

A VICTORY AT SEA

Fillbuster Three Friends, Gets Away
With a Spanish Coaster and
a Cruiser.

Expedition Safely Landed in Cuba
After an Exciting
Experience.

New York, Dec. 24.—A special to the World from Key West, Fla., says: The lone star flag of Cuba has met the rest and yellow banner of Castile upon the seas. The ship, a brave filibuster, has answered to the roar of Spanish twelve-pounders and have gained for Cuba the first victory on the seas.

The filibustering steamer Three Friends sailed from Fernandina, Fla., Sunday night, Dec. 13, carrying a valuable cargo of munitions of war for the Cuban insurgents. After eluding the vigilance of the United States warships and revenue cutters and dodging every sail upon the ocean, the little steamer, with about 50 men, has stood by her distance of Cuba on the sixth night out, when she was surprised, trapped and fired upon. She threw a shot into a Spanish coaster, frightened off a big gunboat and escaped from a swift cruiser by steering out to sea.

The Three Friends put in again to the coast and safely landed her cargo on the border of the great Zapata swamp. Not before in Cuba's struggle for liberty has the flag of Spain been fired upon at sea. No other filibuster, after having been attacked by the enemy, has stood by her guns and fulfilled her perilous mission. The account of this history-making trip is as follows:

"As Cuba was near about midnight last Saturday, a two-pound shell buzzed and tore through our rigging, and five minutes later the naval battle was in progress.

"Early on the morning of Friday, the 18th inst., Cape San Antonio, at the Western extremity of Cuba, was rounded. A stiff breeze was blowing off the land and the ship was headed southward.

"It was known that the battleship Reina Mercedes, the cruiser Alfonso XIII, and the coaster Dos De Mayo were patrolling the Pinar del Rio south coast. The sealed orders from the New York junta were opened an hour after the cape had been passed. They gave no direction as to the course the vessel should take, its destination alone being mentioned. The orders of the junta read:

"Sail to the mouth of the San Juan and there await a party of insurgents, who will take charge of the cargo. Do not attempt to land men or munitions at any other point."

"The orders caused a sensation. A consultation was held immediately in the cabin attended by Captain John O'Brien, Navigator Captain Lewis, Major Perez Morales, commander of the land expedition, and Lieut. Col. Calvo, sea commander. Major Arnos was also called in.

"But what was to be done? The 'Nearly every officer aboard had warned the junta that he would not attempt to land an expedition near the San Juan river. The steamer Bermuda had tried to do so, and had been fired upon and driven away by a Spanish coaster, while the cargo of the Dauntless, after having been put ashore, was captured.

The steamer had stolen away from the United States, and had already covered three-quarters of the distance to her ordered destination. She had weathered heavy storms and was staunch. The crew was a picked one, and the soldiers aboard were brave and determined.

"We'll land at the San Juan if we have to sail through hell to do it," said Captain Lewis.

"Keep a good head on, but don't waste any coal," was the word sent down to Chief Engineer Dunn.

"When fifty miles south of the cape the course was changed to north by northeast, against a dead wind. When night fell we were within thirty miles from land, following an eastern line. Saturday morning was clear and beautiful. The vessel was placed under a small head of steam and went easily in a calm sea.

"About the decks all was astir. Boxes of arms, cartridges and dynamite stored in the holds, were carried on deck, and put in convenient positions for landing. Each man who was to land with the party had his personal effects bundled together and ready to be cast into the first boat. The Three Friends was several hours in making her way to the proper place to effect a landing. When all was in readiness and the coast seemed entirely clear. On the lower deck amidships the first boat's crew, armed with machetes and revolvers, stood ready to arm the large surf boat which was already swung over the side.

The crew consisted of Lieutenants John Gorman, and Private Aterio, Arango and Eduardo. Major Perez Morales and Dr. Bonjardine, who were also to go ashore in the first boat, stood at the gangway.

Behind the first boat's party stood a dozen men armed with machetes and Remingtons, the line to repel boarders. None of the others were armed except with revolvers, which they carried in their belts, as the rifles and machetes had been returned for transfer ashore.

"On the prow, night glasses in hand, stood Captain Lewis, Major Arnos, and Engineer Paguaché. The remainder of the expedition had gathered along the rails on the port side as the vessel steamed almost in the shadow of the rocky cliffs.

"When the filibuster was within 400 yards of shore the engineer discovered a moving object in the darkness under the lee and informed Capt. Lewis that he saw a coaster. Without further ado the filibuster turned swiftly to starboard and pointed for the open sea. A few persons aboard had seen the Spanish ship. Capt. O'Brien, after allowing his ship to scamper three or four hundred yards, hove to, then backed toward the San Juan. In a moment more the black shape of the coaster was seen darting in the direction of the Three Friends. A party of the filibuster, and behind, emerging from the shadow along the shore, came the coaster.

"For a few minutes the exciting race

continued, and then came a flash of light from the Spaniard. A second later came the crack of a two-pounder, and then there was the hiss of a shell a few rods to the starboard.

"Word was passed on the filibuster that all must fight. A few men broke open the cartridge and rifle boxes, and soon the entire party was armed. Sharpshooters Gorman gathered his riflemen along the stern rail upon the upper deck. Maj. Morales was in charge.

"Again came a flash from the coaster and another solid shot splashed in the water, several rods nearer the vessel. Pursued and pursued were each under full steam, and smoke was pouring from their funnels. They were now about 800 yards apart. Then the Spaniard fired for the third time, falling a few rods astern of the filibuster, but in a direct line.

"Use the Hotchkiss," commanded Maj. Morales.

"Gunner Michael Welsh, who with his crew had stood by the 12-pounder in the bow, heard the command with joy and called out to Capt. O'Brien to swing the ship around. In a minute the filibuster was almost broadside to the coaster.

"The latter boomed forth again and the smoke had not cleared away before the Hotchkiss in our prow belched forth and sent a shell between the masts of the coaster, squarely over her engines. The shell did not burst, but the Span-

the Spaniards were driven off and the cargo was landed safely, carried into the interior.

"The vessel then lay to for several days in a secluded cove and started for Florida last Monday. She was pursued by several gunboats as she entered the Windward pass and a ball from one of them tore a hole in her bulwarks. A barrel of oil on the furnace fire soon ran up the steam and the fast craft swept away. Emerging from the keys two cruisers were found waiting for her and a race ensued. The Spanish vessels fired on her for half an hour.

"Capt. Lewis then ran among the keys and escaped the Spanish war vessels and reached American waters near Miami, Fla."

Key West, Fla., Dec. 24.—The steamer Three Friends, Capt. Lewis, arrived here this afternoon. The captain says the vessel is from Jacksonville and that he had been wrecking along the reefs. The customs officials are in charge, as there is really no doubt that the vessel has just returned from landing arms and ammunition in Cuba.

A MESSAGE TO MEN.
Proving That True Honesty and True Philanthropy Still Exist.

If any man who is weak, nervous and debilitated, or who is suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from youthful folly, excesses or overwork, will take heart and write to me, I will

the Flint lost a man in a heavy sea, which swept the deck from stem to stern.

"The Simla comes from Liverpool, which port she left 134 days ago, and the Flint was 156 days out from New York. Apparently the vessels got into the same heavy gale, which is reported by both masters to have been the most severe experienced by them in many years.

On Sept. 22, when in latitude 54 degrees south, longitude 47 degrees west, the Simla encountered a very heavy gale which lasted three days. On the 25th a big sea broke over the deck disabling five men. The injured sailors were in their bunks for more than a week. On October 2, in latitude 45 degrees south, longitude 52 degrees west, a series of violent gales were encountered, lasting several days. Heavy seas broke over the deck continually, washing away the forecastle doors. The boats were also washed off the forward skids. The ship labored heavily in seas that constantly flooded her decks to the rail, some of them passing clear over her.

After hearing some friends continually praising Dr. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Fleck, of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be.

For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

HON. MR. BLAIR.

The Minister of Railways Welcomed at the Inland Capital.

Hon. A. G. Blair, minister of railways and canals, accompanied by Col. Domville, M.P., King's County, N.B., and Aubrey Morrison, M.P., New Westminster, arrived at Kamloops at three o'clock on Wednesday morning from the coast, and spent the day in the city. He was presented with an address from the Board of Trade, in which the wants of the city and district were made known. A special request was made that a direct connection with any line from Kootenay to the coast which the government might happen to build. Objection was also offered to the abolition of the cattle quarantine, which was represented as likely to do injury. New buildings for federal offices were suggested. Mr. Blair made the usual courteous reply, promising attention to the various matters touched upon in the address. He again referred to the British Columbia Southern land grab in connection with the Crow's Nest Pass railway question. Mr. Blair's advice to the people was: Hold on to your land. Don't part with the valuable assets nature has showered upon you. Don't hand over to any monopolistic corporation the sources of your wealth or in very short order you will

district could reply upon him to make known the condition of affairs in this province, so far as the cattle trade is concerned, to his colleague, the minister of agriculture, and they might further rest assured that every consideration would be given to the representations made by the member for the district in this connection. He pointed out that it was only by careful study of the whole Dominion, which took no little time, that any minister could form reasonable conclusions as to the good or bad effect of any proposed legislation or change in existing legislation. It might be that at this juncture the influence of the more thickly populated east might appear to tell against the interests of a section of the west, but he believed that the time was not far distant when that influence would be transferred to the Pacific slope. However, he wished the Kamloops cattle men to understand that their interests would not be lost sight of and that the case they made out for the continuation of the present regulations would receive fullest consideration.

Hon. Mr. Blair's remarks were very heartily applauded. Col. Domville, M.P., and Aubrey Morrison, M.P., spoke briefly and were also cordially received. In the evening a grand banquet was held, at which Mr. McIntosh, president of the Board of Trade, took the chair.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Accused by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 520 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

SIMPLE TEST FOR TYPHOID.

Little is now spoken of in the realm of bacteriology as being impossible or beyond the reach of science, but the latest discovery in that branch of medicine has aroused the whole profession and set every important laboratory in the country at work. It is of more interest to the world at large than most scientific discoveries seem, for it is of immediate benefit to the public, and the new knowledge can at once be put to practical use. What has been found, in brief, is a test for the early diagnosing of typhoid fever, the disease that so frequently baffles physicians and is often unrecognized as typhoid until it is well advanced.

The new test, known as the blood test, has never once failed in the hundreds of tests made in this country and abroad and now it is an accepted scientific fact. Within the last few days, the bacteriological laboratory of the board of health, says the New York Herald, has set the seal of confirmation on this new system of typhoid diagnosis by announcing that they have made this fall more than 100 tests, and all with success.

The new test in detail is beautifully simple. From a complicated scientific process it is reduced to a few movements of the hand of an expert bacteriologist, and all is done. The drop of dried blood taken from the lobe of the ear or the tip of the finger of a suspected typhoid patient and sent to the laboratory on a card is mixed with sterilized water and a fraction of it put on a microscope slide. To this drop, or a portion of a drop, of pure typhoid culture is added. This typhoid culture is part and portion of a laboratory's outfit nowadays, and has been ever since this discovery was made. The slide is then put under the microscope.

Now, as these experiments have proved one of two things will happen. Either the typhoid germ existed in that portion of the drop of blood mixed with the typhoid culture or it did not. No ordinary microscopic investigation can tell anything conclusive about that drop of blood unmixed. But—and this is one of the mysteries of science—as soon as the mixture on the slide is brought within the field of vision, and the bacteriologist can distinctly see it, the bacilli of typhoid already existing in the typhoid culture either move about as before or there is a cessation of the rush to and fro of these minute bodies and an agglutination of concentration of the organisms into large clusters.

If the bacilli move and keep separate there is no typhoid in the blood of the person under examination. If the bacilli cluster and stay quiet typhoid exists, or else has existed in the system within six years, a matter which can very easily be learned from the patient himself.

No febrile diseases, no malaria or any other malady in the blood will cause this concentration of bacilli. This the experiments have conclusively established. The test is therefore absolute.

The discovery was originally made by Robert Pfeiffer of Berlin, Koch's assistant, in the fall of 1894, but he kept the secret to himself for many months, and it was not until late in 1895 that other European scientists were working actively on it. Gruber and Durham, in Berlin, confirmed Pfeiffer, Gruber much simplifying the process. Widal, in Paris, made at the same time a series of important experiments, writing at length regarding their success in the spring of this year, and Bordet published an article relating the history of what had been done.

Widal's process was much simpler than either Pfeiffer's or Gruber's, but it remained for a Canadian, Wyatt Johnson, of Montreal, bacteriologist to the board of health there, to devise a test along the same scientific lines, but so simple that it could readily be put into operation and results obtained quickly.

More Curative.

is contained in a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other similar preparation. It costs the proprietor and manufacturer more. It costs the jobber more and is worth more to the consumer. It has a record of cures unknown to any other preparation. It is the best to any because it is the One True Blood Purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle reliable, sure.



CRYING FOR THE MOON!

ards seemed paralyzed with fear. "Several men on the lower deck opened fire with their rifles and this was followed by a rattling volley from the line of men on the upper deck. The ship from the Hotchkiss ended the fight, as the Spaniards sailed away, firing rockets calling for assistance.

"The call for assistance was promptly answered, for while the filibuster was swinging into position to allow the Hotchkiss to play upon the enemy, a gunboat double the size of the coaster appeared on the port bow. She opened fire with heavy guns, but did not have the range. Gunner Welsh rammed home another shrapnel into the gun on the prow and yanked the lanyard. The shell flew straight for the gunboat and burst directly over her. It was answered by a still heavier thunder from the gunboat returning shell for shell. The shot from the Spaniard disabled two of the landing boats of the filibuster, but did no other damage. The Hotchkiss was again loaded with shrapnel, and the next discharge struck the cruiser amidships. Then the Three Friends put on steam, leaving the warship, possibly disabled, but at all events silent and defeated, out of sight behind a point of land.

"As the cargo of the Three Friends was being landed the Spanish coast patrol came up, and a fierce fight ensued between them and the Cubans sent by Gen. Gomez to escort the cargo into his camp. After two hours of fighting

send him confidentially and free of charge the plan pursued by which I was completely restored to perfect health and manhood, after years of suffering from Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor and Organic Weakness.

I have nothing to sell and therefore want no money, but as I know through my own experience how to sympathize with such sufferers, I am glad to be able to assist any fellow being to a cure. I am well aware of the prevalence of quackery, for I myself was deceived and imposed upon until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but I rejoice to say that I am now perfectly well and happy once more and am desirous therefore to make this certain means of cure known to all. If you will write to me you can rely on being cured and the proud satisfaction of having been of great service to one in trouble. Absolute secrecy is assured. Send 5¢ silver to cover postage and address, Mr. George G. Strong, North Rockwood, Mich.

ROUGH PASSAGES.

Arrival of the British Ships Simla and May Flint at Frisco.

San Francisco, Dec. 26.—The British ships Simla and May Flint dropped anchor in the harbor on Thursday after a terrible voyage up the west coast of South America, in which the Simla was roughly handled and nearly wrecked and

CRUISE OF ISLAND.
Mariners Declare That the Fabled Island Has Been Destroyed.

San Francisco, Dec. 26.—A few weeks ago a vessel putting in at Lisbon, after a trip around Cape Horn, reported the destruction by volcanic action of Juan Fernandez Island, famous as the fabled home of Robinson Crusoe. The master claimed to have seen the catastrophe from the deck of his vessel. The report was not given credence at the time by scientific men, and many denials were printed in the papers and magazines. But Capt. Powles, of the British ship James Kerr, now in port, asserts that the story is generally believed by seafaring men all over the world.

The James Kerr recently arrived from Newcastle, New South Wales, where she was laid up four months on account of the coal mine strike. Capt. Powles met a very large number of master mariners there, and says that the destruction of the island was a matter of common gossip among them. The captain himself has not passed within sight of the island since September, 1895, when he secured an excellent photograph of it from the deck of his ship. He says that some of the captains who arrived in Newcastle while he was there verified the report that the island was missing.

become the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the few to whom you have entrusted your wealth.

It would be his duty, Mr. Blair added, to stand between the people and any such corporations, and to prevent the happening of so grave a calamity as the one he had depicted. The Crow's Nest Pass Railway and its extension to the coast should be under the control of the people, with the power to impose rates and authority to regulate its management. Happily for the country the road cannot be built without the substantial pecuniary aid of the government and that aid would not be forthcoming unless the people's rights were properly safeguarded. The government can and will insist upon, as a condition of assistance, the release from their grip of the tremendous monopolistic powers entailed upon those who have secured the 15,000,000 acres of land, with its wealth of coal and timber, with the charter for the construction of the British Columbia Southern. Freed from monopolistic greed, fair freight rates and easy means of egress and ingress, several great cities, from half a dozen to a dozen, may be looked for in this province before many years have elapsed.

Regarding the matter of the cattle quarantine regulations, specially referred to in the address, Mr. Blair said he had noted carefully the views expressed therein and by others with whom he had come in contact during the morning. The cattle men of the