************** AND WOMEN

NTER'S nic-Electric Ith Chains

Made in Stettin, Germany. the aid of medicine:

Kidney Complaints,

Sleeplessness, Cold Extremities, Pains in the Back and Limbs.

Bischoff, of Berlin, after thorough-

can see and examine them free of office or go into any store, and if the express agent the price of the cheress agent the price of the charms if you wish to send charges and guarantee the chains per set. They will last for years. In Canada, we have already supass with our Health Chains. Full

McCill College Ave., Montreal, Canada *****

in the city, and some interesting s may be arranged. Rev. J. C. Speer solemnized the wedat the parsonage yesterday of J. tice, of this city, and Miss U. Han-

Some of the best known sprinters on Sound are in correspondence with a toria gentleman with a view to arging some foot-racing events on the To ensure success as many classes sport as possible should be included programme, and the committee doubtless make every effort to sat-the admirers of this popular test of d and endurance.

An inquiry was held on H.M.S. Amon this morning into the statements m some marines arrested by the po-They broke away twice bles and represented to their ofrs that they had not been arrested. men Campbell and Anderson atded and succeeded in satisfying the ard of inquiry that the men's state-

Provincial Constable Ireland assisted City Policeman Redgrave this mornarrested two men, supposed to be rines deserting from the squadron at nimalt. Both were in plain clothes. gave his name as Gillard, but the refused to disclose his identity. are detained at the police station the authorities at Esquimalt have a notified to send up a man to identi-

-W.Wilson Brown has received intellince of the death of Mr. William O'Conon the 5th of April, at his residence County Dublin. He was the son of entine O'Brian O'Connor, of Mer-Square, Dublin, and inherited large tes in Ireland. For a short time, few years ago, he resided in Vic ria district, and had sailed on his yacht er most of the world. He was known a kindhearted and generous man.

-At the adjourned meeting of the Vic-ria Liberal Association held last eventhe election of an executive was leted after several ballots. committee is as follows: Dr. Milne, Jardine, John acMillan, George Sangster, R. G. owell, E. V. Bodwell, W. Humphrey, H. Cogswell, W. J. Dwyer, Thos. urnes, H. G. Hall, A. B. McNeill, and

-Dr. Frances G. Harnott, a young from London, England, the Dominion for a couple of weeks. iting for the Stikine to open before ceeding north. Although taking with a a considerable stock of medicines capsule form, he does not intend to his profession, but will wash for He is taking a camera with him d will forward views of the country the London Empire, for which he also correspond.

the Jubilee hospital yesterday suffer-g from a wound in his throat, believed have been self-inflicted, is progressing ed to be discharged in a few days. mbling and drinking proves to be a yth. The city detectives, after thorough uiry, have learned that when he landhere on Sunday night he was "dead oke" and informed several people of e fact on Monday morning. They he fact on Monday morning. ave not yet been able to learn where e slept since his arrival.

The first stage in the establishment connection by the Western Union legraph Company between nd its system on the mainland will be eted this evening when the copper ble from Port Crescent will be d at Beechy Bay. The contract aying the cable is in the hands of contract for Commercial Cable Company, and the work is being superintended by F. B. The tug Mystery with arge Electric has been engaged in layng the cable. When completed the line will ensure continuous connecwith the mainland as in the event of he Vancouver Southern being dis

+Mr. Justice Drake vesterday n order of court upon the decision of he arbitrator, Hon. Fred Peters, in the ase of the B. C. Canning Co. vs the Ving Chong Co. The amount awarded arbitrator is \$2,624, and arose ut of the fact that the cans manufacby the Chinese company for the company were defective. The asdefunct firm are \$50,000, inuding \$46,000 in book debts, and ough many of the latter are regarded of little valve the liabilities of the ng Chong Company amount to \$36,-200, made up largely of small with the Wing Chong Company, who carried on a banking business, and th whom many of their countrymen had deposited their earnings.

—David H. Beecher, secretary of the Winnipeg mine at Wellington Camp, Boundary Creek, now in the city, says that a complete steam mining outfit has just been installed on the company's pro-perty, and that there is 100,000 tons of od ore in sight. That it is good ore shown by the test made rece ive tons at the Northport smelter, which ssayed as high as \$70 to the veek or so ago an offer of \$200,000 was ceived for this mine from ex-Lieut. any Rossland properties last year. hat Greenwood properties will his year is shown from the fact that a number of them are introducing steam ining plants to assist in the develop-

LIFE IN THE FROZEN NORTH

Vivid Discription of a Great Spring Scene During Breaking Up of the Ice.

A Spectacle Awful in Its Grandeur-Many Narrow Escapes From

kept coming and coming on after till bank. The escape was so narrow that our little sled, lashed to the rear of the norm did not abate, having already done storm did not abate, having already done storm did not abate, having already done storm our selves in a position to do what storm did not abate, having already done storm did not abate, having already done or put ourselves in a position to do what or put ourselves in a position to do what we had set about. But now, with a strong party, we did not care to turn about, even though the storm did not abate one abate. And the storm did not abate one jot. Still there was a hope, and certainly good reason for hoping from day to been a straw. It was turned over and over in the sweeping flood and finailly hurled in between two small trees so tightly that we had to cut it away with an axe. The dogs, meantime, held on to the big sled that held the little one as suddenly as it came. day, that the elements would at least re-lax their rigor. And then our desire and duty was to go ahead rather than

We needed rest. It is less than three hundred miles from Circle City to Forty-Mile, but we had been driven from the river by big, roaring air-holes in the ice that are certain death to approach, and we cut our way at right angles through the great heaved hillocks of ice across the Yukon and in our way, and had already made a journey of near about five andred miles in the cold and cutting minds that forever strike you in the face the whole winter through as you come up from the Arctic circle, and were now not strong, either in body or spirit. Some days we would be for hours wallowing

days we would be for nours warlowing in the snow to the waist, making only a few miles the whole day.

Some days, on suddenly turning a precipitous point in the river we would find cipitous point in the river we would find ourselves launched on a sea of glare ice that the winds had polished like glass. Then we would have to get down on our hands and knees, finding it impossible to stand erect in the keen, swift wind, and, axe in hand, cut a hold, one after another, and sometimes would have to lead the terrified dogs, whose feet take but uncertain hold on the ice. Then sometimes we would all be blown back in a leap, dogs and men and men and dogs heap, dogs and men and men and dogs and overturned sleds together, all in a heap against some sharp bank or block of upheaved ice. It was continuously terrible, terrible! And the wind would the cold the winds time not stop, and the cold the whole time is why it was that we were all so ter-ribly worn and out of heart that early December day. But the Fort was not

at our would reach the fort that night when we set out under the stars and the great, full-faced moon that morning of the gorge, and every man girded himself for gorge, and every man girded minister for his best efforts. It was agreed that we would stop at a little Indian fishing town, at a place called The Whirlpool, where we were to cross the river for the last time and then have tea and take a few ninutes' rest for the final run. We had left several dogs to die by the way, and nearly every sled had left freight all along. The Indian, Paul, who had always gone ahead on his snow shees to pick out the best way and to break a trail for the dogs to follow, had been badly hurt by a fall on the ice while throwing himself in between us and an air-hole into which the furious wind was hurling us, and had gone on ahead. He was too badly hurt to be of any more help now, and had asked to go on alone and try to get to his family at the Mission near the Fort as best he could. I took his place in the lad, while Canovan lashed our little handsleu on behind a big dog sled and took his turn at the "gee

Paul had been more badly hurt than he had been willing we should know. He was bleeding at the lungs so much that could readily follow him by the blood, on the snow and ice.

We came to the whirlpool at last, the dog teams only a little way behind, and the Indian town to which we were to cross and have tea on the other side was in sight, but I saw no smoke. I followed Paul's tracks and bloodstains hastily till half-way across the river, when on strik-ing my heavy stick on the ice where it had been swept clear of snow by winds I was startled by the bellow and cavernous sound that I heard come echoing and rumbling up from below. Then the ice began to crack along the banks on either side and smash and rumble till there was a continuous roar up the river and down the river. I ran up and climbed on top of a high block of ice and shouted to the men to come on. I must have shouted in a wild and frightened way, for they came on hastily. We were hardly all got safe y over when the ice broke along the rip of the river, and fell with a crash ten or twenty feet, pitching in places at an angle of forty-five degrees down toward the

The men shouted, looked at one another, laughed a little at their good luck in crossing just in time, and then set about pulling down an Indian pole lodge o get wood to make tea. I protested, told them that was wrong, and that the Indians had not been gone long away and might at any moment come back, and that I was afraid to stop there anyhow. They laughed at me and went on chepping at the poles. I told Canovan quietly aside that we had better take our little sled and go ahead, for I felt that there was trouble of some sort to come and pointed to the river. He agreed that the river was gorged and that it must break, but thought that we were all safe enough up on the bank in the empty ndian town. A little reflection wo ve set us to asking why the Indians gone; but we were too weak and worn to think much, and with that vague and undefined dread of something errible that is about to happen which mes overtakes the strongest of us was, with the rest, soon dipping my rozen nose in a big tin cup of steaming ea and trying in vain to laugh in looking

forward to the happier time at the fort rith the others. The massive thick ice kept crashing and smashing, both up the river and down the river. I pushed on leading the down the river. I pushed on leading the party on my snowshoes, and, for whatever reason, the men were soon on my track—sooner than I had hoped—following as fast as they could, while I still

I place. The one pleasant thing of all this fearful the one pleasant thing of all the one pleasant thing of all this fearful the one pleasant thing of all the one pleasant the

followed Paul by the great black blotches of blood on the snow and ree.

All at once there was a great crash somewhere far ahead of us. The frozen earth could not have been shaken near my feet, but I surely felt the shock—felt it as certainly as I heard it. Then there was a rumble and then a roar. I remembered the gorge on the Klondike and the breaking of it in the Klondike!

Some one yelled, or, rather, screamed—no matter who it was—and there must have been terror in his voice, for every dog, man and sled shot suddenly off at right angles and started up the steep and snowy bank. The crash and rumble and roar became a continuous grinding and roar became a continuous grinding and trembling, as if one mighty mountain of rock was being ground against another. And then there was an explosion, a breaking up of the waters of the earth, and the waters burst through the mountains of ice that they carried before them. doaquin Miller in the San Francisco Examiner.)

We were all earnestly longing for a sight of the British flag that floats over the fort at Forty-Mile, longing with the longing of a child for its mother. For we were but as poor children in our poor, we were but as poor children in our poor, we were but as poor children in our poor, we were but as poor children in our poor, we were but as poor children in our poor, we were but as poor children in our poor, we were but as poor children in our poor, we were but as poor children in our poor, we were but as poor children in our poor, we were but as poor children in our poor, we were but as poor children in our poor, we were but as poor children in our poor, we were but as poor children in our poor, we want to the the strength of the liberated waters. As it was, not a man or a dog was hurt. Yet ten seconds' delay would have ed us every one. The dogs had done wonders. In their instinctive sense of peril they had done in less than one minute what neither clubbing or coaxing would have made them do in a whole day. Ineed, they showed the strength of little relief party, and then others, thinking that if we could brave it they that also started, and so others had thinking that if we could brave it they lions, every one, and the agility of cats could, also started, and so others had in breasting the snow of that precipitous

In ten minutes after the sudden flight we stood shivering together and planning our duty was to go altern, and so we kept on and on, till were some of us who preferred to camp we, though we had no load to speak of, as all the others had, were worn to the might be ahead of us now, and at the

In ten minutes after the sudden flight we stood shivering together and planning which way was best to get down. There were some of us who preferred to camp right there. No one could say what might be ahead of us now, and at the best it would be a desperate hard thing to make the fort that day. Anyhow, we could not long stand there. We would all be dead in less than an hour if we did not act, and act soon. Canovan said pre-emptorily: "Camp! and camp now and right here!"

He caught hold of the ropes of the little sled on which were all our valuables and robes and camp equipage. The matches had been safely packed in a little tin box, the tin box was in an oilskin bag, the bag was in a valise and the valise was in a canvass bag which was stored in between the folds of robes. Such is the care it is customary to take of that most important thing in this fearfully cold clime, matches. But the robes, as he laid hold of them, were ice, twice their natural size, and hard as steel. The whole sled and robes and all were ice, solid ice. Who had any matches?

There was a great smoker in the party. He felt all about, but could find no ourselves their natural to the stove; but our stove was on the sled, in the stove; but our stove was on the sled, in the stove; but our stove was on the sled, in the stove; but our stove was on the sled, in the stove; but our stove was on the sled, in the stove; but our stove was on the sled, in the stove; but our stove was on the slod, in the stove; but our stove was on the sled, in the stove; but our stove was on the sled, in the stove; but our stove was on the sled, in the stove; but our stove was on the sled, in the stove; but our stove was on the sled, in the stove; but our stove was on the sled, in the stove; but our stove was on the sled, in the stove; but our stove was on the sled, in the stove; but our stove was on the sled, in the stove; but our stove when sewing on a button he tent. the tent. the tent. the tent under the tent. the tent under the refer had found a dry pine on the hal f

from breaking through into places where there was water still, and most of us there was water still, and most of us held to the sleds or crept offen on our hands and knees. The little sled years a solid mass of ice and was much trouble. A man had to move continually along below it to hold it from hanging down the steep incline and holding back the big sled. At last Canovan, who was holding the little sled in line as best he could, broke through and entirely disappeared. All was consternation now. We all gathered about where he had broken through. No sign, no sound. At lar he crep out several rods below from a big crack in the solid ice, and without a word came up and took his place at the little sled, and we all again moved slowly forward.

ly forward.

Finally, despairing of making the fort
that day, all the big sleds were cut loose
that day, all the big sleds were the and we started to go down nearer the river, where we hoped it might not be so steep and slippery. Soon we came to a great break in the ice. This was along the steep and slippery. to a great break in the ice. This was slowly widehing, and in our haste to get over one of the dogs fell in slipped his collar and had to be left there to die, down there in that dismal cavern of cold. His pitiful wall of dispair was soon still. Nothing could live long in that place.

as the world, unless by some special aid of Providence, scores on scores of us have in the world, unless by some special aid of Providence, scores on scores of us have in the most of the street of t

by the thin and brittle ice. There seemed to have been three floors of ice formed to have been three floors of ice formed as if the choked monster had thrice caught his breath. The top ice was thinnest. The dogs broke through that often. The men sometimes broke through all three and sunk to their knees. The route grew worse and worse, as the ice took absolute possession of stick, stone, show, everything. And everything sloped and slid towards the roaring river in the newly-made channel deep below.

All the ice was at a sharp angle down towards the water. We must be carreful. At first men laughed a little as one after another fell; but it was now serious. The dogs whined and tried to lie down and lick their bleeding feet. Each man grew timid, and we all moved slow and cautiously. Our mucklaces and moceasins seen became sheeted with ice from breaking through linto places where there was water still, and most of us

Selkirk was at his side; his wife and ch'idren also. The end was at hand and Paul,
had been a good man and was not afraid
to die. I went aside in a corner and sat
there all that sad, sweet evening.

"They sang of love, and not of fame,
Forgot was Britain's glory;
Bach heart recalled a different name,
But all sang Annie Laurie."

HAND IN HAND

Health and Happiness Go Hand in Hand —With Stomach and Nerves All Out of Sorts, Health and Happiness Are

rose and gold. And the singular beauty of these brief bits of light is their softness. These soft page lights are so like the softness. These soft page lights are so like the softness that and touch of a La France and duchesse rose that you can always breathe the perfume of them. And they are set in such soft and sympathetic skies—skies that lights of aurora—gold and red and ruby; then suddenly sapphire, amber, blickness. Then suddenly an upper sea of green, green as the green of Oregon or Ireland, and all polished or softened as with a loving painter as the green of Oregon or Ireland, and all polished or softened as with a loving painter. You have saw green sky? Well; you then suddenly sapphire, amber, blickness. Then suddenly sapphire, amber, blickness. Then suddenly sapphire, amber, blickness and the weak of the same way and the same way and the was gone as suddenly as he came, on that mountain top 'baild with antiquity' and the was gone as suddenly as he came, there show the dolden Gate well. But here, at rare, and then was gone as suddenly as he came, there is no some one of the men might slip down in a chasm, as the poor dog had, and we reluctantly turned about and got back up to the rim of the ice. Here all the stronger to the lines of their now eager dogs—for the four of us, we still stuck to the little sled of the store of the store to great the four on us, we still stuck to the little sled of the store o capital, is, so far as its military value is concerned, a majestic myth.

Bombard the Morro! It would be to destroy wantonly one of the most beautiful and interesting specimens of mediaeval fortifications in the New World. One might as well seriously consider Castle William the main defence to this city, and pound Fort. Latayette into fragments with 13-inch shell. Whatever work our fleet may have to do before Havana, it cannot afford to waste ammunition on the Morro. And the same is true of the wonderful fortress of La Cabana, whose toothless ramparts crown

There was a time when these two great forfresses made Havana a place of strength, rivalled only by Gibraltar, but those days are long gone by.

Stripped of all armament, they exist to day merely as splendld examples of bygone Spanish power, and as lasting memorials of Spanish cruelty.

The only practical purpose which they serve is as prisons, and in the case of La Cabana, as a place of execution, where during Weyler's bloody regime, no less than 600 patriots, condemned for "the crime of rebellion," met death in Laurel Ditch within the space of nine

Laurel Ditch within the space of nin

Laurel Ditch within the space of nine months.

There they were shot down singly, and in squads, the executions, most of which were public, taking place regularly on three days of every week. The bullet-scarred wall of Laurel Ditch, at the base of which the grass and weeds, fertilized by patriot blood, sprout rankly, will remain forever the grandest memorial to the men who died that Cubamight be free. might be free.

might be free.

To obtain a clear idea of the possibilities of the defence of Havana against attack by land or sea, it is necessary to understand the topography of the city and harbor and to realize distinction. The whole sled and robes and all were ice, solid ice. Who had any matches? There was a great smoker in the party. He felt all about, but could find no matches. Then we must try to make the fort or must perish trying to make it. We could not live where we were without a fire. To cut the robes would make it impossible to move forward to morrow. We would go ahead, go as far as we could, then if we must cut the ropes, we must.

As I recall the situation now, and some of these would to the situation now, and some of these would in the world, unless by some special aid of Providence, scores on scores of us have not been destroyed this past season by this remorseless and impetuous river; for

These are mounted behind masonry and offer no obstacle to the attack of even unarmored ships. On the harbor front of Morro is a water battery, mounting en harbette five ancient cast iron muzzle-loaders, formidable enough to the eyes of the fourist entering the harbor, but as valueless, in a military sense, as so many classical catamults. any classical catapults.

About a mile to the eastward of the

a landing place, and which may serve our troops for the same purpose.

From Cojimar, where the shore end of to mount one 10-inch and two 8-inch From Cojimar, where the shore end of the cable lands, there is a fine high road running to Guanabacoa, whence two rail-roads run to Havana and another runs through the wilderness, or "manigua," past the two sand batteries to the Morro and La Cabana. It is unlikely, however, that our forces will give much attention

beyond.

Santa Clara is a combination of earth work and the kind of concrete work that is now generally employed in modern fortifications. A defect only second to its position, rendered unavoidable by its topographical conditions, is its armament.

This is heavy enough so far as the calibre of the pieces is concerned, but is badly deficient in quality.

It consists of two long 12-inch Ordonez guns and three Krupps of the same calibre. The Ordonez guns are Spanish pieces, with nothing to recommend their system of construction beyond economy. system of construction beyond economy, enforced by nothing better than cast-iron jackets. Under these conditions it consisting as they do of steel tubes re-is not surprising that one of the gun tubes cracked during the experimental firing a year ago.

It is reported that the emplacement of the companion gun became so depressed at the same time as to almost completely disable the piece. This, however, has probably been remedied. The three Krupps are serviceable weapons, but are of the old-fashioned shot type, in no way comparable to the modern long high-power guns, such as are mounted in our ships and forts. Another defect in the Santa Clara battery is the fact that its guns are deficient in train, particularly to the westward, from which quarter the attack of the fleet will probably be

directed.

On the beach, just below Santa Clara and about 300 yards to the westward, lies a little masonry battery, mounting four mortars of but Sinch calibre. An idea of its utter inefficiency may be gathered from the fact that the steel breech-loading mortars of our coast debreach-loading mortars of our coast defence service are of 12-inch calibre and are mounted in groups of four, with four groups to each battery, defended, not by flimsy masonry, but sunk in deep pits protected by 40 or 50 feet of earth.

The defended the world over, were unanimous in praise of the excellent accommodations. The Ogilvie is 140 feet long and 30 feet beam. It was built under Superintendent of Construction J. Bulger at Vancouver, the engines being superintendent of Columbia Iron protected by 40 or 50 feet of earth.

At the foot of H street, a mile or so further westward, lies another battery, with a fine armament of four Hontoria streel, rifles of about two of 10 and two of 6-inch calibre. Here the utter imbecility of the Spanish military engineers is seen at its best. Instead of mounting these splendid guns behind heavy earthworks, as is the modern practice in all countries, their muzzles rise in barbette above nothing better than simple masonry. Fine masonry it is, cemented and put together like mosaic, as all Spanish put together like mosaic, as all Spanish

Bar the shock of hostile shot, last till the crack of doom, but the gun-ners who have to serve the pieces when the stone splinters begin to fly under the impact of even 6-pound rapid gun fire will be in a bad plight.

be in a bad plight.

One more battery of precisely similar combination on that shore half a mile still further west completes the seaward defence of Havana. It contains four 6-inch Hotchkiss rifles, mounted, like the rest, with apparent particular invitation to the destruction of gunners and garrison by the fire of even the secondry batteries of ships.

Within pistol shot of this last bat tery is the little cove at the mouth of the Almendarez river, which, so far as landing operations go, is the key to Ha-vana. Its sole pretence to protection is a curious old castle, which enjoys the

inches of \$15 ore in the bottom of its shaft.

It is reported here that the British America Corporation is contemplating the most ancient edifice of European construction in the New World, having been built early in the sixteenth century.

Here a landing of troops in any force could be effected without difficulty, and along the shore line a fine high road and a railroad, affording an easy route to the assault in flank of one battery after another, and, finally, to the heart of the cityl itself. This, however, would necessarily be accomplished only at the cost of much life, for which there appears to be little excuse.

The fatal defect in this whole system of shore batteries lies, not alone in the fact that they are individually weak, but

of shore batteries lies, not alone in the fact that they are individually weak, but that no one of them supports another.

Hence our fleet approaching from the westward could with perfect ease de-nolish battery after battery by flank fire. After this it would be time enough to consider the matter of landing troops in Almendarez cove, and of marching them into the city along the beach under fire

of the fleet's guns. The question of entering the harbor with the consequent risk of torpedo with the consequent risk of torpedoes may be ignored until the city is occupied, when the cutting of all torpedo cables and the clearing of the harbor of mines may be proceeded with at leisure. In addition to the batteries described Havana possesses two permanent works designed for the land defence of the city.

of administration. While it might contribute in a measure to defence against an invading fleet, it offers no obstacle to the attack of a fleet. Its armament is insignificant, consisting of a few ancient pieces of cast-iron artillery and four modern mortars of only Sinch calibre. Still less important is the Castillo de Atares, the masonry bastions of which crown a little knoll on the southern side of the city. It contributes about as much to the defence of Havana as the much to the defence of Havana as the much to the defence of that the meeting on the government supporters was to be held. No time or place was mentioned as to where it was evident that the meeting was to be held wherever and whenever a sufficient number of Martin sympathizers could be rustled up. By 7:30 a large number of Opposition men assembled, and then began the discussion as to whom they were to find for the chair. It was satisfactorily filled by an Oppositioning the contributes and the attack of a fleet. Its armament it was evident that the meeting was to be held. No time or place was mentioned as to where it was evident that the meeting was to be held wherever and whenever a sufficient number of Martin sympathizers could be rustled up. By 7:30 a large number of Opposition men assembled, and then began the discussion as to whom they were to find for the chair. About a mile to the eastward of the Morro stands the only approach to a formidable modern work, which is called the Playa del Chivo battery. It mounts two enormous 12-inch Krupps of the very latest style, two or three small mortans and two 6-pound rapid-fire guns.

These are apparently designed to prevent a boat from landing, in singular oblivion of the fact that the rocky shore, upon which the surf beats incessantly, is

The exterior line of land defence, or the Havana trocha, runs from Marianao on the westward to Cojimar on the east, of Sorts, Health and Happiness are Unknown.

Went a boat from landing, in singular collision of the fact that the rocky shore of the fact that the rocky shore on the westword to Cojimar on the east, of such a character as to absolutely present in the surf beats incessantly, is of such a character as to absolutely present in the surf beats incessantly, is of such a character as to absolutely present in the surf beats incessantly, is of such a distance of 20 miles or more. It consists of a carefully constructed barb wine sits admirably adapted for repelling the incursions of wild cattle. As a military and some sits of a carefully construction of wine sits of a carefully construction of wine sits of a carefully construction of wine sits of a carefully constitute of much sits adm

at the end of Cuba street. It is said to mount one 10-inch and two Sinch Hontoria rifles, the fire of which may be directed straight out to sea between La Punta and El Morro.

Throughout the whole system of fortifications there is not one piece mounted one discovering carriege all with the on a disappearing carriage, all, with the exception of a few small mortars, rising

and La Cabana. It is unlikely, however, that our forces will give much attention to these approaches to the town.

To the westward of the harbor entrance the shore of the city, lined, be it remembered, with closely built streets and handsome suburbar residences, extends for three miles or to round a shallow bay, at the eastern horn of which is the ancient Punta, comparable to our own Castle William on Governor's Island, and, if possible, even less militarily valuable. Next to it, and in immediate proximity to a crowded district, is the battery I a Reine, a hopelessly obsolete masonry work, mounting a half dozen or so old muzzle-loaders.

A few blocks to the westward lies the great Santa Clara battery, the only work that is calculated to give any trouble to our "men behind the guns."

If Santa Clara were placed as our Sandy Hook batteries are, 20 miles from the city, she might be a fairly hard nut for us to crack, but her gunners will fight under the oppressing influence of the fact that every American shot that misses the parapet will land in the city beyond.

Santa Clara is a combination of earth-

for the location of all the magazines is well known at our navy department, and some of them will make fine targets. Reviewing the whole system of fortifications, experts are unable to conceive how any serious defence can be offered to the attack of even a moderate modern

Provincial News.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, May 3.—The trial trip of the Ogilvie, the first C.P.R. passenger steamer built for the Stikine river run, proved a popular social function as well as an event of great importance in the shipping world. At 3 o'clock the steamer sailed from the C.P.R. wharf with Capt. Troop, superintendent of the Stikine river steamers, in command, and the fol-lowing guests: Mrs. Troop, the Misses Troop, Mrs. Plunkett, Mrs. Duchesney, Mrs. R. Jamieson, W. H. Forrest and Mrs. Forrest, E. H. Sherwood, Capt. Pybus and Mrs. Pybus, R. Marpole, J. D. Townley, E. J. Coyle, Allan Cameron, W. S. Anderson, Lacey R. Johnson, Collector of Customs Rowell Major Rep-W. S. Anderson, Lacey R. Johnson, Col-lector of Customs Bowell, Major Ben-nett, T. J. Holt, Col. Domville, F. G. Blair, Price Allison, Capt. Collister, representatives of the Colonist, Province, News-Advertiser and World, and the officers of the ship, Capt. G. B. Stanton, Chief Engineer T. H. Crosby, Purser F. D. Moore, and Steward J. Buckholtz. The invited guests, many of whom had travelled the world over, were unan-

Rossland, April 30.-The War Eagle Company have commenced the erection of a hoisting gallows that will have a capacity of 4,000 tons a day, and will be used to a depth of 3,000 feet.

Preparations are being made here for the organization of a militia company and hopes are entertained that Rossland will be the headquarters for the militia regiment now being formed in Koote-

The Le Roi mine is putting in a large electric plant,
Work will shortly be resumed on the
Crown Point mine, owned by the War

Eagle Company.
The Sunset No. 2 has eighteen inches of \$15 ore in the bottom of its.

nay lake. Extensive preparations are being made at the coal mines for the erection of coke ovens.

The ore shipments for the week ending April 20 were as follows: Le Roi, 1,000 tons; War Eagle, 665; Iron Mask, 88; Centre Star, 105; Poorman, 70; total, 2,028. To Northport, 1,258 tons; to Nelson, 255; to Trail, 515. For the same period of last year the shipments were 1,231 tons. The shipments since January 1 have been 25 201 tons. erection of coke ovens.

1 have been 25,201 tons. SALMON ARM.

The Standard man has at last turned up in our town, and if I may conjecture In addition to the batteries described Hayana possesses two permanent works designed for the land defence of the city. The more important of these, the Castillo del Principe, covers the high ground on the western outskirts of the town.

It serves principally as a military station, with barracks, hospital and offices of administration. While it might contribute in a measure to defence against an invading fleet, it offers no obstacle to the attack of a fleet. Its armament it was a mentioned as to where it was a fact it was evident fact, conceded by everone present. The consisting of a few anciin the interest of our present representa tionist. Then began the work of re-construction. Instead of giving us an account of our representative's steward-ship or outlining his broken platform, he hoped they would not say much, as he had not much experience in politics. Then a committee was formed in the most hasty and reckless manner. As a sufficient number of Martin's ardent supporters were not present to choose from they assumed the responsibility of ap-pointing some who had no interest in the member's welfare—some of Deane's most efficient workers. He tried to make the public believe that Mr. Deane had only 32 of the electors at the first meeting. Well, let him make use of as small a number as he may; he cannot do justice to his conscience or his party in denying that they had no difficulty in selecting a committee. The me ing was

In Teneriffe, Canary Island, the people communicate with each other at a dis tance of over four miles by an organized