The Sealers On the Coast.

Reports Received by the Willapa From Several of the Fleet.

A Series of Robberies at Quatsino—Church for Clayoquot.

The schooners that went to the southern grounds to look for seal have shared better success than those that have remained in the north. This, according to the report of some northern catchers just received by the Willapa.

Catches are as follows: Dora Sieward, 380; Minnie, 218; Enterprise, 601; Viva, 430, and Zillah May, 522. The Dora Sieward, which reported the Minnie had put into Ahonsett last Saturday in search of the canoe party who lost the vessel some time ago and subsequently turned up safely off the Oregon coast. The Enterprise was that at Clogoquot, and the Viva at Ucluelet.

According to reports received by the Willapa, lawlessness has been rampant recently along the coast. At Quatsino half a dozen burglaries have been committed. Miners have found their houses ransacked and personal effects and money taken. Thus far they have been unable to locate the culprit.

They have satisfied themselves that the work is not that of Indians.

From Nootka the report comes of the American schooners Emma and Louise having been in port selling fire-water to the natives. It is said that the vessel was in for a sealing crew, which she secured by means of liquor inducements. This is a practice which was at one time common with American vessels and has caused much trouble to Victoria sealers. Through the vigilance of Collector Milne and his officers it has, however, been pretty well stopped, and this is the first instance reported in upwards of two years. A story is told of three sea serpents having been seen at Quatsino. The Willapa will sail again on Monday with mining machinery for the Rose mine on Elk river, Clayoquot. A large bell for a new church to be built under the supervision of Rev. W. F. Stone at Clayoquot will also be carried. The bell will hang, it is said, in one of the giant trees during the erection of the church.

THE TOWN OF SALMO

Expects to Be a Second Rossland When the Government Provides Roads.

H. M. Billings and Thomas Bennett of the thrifty town of Salmo, in the Nelson district of the Kootenay, were in the city yesterday. From these two gentlemen interesting information was obtained of the vast mineral wealth there that will be opened up this year, and of the business opportunities developing from the working of the many mines. Salmo is to-day what Rossland was in its infancy—at the point of a big leap into prosperity—and all that now is wanted is good roads to the mines.

Heavy machinery is being introduced that will take months to reach its destination, and perhaps not arrive until the snow falls again, unless the government does what may reasonably be expected of it in the way of building roads.

Messrs. Billings and Bennett are the pioneers of Salmo, being the first men to realize the wonderful possibilities of the place. The Yellowstone mine, of which they were the locators, they disposed of to G. B. Nickle of Toronto, and the latter again transferred it to John McLaren and George F. Fulford. The price paid for the mine, which is considered doubtful if $400,000 would buy to-day, was $50,000. There was $29,000 worth of development work done on it last season, and as the owners are men of large income, development this year will be on an even larger scale. There are forty men working on the property and twenty-five others on the trail, taking in machinery. A four-drill compressor is being taken in and just as soon as there is a road from Salmo to Sheep Creek a stamp mill will be erected.

Sheep Creek, to the south of Salmo, on which the property is located, has still other rich mines, namely, the Goeing and the Galena Lady, each of which has four men working on it; the Salmo Consolidated, the Turner property, the Little Giant and the Big Dutluth. On the Annie Rooney it is intended to mine another 100 feet. North of Salmo much of the same activity is to be seen that is going on to the south of the place, the Johannesburg being one of the most notable claims. Messrs. McArthur and Bradford have just closed a deal with an American syndicate for the sale of five claims on Bushy Mountain, and work on these will be commenced in a fortnight.

An important industry of Salmo is its mill, which engages 25 men and ships to Nelson, Rossland and to the mines adjacent five carloads of lumber every week.

Traffic to Sheep Creek, Lost Creek and Pend d'Oreille is now via Nelson and Fort Sheppard. The whole district is being retarded in its growth through want of good roads, and this is a fact the government should take cognizance of at as early a date as possible.

Mr. Bennett and Mr. Billings left for home this morning.

PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

·DR· PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health

BY THE GEO. E. STARR.

Passenger and Consignee Lists of the Tardy Sound Steamer.

The George E. Starr, from the Sound, arrived about midnight with the following lists:

Passengers: H. H. McLeish, B. Von Baulkenberg, H. M. Small, Fred Wright, J. Prosser, Tom Powell, Geo. H. Bucher, Dan Cross, S. Nedelman, P. E. Warren, Thos. Thompson, C. D. Netricross, W. H. Bogel, P. V. Wing, Joe Martin, Frank Waterhouse, J. A. Harrison, W. Gilmore, Capt. Gatter, J. Shallard, J. W. Gale, Capt. Gibson, Mr. Tiedeman and wife.

Consignees: Bank of B. N. A., Lenz & Leiser, B. C. Electric Ry., L. Hutchinson, Colonist P. & P. Co., H. Pemberton, O. B. Ormund, A. W. Knight, Book & News Co., G. Stewart, W. Russell, H. M. Lamb, B. C. Mining Record, J. Barnsley, Vaio & Brooks, R. Porter & Sons, G. C. Hinton & Co., Henderson Bros, D. F. Bessinger, Brackman & Ker, J. J. Mulholland, H. S. Fairall, Albion Iron Works, Cunningham Hardware Co., C. A. Schooley, M. W. Waitt, W. H. Bowness, Kelly & Douglas, R. H. Johnston, T. G. Moody, V. H. Co.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

An English Surgeon Gives a Graphic Accounnt of Its Horrors.

An English surgeon in the Indian civil service, who was placed in charge of the first plague camp outside of Bombay, has written a graphic account of its horrors. So far as the latest returns give data, the pestilence has already killed no less than 94,000 people in the presidency of Bombay alone. After describing the scenes in Bombay and his receipt of orders to proceed to a small village about fifty miles from Bombay and establish a plague camp, he says:

I proceeded to my station. I found it to consist of about half a dozen native huts and a railway station. Sending for the head man of the village, I at once got to work. The first thing was to decide upon the site of the plague camp. A suitable spot was soon found in a large "paddy," or rice field, about a quarter of a mile from the station. This field was about 100 acres in extent, and almost entirely encircled by an impassable hedge of prickly cactus, so that the entrance to and exit from the camp could be easily and effectively guarded by a very few sentries. In the centre of this field the plague huts were erected. They were roughly built structures of bamboo poles, covered with bamboo matting, and thatched with a double layer of palm leaves. Each hut was fifty feet in length, ten feet in breadth and eight feet in height, and was capable of accommodating four patients. They faced north, and were built in rows running east and west, the distance between the rows being thirty yards, and between huts of the same row twenty yards. Close to the entrance of the field a small hut was built for the police sentry on duty, and a little further in a large hut, 60 by 30 feet, was erected, in which to detain suspected patients. A cook-house and a dispensary were finally constructed, orders given for the immediate delivery of a goodly number of "charpoys" or native beds, and a quantity of native blankets, and the camp was complete.

By the time that the arrangement of the camp had been satisfactorily settled, the majority of my hospital assistants had arrived and reported themselves to me for duty, so that my next step was to evolve a satisfactory method of train inspection, and this was the plan adopted:

TRAIN INSPECTION.

All the carriage doors were locked at the station immediately preceding ours by the guard in charge of the mail. Directly the train had been brought to a standstill in our station the examination was commenced. Each hospital assistant was accompanied by a police sepoy, who was furnished with a railway key. Unlocking the door of a compartment, the sepoy summoned the passenger nearest the door to alight. The hospital assistant, taking note of the passenger's general facial appearance grasped his wrist and felt the rate and character of his pulse; next he slipped his hand under the passenger's vest so as roughly to determine his bodily temperature, then he ordered him to crouch rapidly down on his haunches and extend his arms to their full length over his head. While the passenger was in this position the hospital surgeon felt in his armpits for enlarged glands, and then commanded him to stand erect, examined his groins in the same manner. If during this examination any suspicious sign, such as injection of the eyes, lividity of the face, embarrassed breathing, rapid pulse, fever, stiffness of movements or swollen glands in groin, armpits or neck were noted, the suspect was handed to a second hospital assistant, specially detailed for this duty, who ascertained his temperature with a clinical thermometer, and examined him more minutely, making him strip if necessary. He was then brought to me for final examination and decision.

As each passenger was examined he was passed to the rear of the police sepoy and kept these by him until all the passengers in his compartment had been examined and it was empty. The hospital assistant then entered the compartment and satisfied himself that there were no passengers hiding under the seats or in the lavatory. The passengers were then sent back into the compartment and the door locked, the hospital assistant passing on to the next compartment and examining its inmates in the same manner.

It was astonishing how rapidly and yet efficiently the hospital assistants were, after a very short experience, able to perform these inspection duties. Their fingers could detect enlargements of glands which to the ordinary observer would have been quite inappreciable, while a rise of so little as 1 degree Farenheit above the normal temperature of the body was discovered by the sense of touch alone with a certainty that was but little short of marvellous. And although this examination was as searching and rigorous as could possibly be made under the circumstances, it was none the less a very speedy one, the men performing it with a drill-like precision and rapidity. My personal share in the examination was confined to the inspection of the first and second-class passengers—a duty which took but very little time, as most of them were Europeans, and they were few in number—and general supervision of the hospital assistants; while, as before mentioned, the final decision as to whether a passenger should be detained or allowed to proceed on his journey always lay in my hands.

It will be readily understood that attempts at evasion were of daily occurrence, and necessitated the strictest watch to frustrate them.

A different course of procedure was adopted with regard to passengers who were removed from the train, according as to whether they were "suspicious" or actual "plague" cases. In the former instance they were kept under close observation for a period of not less than twenty-four hours, and then, if no definite plague symptoms appeared, allowed to proceed on their journey. If, however, the patient was actually plague-stricken when removed from the train, another plan was followed. The carriage from which he had been taken was emptied of all its passengers, uncoupled from the rest of the train, passed on to a siding, and there subjected to a process of complete disinfection and was not allowed to be taken again into use until this had been satisfactorily accomplished. The affected passenger was asked if he had any relatives in the train, and if this were so, one of them was permitted to stay with him in the camp until he recovered or died.

PATIENTS REGISTERED.

On arrival at the plague camp, the patient's name, age, caste and address, together with the address of nearest relative, were taken and registered. Any money or valuables he possessed were handed over to the police pinadar in my presence, and the latter gave a receipt for them. The patient was then taken to a plague hut, and I there made a thorough examination of his condition, and gave orders as to the particular line of treatment to be followed in his case. There were always two hospital assistants on duty day and night in the camp, and it is impossible to speak too highly of the interest and devotion to their work that they displayed. Twice a day, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., I made a complete round of the camp, seeing every patient, and demonstrating to the hospital assistants such points in the various cases as called for special treatment. Recognizing from the first the fact that the disease appeared to be most quickly propagated in confined spaces and where ventilation was either absent or defective, I made it a rule that each patient should have as much cubic space as the accommodation of the camp permitted. Thus, if there were but six patients, they were in six huts. Each had a hut to himself, and it is to this arrangement I ascribe the gratifying result that during the five months I was in charge of the camp there was not a single instance of plague among the hospital assistants, camp attendants or relatives of the plague-stricken who stayed with them.

The treatment of the plague patients was on the whole very simple, and resolved itself principally into alleviating the pain, combatting the fever and maintaining the patient's strength as far as possible, paying particular attention to the condition of the heart and aiding its action where necessary by the free use of stimulants, hypodermic injections of strychnine, etc.; for experience soon taught me that in the simplest form of plague, where the bubboes were either femoral or axillary, death was usually the result of sudden cardiac failure. Not much was done in the way of local treatment beyond painting painful buboes with glycerine and belladonna and incising those in which suppuration had occurred. In some cases the first cases the treatment was adopted of injecting the buboes at an early stage with carbolic acid and iodine, but as no definitely good results were noted from this it was soon abandoned. Inoculation with prophylactic serum was not resorted to, and would, indeed, have been, for all practical purposes, useless, as only such patients came into our hands as were already stricken with the plague.

In cases which proved fatal the corpse was removed to a small hut which served as a mortuary, stripped of his clothes, and washed with a strong solution of carbolic. Its ultimate disposal differed accordingly as to whether the subject was Hindoo or Mohammedan. In the former instance it was burned; in the latter buried in a layer of quicklime not less than nine feet below the surface of the ground. In both cases all the patient's clothes was destroyed by fire, and his relatives, if any, were not allowed to take his effects, such as jewellery or cooking utensils, until they had been disinfected by boiling in a strong antiseptic solution. The relatives or friends who had remained in attendance were not permitted to leave the camp until they had had a carbolic bath, and all their clothes were disinfected, and they were further submitted to a rigorous examination before they proceeded on their journey, their name, caste and destination being registered for future reference if required.

HOW THE PLAGUE CAME.

The exact manner in which the plague was imported into Bombay has been a subject of much controversy, and numerous theories have been advanced from time to time. The one which has received the most support is that it was introduced through the medium of some stores which were brought from Hongkong, where the plague had been prevalent, and deposited in the "godowns" (warehouses) at Mandol, a shipping quarter of Bombay.

The spread of the disease seems to be attributable chiefly to the lower animals, principally rats, though monkeys, cats and squirrels have also been shown to convey it. It is also communicable from man to man by means of clothing; and habitations in which cases of plague have occurred are sources of infection, the bacillus having been actually demonstrated as present in the floor scrapings.

Practically there are two main varieties of plague. In the first it affects the lymphatic glands—this is the "bubonic" type. The glands chiefly affected are those of the groin, armpits, face and neck, their relative frequency being in the order given.

In the second variety the plague affects the lungs—this is the pneumonic type. It is rarer than the bubonic, but much more deadly. Here the bacilli are generalized in the blood from the first, and recovery seldom or never occurs.

What the future course of the plague in Bombay city will be, it is hard to predict, but it is extremely probable—almost certain—that the disease will be epidemic there for some years to come, and the reasons for this will be found in the conditions of life which obtain in the native quarter. Effective evacuation of the plague-stricken district is, of course, impossible, the size of the city and the density of the population precluding all attempts in that direction. There is absolutely no limit to the overcrowding. A peep into any one of the numerous "crawls," or native dwelling houses, especially during a night in the cold season, reveals a state of things which is almost indescribable. The natives lie huddled together close as herrings in a barrel. Ventilation there is none, sanitary arrangements are unknown, light and cleanliness are not. In these dens of filth and darkness the plague bacillus lives, grows and flourishes exceedingly. Can one, then, wonder that all attempts to eradicate the plague from Bombay have proved unavailing? Is it not rather a matter of surprise that its ravages have not been tenfold as great?

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Sybil sails for the Yukon on May 7.

H. M. S. Phaeton will arrive from Comox to-day.

Steamer Aorangi sails for Australasia points on May 4.

Steamer Amur has about completed repairs and will sail for the north on Tuesday evening.

After being overhauled and repaired on Turpels ways the steamer Coquitlam left yesterday, en route the Fraser, to load cannery material for the north.

The torpedo chaser Virago returned to Esquimalt yesterday from a target practice cruise in the Straits. She will in all probability remain in port now until after the Queen's Birthday celebration.

Mr. Sifton's Golden Vision.

He Looks for Fifty Millions Annually From the Kootenay Mines.

Ministers at Last Giving Attention to This Neglected Province.

Special to the Colonist.

Toronto, April 28.—President Kemp of the board of trade this afternoon entertained at luncheon at the National Club a number of prominent citizens and members of the government, who were passing through the city to Brantford. They included Ministers Sifton and Tarte, and Mr. D. C. Fraser, M.P. Mr. Kemp explained that he had brought them together to discuss transportation and that at some length he advocated the construction of the Georgian Bay air line as a means of diverting to Canada the trade now going to the United States. Messrs. Hugh Blain, Robert Jaffray, C. F. Flavell, R. Kilgour and others spoke on the same line.

Mr. Sifton in the course of his remarks reiterated his opinion, which he said had been expressed publicly on many occasions, that the two greatest problems before the country are the development of the Northwest and the concentration of the trade therefrom. Referring to British Columbia, he impressed upon his hearers the importance of the mineral wealth of the Kootenay district. There was no doubt that with proper development they might look there for an annual average production of minerals of from fifty million dollars to sixty million dollars. With such immense wealth everything should be done to develop the West and keep the trade for the Dominion. Neglect of transportation was one of the national vices of Canada. There was too much jealousy between various cities and sections and as long as that spirit was manifested progress would necessarily be slow. They could not get along unless they realized that the prosperity of one city or section in Canada was good for any other section or city.

LANDS CARGO AND PASSENGERS

The Olympia Berthed Shortly Before Noon.

The Olympia berthed at the outer wharf during yesterday morning and after discharging a miscellaneous lot of Chinese freight, proceeded to the Sound. Her only saloon passengers were S. P. Young and H. H. Kirby. She brought 300 Chinese and Japanese passengers. The steamer also brings news that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have decided on a 5 per cent advance on passenger fares on all its foreign lines.

PECULIAR AND PERTINENT.

Passenger fare on the new Congo railroad is 33 1-3 cents a mile.

There are no trusts in England. They are called chartered companies.

Of every hundred Portuguese peasants, only 20 can read and write.

Turkey and Greece are the only European countries without telephones.

Gossamer iron is so thin that 4,800 sheets of it are only an inch thick.

While writing, William Dean Howells, the novelist, insists on absolute solitude.

There were consumed in London in 1898 nearly 4,500,000 carcasses of mutton.

Sails for small vessels are made of paper. They are stronger than the linen ones.

A German doctor finds that only in one case out of fifteen are both eyes in good condition.

The present number of Indians in Canada is 100,693, an increase of 729 over last year.

The people of the United States consume about 4,000,000 bottles of pickles every week.

A woman's hair begins to turn gray at 35. Still, many gray-haired women are under 30.

WHEN THE DAY IS DONE.

Each day is a little life.—Sir John Lubbock.

Those who do not defend society betray it.—Louis Proal.

Time travels in divers paces with divers persons.—Shakespeare.

The apprehension of a misfortune or calamity may prove its cause.—Draper.

Set your affection on things above, not

WESTMINSTER MAPS.

Sir: I see by your issue of April 23rd a paragraph stating that the fire at New Westminster had made a scarcity of maps of that city and that none could be found in Vancouver. I think Mr. Morey of New Westminster has a few copies. I am anxious to have some more copies issued at once. The original is in the printer's hands and I am only waiting to get a certain number of copies subscribed for, as I lost some hundreds in the fire. I am also willing to sell the map and the copyright.

WILLIAM S. JEMMETT.

Agassiz, Kent, B.C., April 26, 1899.

CHINAMEN BECOMING BRITISHERS.

Sir: In your columns of the Colonist on the 26th instant regarding Cariboo notes, I notice that out of 94 aliens who became British subjects, 91 were Chinamen and two Italians. Though not minding the Italians becoming naturalized, I say that to allow these Chinese to become "British subjects" it is not only something which ought never to have been heard of but I regard it as a blot on British honor. And if that is the way they are going to elude the alien act, and have the same privileges as are extended to British people, then there was no necessity of any such an act being passed.

And leaving party politics alone, I say that the bill which Mr. McInnes has presented to the house at Ottawa deserves the greatest praise and Mr. McInnes is to be complimented on such a grand work, although it is deplorable to see that there is a probability of its being defeated.

Why is there not a damper put upon this "bacteria" which is settling upon this fair province of British Columbia? I for one would like to see more comment on this subject.

CANADA.

MR. SIFTON BLUFFING

Great Solicitude Expressed for Neglected West—Offer to Investigate Officials Not Himself.

Brantford, April 29.—(Special)—Speaking at a Young Liberal banquet here last night Mr. Sifton referred to Western development and pointed out what advantage to the country had come from the development of Manitoba, and how much came from the development of the Tercome from th edevelopment of the Territories and British Columbia. Two great questions of to-day, he said, were the settlement of these provinces and transportation. Increase of business to manufacturers was bound to come from the West and the transportation question was all important. He dwelt on the rapid mineral development of British Columbia, and foretold a vast output of precious metals to be mined in the near future.

On the Yukon charges, he said Sir Hibbert Tupper's seven hours' "farrago of nonsense" did not contain one scintilla of evidence on which a definite charge could be based. He repeated the challenge he had made in parliament that if the Conservative party would formulate definite charges against any Yukon officials they would be properly investigated.

MATSON-GALLEY.

Pretty Wedding of Widely Popular Victorians--The Reception and Supper.

In St. John's church, Douglas street, at four yesterday afternoon, the rector, Rev. Percival Jenns, solemnized the marriage of Mr. J. S. H. Matson and Miss Ada Teresa Galley, both of this city. The attendance of the friends of bride and groom was limited only by the capacity of the sacred edifice, while the picture presented—the truant April sunshine streaming through stained-glass windows to give warmth and brightness to the wealth of snowy blossoms with which chancel and aisles were bedecked, the well-gowned throng of smiling witnesses of the ceremony, the central group at the altar, and the surpliced choir—was that of one of the prettiest weddings of the season.

The behaviour of the weather in the morning and during the earlier hours of the afternoon had made it altogether problematical as to whether the bride of the day would be blessed with the good augury of sunshine—perchance the king of the rain and sunshine was affording an illustration of the alternating joys and sorrows that go to make up life. His geniality triumphed, however, and before the bride had reached the church Old Sol beamed down upon the scene with truly benignant mien. The all-interesting personage in the pretty ceremony was escorted to the altar by Mr. T. Beauchamp Tye, upon whom devolved the honor of giving her away. Her costume was of white satin duchesse, with pearl trimming, demi-train, the veil being of Brussels lace and the wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a magnificent shower bouquet of lilies and maiden-hair fern.

Miss Galley and Miss Wark—next to the bride the cynosure of all eyes in their capacity of bridesmaids—were gowned in white corded silk with gold and white chiffon trimming. Each carried also a handsome bouquet, and each wore a magnificent turquoise ring—the gift of the happy groom. His souvenir present to the bride was a diamond solitaire. Mrs. T. H. Tye, the sister of the bride and hostess of the joyous occasion, wore an effective costume of black brocaded silk, with yellow brocaded bodice.

It was Messrs. George E. Powell and P. S. Lampman's pleasant duty to support their friend the groom; while Messrs. E. A., S. H. and R. B. Powell acted as ushers.

The decorations of the church, which had been designed and executed by Mrs. Blackwood and Miss Hall, assisted by a bevy of fair friends of the bride, were simple yet most effective, lilies, primroses and cherry blossoms chiefly contributing to the pleasing ensemble. At the entrance to the chancel a floral marriage bell was suspended—the bell of fragrant cherry blossoms, which by the pretty legend of the Japanese are fruitful of the best of luck to happy brides, and the tongue of daffodils. Easter lilies outlined the aisles, and gave their perfume to the air.

The service was fully choral, the choir under the direction of Mr. Longfield singing the "Deus Miserator" and Rev. John Kemble's well known marriage hymn "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden." While the guests of the afternoon were assembling and being seated, the organist (Mr. A. Longfield, F.V.C.M.) played a selection of bridal music by Handel and Schubert, and at the conclusion of the ceremony Mendelssohn's "Wedding March"—while the bells of the church added their merry clamor of congratulation.

After the "contract of the eternal bond of love" had been duly "strengthened by the interchangement of the ring," and the wedding party had left the pretty church, a reception was held at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. T. H. Tye, 277 Douglas street—a few invited "old friends" of the families tendering their compliments and congratulations, which Mrs. Matson and her husband received beneath a second bell of pleasant-smelling cherry bloom. A recherche wedding supper was served somewhat later, and the specially favored guests were permitted to view the many and most appropriate as well as exceedingly beautiful gifts with which friends of the contracting parties had remembered the auspicious event. Prettier souvenirs, or more aptly chosen, never gladdened the eyes of a happy bride.

At midnight farewell good wishes were exchanged and Mr. Matson and his bride were driven to the Charmer, the steamer carrying them to Vancouver on the initial stage of an extended honeymoon tour that will embrace all the larger or more interesting cities of the East. Mrs. Matson's going-away costume was of blue corded travelling cloth, trimmed with guipure and finished with white silk waistcoat—designed and executed by Mrs. Harding. A white picture hat was in thorough harmony with the charming gown.

Selling Like Hot Cakes.—The photographs of the members of the Young Ladies' Jubilee Minstrels, which with the colored posters of that already famous troupe are now on exhibition, are providing the public with material for an excellent and most amusing guessing competition. Very few are able to identify the ladies under their masks of burnt cork, and this fact gives them professional confidence. With this and their long list of local jokes and topical songs, neat dances and elegant costumes they promise to produce a veritable revelation in minstrelsy.

Odd Fellows' Anniversary.

Members of Local Lodges to Attend Service at St. Saviour's To-day.

Sacred Concert in the Roman Catholic Cathedral This Evening.

The members of the local lodges of the I. O. O. F., including the ladies of the Colfax Rebekah Degree lodge, will this afternoon at 3 attend a special service at St. Saviours' church, Victoria West, in celebration of the anniversary of the order. They will meet at the hall, Douglas street, at 2, and, headed by the Fifth Regiment band, march to the church. Rev. W. D. Barber, chaplain of one of the lodges, will preach the sermon and the collection will be in aid of the Odd Fellows' Old Men's Home. The other services for the day at St. Saviours' church are: Holy communion at 8 a. m.; Bible class at 10; morning prayer at 11, and evening prayer and sermon by Rev. J. W. Hinton at 7.

At Christ Church cathedral Rev. Canon Beanlands will take the morning service, and Rev. A. A. Dowell that in the evening. The choral arrangements for the day are:

MATINS.

Voluntary .....
Venite .....
Psalms for the day:
Te Deum .....Simper
Benedictus .....Woodward
Hymns.....533, 299 and 233
Kyrie in F.....Simper
Voluntary—"Daybreak" ..... Spinney
Processional March ..... Clark

VESPERS.

Voluntary .....
Processional Hymn 302
Psalms for the day:
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.....Turner
Solo—"It Is Enough".....Elijah
Mr. F. Oliver.
Hymns.....183, 264, 233 and 137
Voluntary—Andantino in F Minor...Batiste
Processional March .....Clark

Rev. E. G. Miller will conduct all the services at St. Barnabas' church, which includes holy communion at 8 a. m. Choral matins and litany at 11 and choral evening at 7. The musical services are:

MORNING.

Organ Prelude—"If With All Your Hearts" .....Mendelssohn
Hymns.....445, 195 and 160
Organ Postlude—Lebanon Recessional March .....Dr. Westbrook

EVENING.

Organ Prelude—Berceuse in D.....
.....Walter Spinney
Psalms at set.....
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis..Simper in F
Hymns.....365 and 411
Organ Postlude—Gloria from 12th Mass .....Mozart

There will be an ante-communion service at 11 a. m. and evening at 7, at St. John's church, the rector, Rev. Percival Jenns officiating at both. The musical arrangements are:

MORNING.

Organ—Offertoire in D.....Simper
Hymns.....3, 234, 285 and 297
Organ—Postlude in D.....Simper

EVENING.

Organ—Communion in A Flat.....Simper
Hymns.....629, 628 and 437
Organ—Processional March in F....Simper

At St. James', James Bay, the usual services will be held, Rev. J. F. Sweet, the rector, being at home with his congregation.

* * *

Besides the regular Sunday services, at St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral, there will be a sacred concert, the first of a series, after the evening service. During the concert a collection is to be taken up in aid of the choir fund. The programme is as follows:

Organ Solo.....Mrs. Lombard
Adorate—(Bass Solo and Chorus).....
.....Archbishop Seghers
Mr. F. Sehl.
Reverie—Violincello Solo.....Hinkins
Mr. E. Rochon.
"I Will Extol Thee" (Soprano Solo)..Casta
Miss Goodwin.
Noel—(Baritone Solo and Chorus)....Adam
Mr. C. F. Oliver.
"Reine des Cieux" (Contralto Solo).....
.....Schubert
"O Cor Amoris Victima" (Canto Obligato and chorus).....Lambillotti
Miss S. McNiffe.
Psalm—Landate Dominum..Bishop Lootens
C. A. Lombard, conductor; Mrs. Lombard, organist.

"Can the Press be Run According to the Teachings of the New Testament?" will be the subject of Rev. J. C. Speer's sermon in the Metropolitan Methodist church this evening. In the morning the pulpit at this church will be filled by Rev. S. S. Osterhaut, one of the Northern missionaries, and Dr. Lange, also a Northern missionary, will sing a solo. There will be Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30, and a song service at the close of the evening service. Rev. W. J. Stone will preach at 11 a. m., and Rev. W. H. Barraclough, B. A., at 7 p. m. at the Centennial church and Dr. Lange will sing at the evening service. The regular services will be held at the Victoria West, James Bay, and district Methodist churches, while Mr. S. M. O'Kell will speak at the Herald Street mission at 8:30 p. m.

* * *

The pulpits of both the Calvary and Emmanuel Baptist churches will be filled both morning and evening. At the former Rev. J. E. Coombes, superintendant of missions for British Columbia, will preach in the morning on "Peter's Question, What is a Christian?" and in the evening his subject will be "Prophecy Fulfilled—a Witness to the Authority and Genuineness of the Scriptures." Sunday school and Bible class will be held at 2:30. At Emmanuel church Rev. H. C. Sweet, late of the Baptist mission at Trail, will preach morning and evening.

* * *

Services will be held at the First Congregational church, morning at 11 a. m., and evening at 7 p. m., when Rev. F. Payne, the pastor, will preach. In the morning there will be a children's service and the subject of the sermon will be "Trees." In the evening the subject will be "St. John's Creed, or the Three Certainties."

* * *

Rev. W. Leslie Clay, the pastor, will conduct the services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., at St. Andrews' Presbyterian church, and there will be Sunday school at 2:30, Bible class at 3, and a meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. after the evening service. The services at the First and Victoria West Presbyterian churches will be held at the regular hours, Revs. Dr. Campbell and D. MacRae being the respective preachers.

* * *

Bishop Cridge will preach in the morning and Rev. Dr. Wilson in the evening at the Reformed Episcopal church.

* * *

The Christadelphians hold services upstairs in the A. O. U. W. hall at 11 a. m. and p. m. The subject of the evening lecture is "Must We Keep the Sabbath Now?"

RUSSIA WANTS BRITISH MONEY.

Therfeore May Grant Chinese Concessions in Order to Avoid International Ill-Feeling.

London, April 29.—The announcement that England and Russia have signed a self-denying agreement regarding China which is intended to put an end to the contention over railway and other concessions in that country, is the most important of the day. It is officially confirmed here this afternoon and the papers are running it with big headlines.

The present agreement put an end to the Anglo-Russian struggle in China and is tantamount to a settlement of the question of the spheres of influence of the two countries. Under the agreement Great Britain has undertaken not to press for railway or other concessions in North China, while Russia agrees to the British demand that no part of the basin of Yang-Tse-Kiang shall be alienated. Russia also recognizes explicitly that British commercial interests are supreme in the Yang-Tse-Kiang basin which is understood to extend a considerable distance north and south of the river, though no attempt has been made to define the region.

Everything recently has pointed to Russia's desire for a settlement in order to allow the successful exploitation of the Siberian railway and also with a view of raising money in Great Britain for the development of the industries of Russia.

AGITATORS RISK LIBERTY.

Paris, April 28.—M. Paul Deroulede and Marcel-Habert were to-day committed for trial before the court of assizes on the charge of provoking offences against the security of the state and inciting the army to mutiny. Conviction involves from one to five years' imprisonment and fine.

BURIED IN A WELL.

Cariboo Man Has a Narrow Escape From Death.

111-Mile House, B.C., April 28—Hiram Brown had a miraculous escape from death this afternoon. While engaged sinking a well for fire protection, a rock cracked off the edge, striking him on the head at the bottom of the well. The walls then caved in, partially burying him. He was rescued with much difficulty and his condition is critical.

NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that one month after the date of the first publication hereof, I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described lands, viz.:

Commencing at a post on the west side of the Alberni Canal, 800 feet south to Number Post of the Pacific Mineral Claim (McIntyre Mountain, Nahmint, and marked "Granville H. Hayes," S. E. corner); thence west 150 feet to east line of Pacific; thence north following east boundary of Pacific, 1,500 feet; thence east 400 feet to shore of canal; thence following shore of canal to point of commencement, and containing eight (8) acres, more or less.

Dated at Alberni, B. C., this 1st day of April, 1899.

G. H. HAYES.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

CERTIFICATES OF IMPROVEMENTS.

"The Three Jays," "The Three Jays No. 2," "The Three Jays No. 3," and "Blue Jay" mineral claims.

Situated in the Alberni Mining Division of Alberni District. Where located: On McIntyre Mountain, west side of the Alberni Canal, about one mile below Nahmint.

Take notice that I, G. H. Hayes, acting as agent for the Nahmint Mining Company, Free Miner's Certificate No. 50622A, intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1899, at Alberni, B. C.

under G(Mn heh .5y:a:t 7898$..½..½

G. H. HAYES.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

(Form F.)

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT.

NOTICE.

Lenora, Belle, Little Nugget, Chemainus, Shakespear, Ivy Fraction, Alliance Fraction, International Fraction, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Victoria District.

Where located: On the western slope of Mount Sicker.

Take notice that we, the Mt. Sicker and British Columbia Development Company, Ltd., Free Miner's Certificate No. 50833A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvement.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1899.

HARRY SMITH, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the John Irving Navigation Company, Limited, a duly incorporated company, empowered by its memorandum and articles of association to build tramways) proposes, under and by virtue of the provisions in that behalf contained in the "Tramway Incorporation act," and the "Tramway Incorporation act, Amendment act, 1898," to build, construct, equip, operate and maintain a tramway from a point at or near Taku City; thence to a point on the western shore of Atlin lake; thence from a point on the eastern shore of Atlin lake, at or near Atlin City, along Pine creek to a point at or near the west end of Kusiwah or Surprise lake, in the province of British Columbia, by the most feasible route.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 25th day of April, 1899.

C. S. BAXTER, Secretary.

John Irving Navigation Company, Ltd. Foot, Duncan, V. I.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia Pennyroyal, &c.

Order of all Chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, B. C.

Martin, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—(Leaving the country) —One of the most beautiful sites for a house in any country; fronts on Quamichan lake; 20 to 40 acres good land; All fishing, salmon and trout; near good tennis club; rail 2 miles. Apply Dr.

Hotel Meakin.....

TRAIL, B C

Now under the supervision of JOHN HAVERTY, formerly of Winnipeg, Man.

FORTY-SECOND

Borrowed A Su

With Biggest Reve tory Liberals Nee Millions Sh

To Spend Still More —Two Millions S From Yuko

Protection Diminish Per Cent. by th ent Tarif

From Our Own Correspond Ottawa, May 2.—The ment this year was not intense interest, and no any disclosures or tariff portance. The house w filled and the front seats were occupied when the ter took the floor amid the ministerial benches.

Mr. Fielding said he w to review the most pro yet seen in the history of eral activity the business to be acknowledged, but adopted by this governm tributing cause to this p revenue for the year he $46,622,000. The expen mated would be $42,026 surplus of $4,000,000. (government cheers). N the surplus, there would tion of $1,700,000 to the lowing for the increase i assets. (Long contin laughter).

Passing to the fiscal year July, Mr. Fielding statem mated increase of expend year was $563,000, and i the revenue would be a year.

The government had f this year, but had on tw counted treasury notes lion pounds sterling. In at 3½ per cent.

Making Yukon

Speaking of Yukon Fielding explained that district cost about $700,0 to the revenue about amount. During the t this year, the Yukon cost had yielded $795,000, bu Minister expected that t no deficit by the time the the royalties on last win will then be collected.

Preferential Tr

Passing on to the disc operation of preferentia Fielding stated that he some more increase in We by virtue of the concess British islands. He re ever, that concessions United States to cane su beet sugar, which is equa by Canada, had not led ment in Canada's trade. outlook on West India t generally hopeful.

The Huge Expen

Having explained away expenditure, Mr. Fielding it was to cut down the of the strong demand fo ipations. The growth of been sixty-six million d years, which was nine mill the total increase for the teen years. The mineral doubled since 1893 and per cent. last year. The c carried into the savings note circulation, insuran failures, clearing house ways, and street railways.

Mr. Fielding then went the increased and growin of the present administrati ed that if the late gover mained in power the expen have been much larger t been in previous years, larger than the amount ministry. He went into culations to show what Mr. have spent this year if he w He figured this out to a more than the amount actu

He was glad to be able t recent United States reg ish and foreign ships wou to trade between Porto R United States.

Nine-Tenths of

He affirmed that the na had not been continued. of articles placed on the merly dutiable and those w been reduced.

After dinner Mr. Fielding defence of his tariff, makin to show that the average had been reduced from 29 t This reduction was equal to the national policy rate and minister said, would "silen charge that the national p in force."