres from U. Stinson. The purchase was made by S. Ellens, of Seattle, and the land is the fertile marsh between French Slough and the Snohomish river.

The Hollanders are negotiating for another piece of property, and are planning to go into the butter making business on a large scale. Some of the colonists are on their way from the old country, and others will follow when they receive the cablegram saying that the land has been purchased.

Boston, March 27.—Chairman William E. Smythe of the national irrigation committee, representing the irrigation congress of the Western States, began an earnest campaign for his cause to-day. Edward Everett Hale presided over the meeting and made a vigorous speech in favor of organized effort to divert the surplus population to the surplus lands. Smythe declared that the "cause of the west is the cause of the nation." He presented telegrams from public officials in Wyoming, Idaho, Washington and Montana, announcing that each of these states have passed legislation accepting the grant of one million acres of public lands on condition that they be reclaimed and settled. He claims that for such advances as are necessary to move, equip and sustain the people ample security can be furnished upon the lands and water supply.

VANCOUVER POLICE SCANDAL.
Serious Charges Against Sergeant Hayward of the Police Force.

Vancouver, March 27.—Vancouver will in all probability have a Lexow investigation into the police force. Last night Sergeant Hayward was suspended from duty, and it is said several serious charges will be made against him. The police committee have direct proof that for some years past all the fuel used by him had been taken from the city's supply and carried to his house by prisoners. He also had his house connected with the electric light system at the police station, and never paid a cent for light, the same being charged to the city. These are the two specific charges on which he is suspended, but it is understood others of a graver nature will be brought forward shortly. The conduct of certain other officers will also probably be investigated. Sergeant Hayward says that the charges can be easily disproved. He was authorized by the police committee of last year, to use city coal and also, had permission to attach his electric light wires to those of the city building, as until the month ago, it cost the city no more, it paying by the month. The electric light company allowed this to be done. Since the meter had been put in he had not used his electric light.

"Let me see," said Dobbs to Bobbs, "isn't this Bobbs that we were just speaking of a relative of yours?"
"A distant relative," said Bobbs.
"Very distant?"
"I should think so. He's the oldest of twelve children in our family, and I'm the youngest."

THE MAN OF THE HOUR



COMMODORE GERRY.

The Man Who is Trying to Revive the Whipping Post.

The bill for reviving the whipping post which came within a few votes of passing the New York state senate the other day, is attributed to Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry as its author. As most people know, Commodore Gerry is at the head of New York society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and this bill has grown out of his experiences in connection with the society's work. In The North American Review, March, he presents the reasons for his advocacy of the whipping post as a penalty for crimes involving the infliction of physical suffering.

He speaks of the effects of many such crimes upon the victims, who in many cases never recover from the knife-thrust or pistol shot, or other sort of violence, while the sole penalty inflicted upon the assailant is a term of imprisonment, during which he is comfortably housed and fed and both his physical and moral well being are carefully looked after. Discharged convicts, he says, have even been known to commit new crimes for the express purpose of being re-committed to a condition that has been fairly satisfactory to them. The Commodore then continues as follows:

"Centuries ago the Moslem law inflicted the penalty of forty stripes save one for the punishment of offenders. That system has been followed throughout Europe, among the various civilized nations as well as the barbaric. Corporal punishment is to-day the principal method of enforcing obedience to the rules and regulations of the prisons in which convicts are confined. It possesses the advantages, when properly inflicted under medical supervision, of not injuring the health of the criminal to whom it is applied, nor of interfering with his personal avocations. At the same time, the infliction of physical pain is something which the lower class of criminals instinctively dread, from which they shrink, and which they will willingly avoid if they can. It is an argument which they can appreciate, no matter how illiterate they are, or how debased by crime, or how besotted by indulgence in liquor. It is conceded to be effectual when applied, and the result in that respect is best shown in one state, that of Delaware, where for years it has been resorted to for the punishment of minor offences. At the present time it is proposed to consider the subject as a deterrent in cases of felony."

"There are crimes which Lord Coke says are not so much as to be named among Christians. They involve the application of brute force upon helpless, immature, innocent childhood, in some cases, incredible as it may appear, induced by belief that the commission of the offense will rid the criminal of the results of vice with which he is infected. The result sometimes takes the form of permanent lacerations, from which the child may never recover; often inoculation with hereditary disease, which poisons its physical existence forever; and too frequently the obstruction and obliteration of moral sense in the victim from the horrible character of the offense. In some cases the result to the innocent little child is death itself. The longest imprisonment prescribed by law for such offenses is twenty years, which, as shown, the criminal may reduce to sixteen years and ten months. These crimes to-day are frightfully on the increase in the city of New York and in the state of New York, as shown by the records of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, where specific cases, with the facts, are carefully preserved and can be produced to verify this startling statement at any time it may be so desired. Thus, for example, the number of these crimes, which are comprehended under the classified heads of rape, sodomy and incest, from such records alone, in 1893, in the City of New York was 45, and in 1894, 53; and in 1895, if the average of the first month continues, 72 cases. Something must be done to stop this. What can be done? Imprisonment evidently is of no use. The only remedy which can be successful is that which has been tried elsewhere, in cases where the character of the offense indicates that it consists in or is accompanied by brutal violence, and that the offender is one who can only be reached through physical pain applied personally to himself."

The writer then goes on to cite the effects of whipping in England where garroting was "not long since" checked by it, and where assaults upon persons of the royal family have been made to disappear almost entirely by its application. To the objection that whipping is a relic of barbarism, he replied that on the contrary it is recognized in every household in the land as a desirable mode of correction. Maryland and Delaware utilize it, and the supreme court has decided it is not cruel nor unusual in the constitutional sense. In Indiana, Georgia and Connecticut it is a legal part of prison discipline.—Literary Digest.

MINING NEWS.

Several Deals Reported During the Last Fortnight.

The Ledge.
The International Telephone and Telegraph company is the name under which a number of capitalists of the neighboring state of Washington will endeavor to divert Slocan business more emphatically than ever towards Spokane. Two of the head pushers in the concern are W. B. Aris and F. W. Sherman of Ketchikan. The company has obtained the privilege of stringing wires from Spokane as far north as the international boundary, passing through Spokane and Stevens counties. Thence it will be extended to Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo, New Denver, Revelstoke and other points on this side of the boundary, running in addition to the existing systems. The duration of the company is 25 years.

After a month of incessant labor the Pilot Bay smelting works have at last reached the stage of completion, and the first shipment of bullion has been made. The shipment was made last Saturday and consisted of two carloads of the product from stack No. 1. It was consigned to the refining works at Aurora, Ill., where it will receive final treatment before being placed on the market. Manager A. B. Hendryx has made arrangements to ship a carload of bullion daily to the same works. At the smelter everything is running smoothly, the plant being in operation night and day. One hundred and forty men are on the payroll, with a daily wage bill of upwards of \$500. Numerous properties at Ainsworth are being opened up as a result of the smelter running.

J. A. Finch, who secured control of the Eureka recently, is endeavoring to bond the Richmond No. 2 from the same parties—Messrs. Wall, Ross, Cress and McLaue. The owners are considering the bonds for thirty days, though the figure is a tempting one. The Richmond is on the Eureka, and close to all the big properties. It joins the Eureka, which claim can only be worked thoroughly through the former. The ledge is close to 15 feet in width and in several places has been opened up showing uniformity of richness and size. The ore is high grade and the property is a valuable one.

The Great Northern railway has just put into force a new rate on ore from Trail creek. To Everett the new rate is \$6 per ton, and to the Great Falls smelter \$6.50. This is a reduction of \$1 per ton. The movement of ore to the west promises to be heavy.

Col. Peyton, of the Le Roi mine, Trail creek, is after C. Vade's claim on Caribou creek. This is considered one of the richest in the camp, assaying upwards of \$100 to the ton. The claim is owned by C. Vade, who wants to develop the property first and then pay the cash. The figure is \$6000. Ore shipments made a better showing this week than for a fortnight past. The continued hard weather in the hills has forced the teamsters to greatly curtail their hauls, and the country has been brought down to first seemed possible. On the N. & S. railway there have been two train loads go out this week, having been pushed through in the intervals between frequent slides. This has gone to the credit of the road, which the worst is now over, and that the huge pile of white metal at the Forks and the concentrator will find a speedy exit. The up-tendency in the price of silver is acting in an encouraging manner in the country, as many prospects will now be worked that would otherwise remain idle. Especially is this so in the Ainsworth camp.

Twelve carloads of ore were taken out on Saturday, making one of the largest trains yet moved. W. E. Mann, G. W. Hughes, H. Byers and J. L. Montgomery have thrown up the bond on the Fisher Maiden, which they have held since last fall. The property was bonded for \$18,000, and the second payment of \$9000 fell due on Friday. All the parties interested gathered in town, but the money did not come up. The bondholders did not consider the showing sufficient on the mine to keep alive their agreement, and the property has reverted to its original owners, Popman and Webb. They are \$1500 in cash besides a great deal of dead work performed, the better off for the transaction. The Fisher Maiden is situated on Four Mile, and the ledge is in the granite formation, 20 feet wide. Several hundred feet of tunneling and crosscutting has been done. Fifty tons of ore has been shipped to the smelter, averaging three hundred ounces in silver. The property is a hard one to work.

COLD COUNTRY SPORTS.

A Brilliant Holiday Scene in Far-Away Norway.

The Christiania meeting, or snow-shoe competition, is held at Holmenkollen, one side of a pine-covered mountain more than a thousand feet high, about four miles from the city, says a correspondent. There is a sanatorium there, and numerous restaurants are dotted about the most lovely views being obtained of the beautiful Christiania fjord. The competitions are of two kinds—a long distance race and a jumping contest, excellence in both being necessary to obtain prizes, which are awarded by a system of marks, given for elegance and other good points, as well as for speed or distance covered.

The race was the first event, and took place on Sunday, the distance being fifteen kilometers, or about nine and one-half miles, to a point on an unknown course through the pine forests, up the mountains, and down into the valleys—marked by strips of scarlet cloth hung here and there on the branches of the trees. At various points members of the committee

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were stationed to see how the competitors were going, and to make sure that the full distance was covered. An especially difficult line of country had been selected; some very formidable descents being reached most abruptly, while the climbs up hill were exceedingly trying.

It was a most glorious winter's day, with very little wind, the sun shining with great brilliancy, and even the atmosphere was bright and clear—even Christiania, seen far below in the distance, which is usually so smoky, for once being free of its cloud. The mountains rising all around the fjord, which was frozen hard in its bays and inlets, looked lovely with the dark pines standing out from the white snow, while the open water of the main portion of the fjord sparkled in the sunlight.

The sun, however, was not an unmixed blessing, as it made the snow a little sticky. In the early part of the week the thermometer had registered 10 degrees below zero (Fahrenheit), but it had been gradually rising, and during the competition there were but 10 degrees or so of frost, and very fast time in the race was impossible. The best record that was made was 1 hr. 22 min. 5 sec., by Hans Johansen, of the Nydalens Skikklub, nearly 200 competitors starting who were dispatched one after another and their times carefully marked. They came from all parts of the country, some having traveled 150 miles or more on their ski to the meeting place.

On the conclusion of the race there was a preliminary jumping competition among the junior competitors, for the purpose of weeding out the inferior ones from the great contest of the next day. Monday was the great day, and it was observed as an almost general holiday. From an early hour crowds flocked out of the city, and on reaching its outskirts ski were put on, and the journey across the snow-covered fields to the forest in the distance commenced. The country was black with people, and a long line of sledges were continuously wending their way to Holmenkollen. By far the greater number of people were on ski, though some on foot pulled after their sledges, on which rested long poles. When descending slopes they sat on these sledges, and propelled by the force of gravitation, guided themselves by these poles, which dragged behind on the snow, the appearance given being that of a giant tadpole. A few walked the whole distance, sinking every now and then in the snow, and having rather a bad time on the descents, when those on ski and sledges came madly rushing in among them. A fog hung over the lower country until midday, but it then dispersed, and up the mountain side it was always bright, though not quite so clear as on the previous day. The temperature was no lower, however, and the sun again made the snow sticky and unfavorable for very long jumping.

WHO OWNS THE LICENSE?

An Interesting Point in Connection with the Prince of Wales Saloon.

The Prince of Wales saloon license case was the principal subject of discussion at the licensing court meeting yesterday afternoon. Hon. Amor De Cosmos the owner of the premises, seeks a transfer of the license from Mrs. Tugwell, the former tenant, to W. Berryman, the present tenant. Mrs. Tugwell bought out Joseph Meunier and she was dextrously upon by Mr. De Cosmos for rent. She now claims that the license belongs to her, and wants more than \$100, the sum offered by Mr. De Cosmos. Mr. Aikman, for the owner, argued that the act passed at the last session of the local legislature gave power to Mr. De Cosmos to have the license transferred. Mr. Yates argued that the act did not apply to tenancies that had ceased to exist before the operation of the act. The place is at present being run under a temporary permit from the mayor. The court talked over the subject and decided to render their decision in a fortnight. Mr. Aikman asked that the permit be continued, but Magistrate Macrae said the permit should never have been granted. Mayor League thought likewise. Mr. Yates wanted the saloon shut down till a decision was granted. The court rose, saying the matter was out of their hands and in the hands of the police.

"You were embarrassed when you proposed to me, were you not?"
"Yes, I owed over \$200,000."

"I am sure," said the foxey looking chap of 35 summers, "that you will pardon me for not offering my seat to one so young and strong as you."

"Don't, I pray," said the young lady of 41, with a smile, "I am quite able to stand."