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FULL COURT DECISIONS

Judgment Given Yesterday on Several Appeals Heard at the Last Sittings.

Points on Mining Laws Involved Peremptory List of Appeals Called To-Day.

Judgments were given in the Full court yesterday in a number of cases heard at the last sitting. In the case of the Golden Gate Mining Company vs. the Granite Creek Mining Company, the appeal was allowed with costs, and a new trial was ordered, the costs of the first trial to abide the result of the second trial. This case arose over the contractor for a flume for the defendant company, throwing the rock taken out on the plantiff company's claim. Charles Wilson, Q.C., for defendants, appellants, and D. G. Macdonnell for plaintiffs, respondents.

The appeal was allowed in Eves vs. Genelle, judgment being entered for the plaintiffs and the damages assessed at $1,000. The action was one for malicious prosecution in connection with the sale or hiring of sleighs. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, but the trial judge entered judgment in favor of the defendant. The plaintiff appealed with the result that the jury's verdict was confirmed. Charles Wilson, Q.C., for plaintiff, appellant, and E. P. Davis, Q. C., for defendant, respondent.

The defendant's appeal in McDonald vs. the Bridge River Mining Company, was allowed with costs. This was an appeal from an order for substituted service made by Judge Cornwall. E. P. Davis, Q.C., for appellants and A. D. Crease for respondents.

The court gave their reasons in writing for the judgment given at the last session of the court in Merryweather vs. Aspinwall. The appeal was from a judgment given by Mr. Justice McColl in favor of the plaintiff. The court held that a mere irregularity, when challenged by another claimant, should not prevail to destroy an otherwise good mineral claim.

A case of more than usual interest was that of Callanan vs. George. The plaintiff located certain mineral claims, but in so doing erected stone monuments in place of wooden posts as required by the statute. The defendant re-located the claims erecting the wooden posts as required. The action was then taken by the plaintiffs to secure the claims, but Mr. Justice McColl decided against them, holding that stone monuments would not answer in place of the wooden posts, even if as contended by the plaintiffs, there was an absence of wood in the vicinity. The plaintiffs appealed against this decision and yesterday the Full court dismissed the appeal with costs. They thereupon applied for leave to appeal to the privy council, which application was granted upon their depositing $1,500 to secure costs. It is the intention of the plaintiffs to bring the case before the privy council immediately. Mr. L. G. McPhillips, Q.C., now being in London in connection with the case. The counsel in the Full court yesterday were: Charles Wilson, Q.C., and A. E. McPhillips for plaintiff, appellant; E. P. Davis, Q.C., and E. V. Bodwell for defendant, respondent.

In Smith vs. Valenzuela, the appeal was allowed with costs and the court being of opinion that there should be a new trial, the claimant, M. Gillon, consented to take a judgment for $800. A. F. Luxton, for M. Gillon, claimant, appellant, A. D. Crease for defendant, respondent.

The peremptory list of appeals to be heard to-day follows: Brigman v. McKenzie, McKenzie v. Bridgman; Van Volkenburg v. Western Canadian Ranching Co., Bryden v. Union Colliery Co., Shallcross v. Garesche.

C. D. CO.'S STEAMERS SAFE.

The "Canadian" and "Columbian" Report "All Well" at a Northern Point.

A letter from Capt. Nickerson of the steamer Tondenkajold was yesterday received stating that the vessel had reached Port Etches with her two tows, the Canadian and Columbian. The Columbian, it was stated, required some repairs before the trio proceeded to Port Molar.

Tug Lorne leaves to-day for Vancouver with the ship Carnarvon Bay in tow. The Carnarvon Bay has just finished discharging a heavy freight at the outer wharf and she goes to Vancouver to discharge the balance of her cargo.

In order that some repairs may be made to the steamer R. P. Rithet's machinery, the steamer Yosemite has been called into service on the Victoria-Fraser river run.

Rumor has again become current on the Sound that the Northern Pacific Steamship Company is about to add the trans-Atlantic liner Alaska to their Asiatic fleet.

Steamer Queen arrived from San Francisco last night with good lists of freight and passengers for Victoria.

The R.M.S. Empress of Japan arrived at Hongkong yesterday morning from Victoria.

Steamer Cottage City is due from the North on Saturday.

KELOWNA'S TOBACCO INDUSTRY

Cigar Factory Established to Make Cigars From the Local Weed.

The Okanagan valley, which for several years now has been contributing largely to the grain and fruit supply of the province, is about to take an important part in another industry, that of tobacco raising and cigar making. Some years ago a few tobacco plants were grown in the vicinity of Kelowna. So successful did they prove that several residents set apart sections of their farms for tobacco raising, and for some time past cigar factories on the Mainland have been using tobacco made at Kelowna, turning out cigars equal to the best made from imported tobacco. Now the enterprising residents of Kelowna, who some years ago formed the Kelowna Shippers' Union to handle and secure a market for their fruit, have established a cigar factory, the cigars to be made from the local tobacco. They now have five cigar makers at work, and are shipping cigars to all sections of the Mainland, there being a good demand for them.

A GREAT LINIMENT.

The art of compounding liniments and lotions is reorded among the ancients of many ages back, but Griffith's Magic Liniment is a decided improvement on all previous liniments brought before the public. It combines the well-known palu-relieving properties of menthol with the best known counter irritants known to medical science. No other liniment has ever received such strong endorsation from its users as this wonderful liniments. It relieves the pains and aches the minute applied. All druggists, 25c.

"DOC" McCANDLISH DEAD.

The Old Timer Passed Away in His Seventy-Fifth Year, Yesterday.

The death occurred in this city yesterday of James, or as he was probably better known, "Doc" McCandlish, a typical old timer, with the peculiarly happy air and full of those reminiscenses that come only to those who having roughed it in their youth seem to always thereafter look on the bright side of life. Mr. McCandlish was, unlike many of the "Docs" of the mining camp, entitled to the sobriquet given him by his companions in early days and which stuck to him through life. He was educated for the medical profession and after receiving his degree practised for a number of years in England, being at different times assistant surgeon in St. Helens, Lancashire and Evlington, York. In 1854, touched with the gold fever, he left Manchester in company with his cousin, the late J. T. Howard, of Esquimalt, for California, where they spent several years in the mines. It was here that Dr. McCandless lost the sight of one eye, being struck by a piece of quartz. Soon after this he came to British Columbia and settled in Victoria, where he resided continuously until the time of his death, being most of his time in business, latterly as proprietor of "The Hall" on Fort street.

Since retiring from business a few years ago he had resided with his youngest sister, Miss McCandlish, at 63 Superior street and 91 Fort street. About eight months ago he was removed to the Jubilee hospital and from there to the home for the aged and infirm, where he was tenderly cared for by Mr. and Mrs. Hobbis and frequently visited by his old friend Bishop Cridge and almost daily by his sister.

The deceased was born in Manchester just 75 years ago, his birthday being June 9.

The funeral arrangements have not been announced, but friends are requested not to send flowers, such being the request of the deceased.

VISITING PRESSMEN.

The Big Excursion Party Arrived From Vancouver on the Charmer This Morning.

The members tne Minnesota and Wisconsin Press Association and their families, to the number of 200, will today be the guests of the citizens of Victoria. They arrived here from Vancouver at an early hour this morning on the steamer Charmer, which had been held at Vancouver until 6 last evening, to bring home the members of the Orange lodges, who celebrated the Twelfth in the Terminal City. On account of their late arrival there was no official reception at the wharf, but to-day the Mayor and aldermen, members of the Board of Trade and local newspapermen will take the visitors in hand and see to it that none of the sights of the city are overlooked. A visit will be paid to the dry dock and dockyard at Esquimalt and the visitors will be taken out to the ships of H. M. navy on launches from the ships. In the afternoon other places will be visited and by arrangement the street railway company will carry the visitors over their cars to any point without charge. During the evening there will be a band concert at Oak Bay.

It was not known until yesterday that the visitors would be here yesterday and consequently there was very little time in which to arrange for their entertainment. It had been hoped that they would not arrived until the return to port of the steamer Quadra, that steamer having been placed at the disposal of the committee for excursions on the straits. However, there is lots for them to see in and around Victoria.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORS.

Old Officers Re-Elected at the First Meeting of the New Board.

The first meeting of the new board of directors of the Jubilee Hospital was held last evening, with Messrs. Alexander Wilson, Chas. Hayward, Joshua Davies, I. Braverman, J. L. Crimp, A. C. Flumerfelt, H. Dallas Helmcken, W. J. Hanna, E. A. Lewis, W. J. Dwyer and Geo. Byrnes in attendance. Mr. Wilson was voted to the chair and the business of the meeting opened with the reading of a communication from the city council, giving notice that Messrs. J. L. Crimp, E. A. Lewis, Chas. Hayward, W. J. Hanna and C. E. Renouf had been appointed to represent the city on the board.

Miss Perrin wrote advising the board that Lady Aberdeen will arrive in Victoria on Saturday, the 23rd inst., and asked that a meeting be called of the doctors and certificated nurses of the city to meet Her Excellency at the hospital at 2:30 on the afternoon of July 25. The object of this meeting is to enable Lady Aberdeen to explain fully the objects of the Victorian Order of Home Nurses.

The reports of the resident medical officer and steward were received and adopted, and the monthly accounts were ordered paid.

It was decided to call for tenders for the printing of 1,000 copies of last year's annual report, which are to be illustrated with views of the hospital. Tenders are also to be called for supplies for the institution.

All the old officers were re-elected as follows: President, Alexander Wilson; vice-president, H. D. Helmcken; treasurer, Charles Hayward; secretary, F. Elworthy. The visiting committee were appointed the same as last year, the names of Messrs. W. J. Hanna and E. A. Lewis being substituted for those of Messrs. Yates and Chudley.

The meeting adjourned at 9:30.

LONDON'S NEW WEEKLY PAPER.

"Almost Every Line of It Will Be Personal," Says the Editor.

(From London Sketch.)

Mr. T. P. O'Connor's new weekly paper will soon make its first appearance. It has been christened M. A. P.—an obvious mnemonic for "Mainly About People."

"It will be absolutely unique in one respect," said Mr. O'Connor in answer to my first question, "in that almost every line in it will be personal. The old style of journalism which affected to treat people as algebraic equations has changed. Modern developments have changed the so-called dignity of journalism, just as Macaulay killed the dignity of history."

"How?" I asked.

"Because Macaulay realized the importance of personality in history. And in his description of the famous 'Feast of Reason' Mr. John Morley, a serious and lofty writer, has not omitted to tell us how Robespierre was dressed. People now-a-days are keenly interested in the personal affairs of living celebrities—just as interested as they are in those of the famous dead. To make a phrase, I want to treat history contemporaneously as it will be treated 50 years hence."

"But there are dangers in this method, are there not?"

"Not if one endeavors to preserve the canons of good taste. This is, of course, most important. Intimate personal criticism is not of necessity vulgar. There will be no scandal, but there will be descriptions, in every case well-meaning and well-informed, of people in whom the world takes interest, and as regards public figures this interest is perfectly legitimate."

"And politics?"

"There will be none. The characterisation of politicians will be discussed with absolute impartiality. Every week I shall give a pen portrait of someone who for the moment is exceptionally prominent in the public eye. This will not be written from gossip or hearsay; it will be placed in the hands of a writer who has had exceptional opportunities of observing his subject from the inside."

"From what standpoint will you criticize the arts?"

"There will be no criticism in the accepted sense. But any incident that led to the painting of a certain picture by a certain artist will be deemed interesting, as also will be the methods, habits of composition, temperament of a creative musician. The career of the artist will be dealt with in preference to the appreciation of the accomplished development of his art. The rise and fall of fortunes in the world of finance will give interesting material, which will make for proof of the secret of the success of some, the failure of others.

"I shall have correspondents in all parts of Europe, who will be on the lookout for personalities who are potentially eminent."

"Social matters will be well looked after, and M. A. P. will be largely a ladies, paper. The price is a penny."

Mr. O'Connor, the popular "T. P." of journalism, is keenly interested in his new venture, and will himself contribute much matter to its columns.

JAMES BAY BRIDGE.

To the Editor: With reference to your editorial in this morning's issue, all your readers will agree that this bridge is a nuisance to the city by reason of its defective construction and the difficulty of maintaining it open, even to restricted traffic. It is part of the harbor improvement scheme to replace this and all the other bridges across these waters with permanent structures, free of all expense to the city. You take objection to the possible delay in the realization of this scheme. The Minister of Public Works has promised both our senators and members that "in the recess I will give this important question my earnest attention and consideration," and that a competent person shall this year be sent out to enquire into the whole scheme.

I had a conference with Mr. Coste, the engineer-in-chief o fthe public works department, on the occasion of his last visit, when he informed me he had strongly recommended Mr. Tarte to bring in the act last session. Col. Prior wrote urging the importance of passing the act as speedily as possible, and to this Mr. Tarte replied as before, that he could not take it up this year, but it will have his attention during the recess. I have every reason to expect this will be done, and that the necessary legislative powers will be obtained early next session, and active operations commenced before the fall of 1899.

It would be better, therefore, for us to unite in using our best exertions to urge on the harbor project and bear with the bridge as long as the bridge will bear with us. THOS. C. SORBY.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Demagogues Have Retarded the Work o: Far-Seeing Statesmen.

The referendum vote on Australian federation has resulted thus far in the adoption of the constitution by three out of four colonies that have voted. Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia ratify the scheme; New South Wales, though giving a majority in its favor, failed in the number of votes required by the conditions of the referendum. The vote stood over 70,000 for, and 65,000 against; but 80,000 was the limit to be reached. Western Australia has not vote until about the beginning of the year, and Queensland has not as yet made any provision for applying the referendum. The adoption of the constitution by any three of the colonies insures the establishment of federation so far as the three are concerned. With New South Wales left out, the start will be somewhat discouraging; but, as far as that colony is concerned, the issue will be simplified by the knowledge that only 10,000 votes will need to be won over. Mr. Reid and some factious labor leaders are believed to be responsible for the adverse stand temporarily taken by New South Wales. On the whole, results are encouraging. The federation of that continent is bound to come in the near future. It is instructive to recall the parallels between the centralizing and sectional forces at work in our own constitution-building of over a century ago, and those which are now noticeable in Australia. The conditions precedent were of course different, as our own confederation came into existence under the stress of war independence, while the calm of unforced development has been the lot of Australia. But as it took a long time for the framers of our constitution to agree upon a system, and as the difficulty of its ratification by the states was even greater, so in Australia there has been a similar experience. The local and parchial spirit has antagonized the feeling for nationalism; the paltry acts of the demagogue have been set against the constructive statesman. For 12 years discussion was carried on before a constitution was evolved upon, and there are yet three colonies which have to be educated to its acceptance, not counting New Zealand, which has refused to join the rest. It has been a slow process, but the forces which make for its success are natural and inevitable.

TORONTO TESTIMONY.

Catarrh's Victim for Years—An Unsolicited Story of a Wonderful Cure by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

"I am so well pleased with Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and the good results derived from it that I hardly know how to express myself. For years I have been troubled with Catarrh in the head and throat. I tried different remedies, but found no relief until I began to use Dr. Agnew's. Words cannot express my gratitude for the good it has done me. I highly recommend it." Mrs. M. Greenwood, 304 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

Sold by Hall & Co. and Dean & Hiscocks.

COLD DESERTS.

A Dish of Snow.—Heap a grated cocoanut up in the center of a handsome dish and ornament with pretty green leaves or ferns. Serve it up with snow cream, made as follows: Beat the whites of five eggs to a stiff froth, add two large spoonfuls of fine white sugar, a large spoonful of rose-water, peach or pineapple flavor. Beat the whole together, add a pint of thick cream. Put several spoonfuls over each dish of cocoanut.

Orange Souffle.—Peel and slice six oranges; put in a glass dish a layer of the orange, then one of sugar, having two or three layers of each. Pour over this a cold custard made of one pint of milk, yolks of two eggs and one-half cup sugar. Beat three whites to a stiff froth, stir into them three tablespoons of sugar and pour it over the custard.

Tea Cream.—Put one ounce of the best tea in a pitcher, pour on it a tablespoonful of water, and let it stand an hour to soften the leaves; then put to it a quart of boiling cream, cover it closely, and in half an hour strain it; add four teaspoonfuls of strong infusion of rennet in water, stir it, and set it over some hot ashes and cover. When you find by cooking a little of it, that it jellies, then pour it into glasses, and garnish with thin bits of preserved fruit.

Cream and Orange Pudding.—Stir one pint of thick sweet cream with three yolks of eggs and three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Put a layer of bread crumbs in the bottom of a pudding dish, fill with the cream, then cover with more bread crumbs. Bake half an hour; when done, spread the top with thinly sliced oranges, and over these a meringue made from the whites of eggs, brown lightly.

Orange Water Ice.—One quart water, one pound sugar, the outer rind of one and the juice of three or four oranges. Strain into can and pack ice and salt around it, and freeze and scrape it down until it is sufficiently frozen.

Surprise Lemons.—Surprise Lemons are an attractive novelty for dessert or a luncheon. Pour a quart of fresh cream into a vessel; pound 3 ounces of sweet almonds and a few bitter ones with 12 ounces of sugar; sift through a sieve and put it into the cream, adding 2 gills of maraschina and 4 ounces of candied fruits, cut in quarter-inch squares. Tint it to a soft pink, then freeze. With this frozen cream fill some large lemons that have been emptied. Tie with delicately colored ribbon, lay on fern leaves and serve.

THE LADRONE GROUP.

Twenty Island Taken by the Charleston—Only Five or Six Inhabited.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

The Ladrone group comprises about 20 islands, only five or six of which are inhabited, the rest being mere dots on the ocean, the tips of volcanoes which have sunk beneath the sea as the crust of the earth at this point subsided. The principal islands are Guahan, Rota, Aguijan, Saypan and Tinian; but the largest, Guahan, which has an area of only 200 square miles, forms nearly one-half of the land area of the entire group. Lying as they do almost directly under the equator, they have every variety of tropical product, and under proper conditions their population might become wealthy from agriculture alone, for no finer cotton, coffee, sugar nor tobacco can be grown in the world than are raised in the Ladrone islands, but the curse of Spanish rule has blighted every industry. The people labor no more than they are obliged to, and in the tropics no one is really compelled to work, for an abundant supply of food grows without cultivation, and clothing and shelter are almost unnecessary.

The story of the discovery of the Ladrones is one of the romances of history. Ferdinand Magellan, or Fernando Magalhaens, his real name, was an enthusiast of the Columbus type, a man who knew what he wanted, and was determined to get it. Magellan had been to the Moluccas by sailing around the Cape of Good Hope and across the Indian ocean, but after Columbus had made his discovery of a new continent Magellan felt confident that the Moluccas could be reached by sailing directly from Spain to the west. For a long time he could not secure a hearing from anybody, but his years of waiting his enthusiasm made an impression, and he finally secured an appointment as admiral in the Spanish navy, with a fleet of five ships, the crews numbering altogether 236 men, and on September 20, 1519, he set sail on his voyage of discovery. The starting of the fleet was a great day in Seville, for then the Guadalquivir was a much larger stream than it is now, having dwindled in the last three centuries to much less than one-half its former proportions, through the destruction of the Spanish forests, and vessels of considerable size could ascend the stream to a point very close to the city. A great fete was held, high mass was celebrated in the cathedral, all the captains and men of the ships marched in solemn procession from the palace to the cathedral, escorted by the nobles of the court and local military. All Seville turned out to honor the occasion, and the day was one long to be remembered, on account of the splendid pageant which was presented in the streets of the great southern metropolis of Spain.

The expedition sailed from San Lucan, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, on one of the most eventful voyages ever known in the history of Spanish exploration. Like most Spanish expeditions in that day, every man was a combatant, even the priests of the ships, who were also the historians of the expedition, having suits of armor made and fitted on before leaving home, that in case of necessity they might bear a hand in defending the ships, for according to the theory of the day, a priest might lawfully fight in defense of his own cause, though it was not considered seemly that he should take the aggressive.

Proceeding in a southesterly direction, Magellan crossed the Atlantic and touched the coast of Brazil, thence sailing to the south, looking for a passage. He entered the La Plata river, supposing it to be a strait which led to the Pacific, but after discovering his mistake, proceeded on his way to the south and on October 21, 1520, sailed into the strait which separates the island of Terra del Fuego from the mainland. He called the passage "Strait of the Eleven Thousand Virgins," in honor of St. Ursula's feast, but it has ever since been known by his own name. A month was spent in examination of the passage and the surrounding country, in planting crosses here and there wherever he landed, and taking possession of the continent in the name of the king of Spain.

The historians of the expedition, during the exploration of the coast, did their best work, for they discovered more rivers from the La Plata river to the Strait of Magellan than existed in the whole world. Giants who, when they had the stomach-ache, poked an arrow down their throats a distance of two or three feet and threw up half a barrel of green stuff, afterward, as might be expected, feeling much relieved, savages who, when they had the headache, made an incision in their foreheads for its relief; pigs with five legs; birds so fat that they could not be plucked, but were skinned instead. "There were animals with the head and ears of a mule, the neck of a camel, the body of a deer and the tail of a horse, probably the guanaco. When a giant died ten devils appeared and danced around the body, and of the ten one was always much larger than any of the rest, and was thereby supposed to be the prince of the devils come to claim his own. Some of the giants were captured. A giant's meal usually consisted, when on board ship, of half a bushel basket full of biscuits and a bucketful of water."

On November 28, 1520, Magellan cleared the strait and started northwest in the expectation that within a few days he would come to the Moluccas. Knowing nothing of the extent of the Pacific, he and his crews were brought to the last extremity before they finally sighted land. Three months and eight days were passed on the Pacific, the crew at the last of the bread, and the little water which remained was yellow and foul, when, on March 6, 1521, the Ladrone islands appeared on the horizon straight ahead.

Magellan was very kindly received by the natives, the necessities of the Spaniards were all supplied by the islanders, and the visitors would have been satisfied to remain a considerable time at the islands were it not for the unconquerable propensity to thievishness on the part of the natives. No prestidigitateur was cleverer at concealing objects about a person than the untutored savages. The ships were full of them at all hours of the day, and everything that was not tied down, and some that were, became the prey of the clever islanders. They were as handy with their toes as with their fingers. When a knife of other article was lying upon the deck, they would step on it, grasp it between their toes, raise it to the level of the hand, cleverly hide it in the waist matting which formed their only clothing, and go ashore with an air of the utmost innocence. How Indians almost naked could contrive to handle and carry off articles of the size of those which disappeared was one of the mysteries, but they managed it somehow, for axes, heavy crowbars, and even guns vanished, as though by magic. At first the disappearance of the articles was a mystery, which, according to the fashion of the day, the Spaniards attributed to the presence and machinations of the evil one, but a day or two after this explanation had been rendered, Magellan noticed one of the Indians swimming ashore from the ship. A heavy wave was encountered by the swimmer. He dived under it, and as he came out on the other side, a sharp steel point glittered for a moment in the sun. As a boat was then alongside, Magellan had the man pursued, and when he was overtaken, to the astonishment of everyone, it was found he was carrying off one of the long lances on the ship, a weapon with an 18-foot shaft. Holding it beneath the water, he would have escaped with his booty undiscovered had it not been for the unusual height of the wave, which disclosed the head of the weapon. Thenceforward a guard was placed over the ships, but to little purpose, and finally, after providing himself with food and water, Magellan sailed away, and, in disgust, gave the islands the opprobrious epithet of Ladrones, or Thieves' Islands.

Not long after Magellan perished in a fight which he and his men provoked with the Philippine islanders. Of his five ships only one, with 18 men, returned to Spain, and many years elapsed ere any attempts were made to occupy the islands which he had discovered. Toward the end of the 17th century, a military expedition from Mexico took possession of the islands and re-named them the Mariana group. The natives at that time numbered at least 40,000, some estimates placing the population as high as 60,000, but following their usual custom elsewhere, the Spanish soon exterminated almost the entire population. The present islanders are mostly descendants of settlers from Mexico or from the Philippine islands. The people do not differ materially from the natives of the Philippines, and although the islands have several good harbors, the Spaniards have done little or nothing for their improvement. The most considerable town on any of the group is Saypan, on the island of the same name, the houses of which, like most of those in the South Sea islands, are elevated on piles from two to four feet above the ground. There are few Spanish settlers on the islands, and the hold of Spain upon the group has been for the most part nominal.

It is a singular fact, discovered by Anson, that there are evidences on several of the islands of former civilization. Cyclopean ruins exist, the architecture and dimensions of the stones closely resembling the great ruins found in the islands of the Greek archipelago. These lonely islands must, therefore, at one time, have been a seat of civilization. Perhaps it was before they became islands, for the Ladrone islands are the remains of a mountain chain, which traverses the Pacific from south to north, having branches to the east in other scattered groups which here and there dot the surface of the sea.

To the United States the value of the islands is at present principally military, as furnishing harbors and coaling stations, but under an enlightened government there seems no reason to doubt that with proper cultivation the cotton of the islands would equal that produced along the coast of South Carolina, the sugar would rival that of Cuba and Porto Rico, and it is said that the tobacco of the Ladrones has a flavor equal to that of Vuelta Abajo valley. Any development within limits of climate and soil is possible under a civilized government, and the Ladrones may have before them a future as great as that which lies before Porto Rico.

BRITAIN'S NEW ISLANDS.

Reported That the Cruiser Mohawk Has Annexed Eighteen in the Pacific.

According to a despatch from Sydney, New South Wales, the British cruiser Mohawk has annexed eighteen islands of the Santa Cruz and Duff's groups in the Pacific.

The Santa Cruz Islands form an archipelago of Melanesia, between the Solomon Islands and the New Hebrides, between parallels 8 degrees 31 seconds south and 11 degrees 40 seconds south, and the meridians 165 degrees east and 168 degrees east. They are under British protectorate, but claimed by the French, and are very little known. The natives have proved very hostile to visitors, and even missionaries have as yet made no foothold on the islands. The group consists of a dozen volcanic islands, and many islets, with a total area of about 360 square miles, and an estimated population of 5,000. The longest island in the group is Santa Cruz, or Nitendi, with an area of 215 square miles. The inhabitants present a mixture of the Melanesian and Polynesian type—the former prevailing—and differ from island to island. The Duff's or Wilson Islands, about eleven in number, are in the Pacific Ocean, about latitude 10 degrees 23 seconds south, and longitude 165 degrees 49 second east.

COLONIES OF SPAIN.

Profits She Derives From Her Various Holdings.

According to the Spanish official statistics, the total trade of Spain with her colonies in 1896 amounted to $90,182,480, composed as follows:

Imports from the colonies into Spain	$18,150,480
Exports from Spain to the colonies	42,032,480
Balance in favor of Spain	23,882,480

The imports into Spain, as enumerated in value to $7,460,000,000, and the exports from Spain to Cuba to a value of $27,240,100, or about $19,500,000 in favor of Spain.

The principal articles imported from Cuba into Spain were:

Tobacco and cigars	$3,240,000
Sugar	2,140,000
Cocoa	571,000

As regards the exports from Spain to Cuba exclusive of the specie and bullion sent to the island (about $3,400,000), the principal articles were the following:

Woven goods	$3,920,000
Cotton piece goods	3,120,000
Wheat flour	2,370,000
Wine	1,730,000
Printed cotton goods	1,140,000
Oils	1,080,000
Conserves	970,500
Firearms	810,000
Soap	620,100
Bags	510,100

The trade of Spain with Porto Rico amounted to a total value of $14,520,000, viz.: $6,100,000 exports from Porto Rico to Spain, and $8,420,000 exports from Spain to Porto Rico.

The three principal articles imported from Porto Rico into Spain are coffee, $2,720,000; sugar, $761,000, and tobacco, $341,000) the principal articles of the importation from Spain into Porto Rico were the following:

Cotton goods of all kinds	$1,460,000
Boots and shoes	920,000
Oils	361,000
Rice	312,500
Soap	310,400

The following figures represent the commercial intercourse between Spain and the Philippine Islands:

Imports into Spain	$4,925,400
Exports to Philippines	5,014,200

Tobacco and cigars ($3,240,000) from two-thirds of the total imports into Spain, sugar was imported to the value of $416,250, and oil seeds worth $220,100.

The principal articles exported from Spain to the Philippine Islands were the following:

Cotton goods	$2,240,000
Cotton yarn	571,200
Firearms	470,200
Bags	215,100

Turning to Fernando Po, the island off the coast of Africa, the commercial intercourse with Spain amounted to a value of $216,000.

No accurate figures on the commerce of Spain in the Canary Islands or the Carolines are yet obtainable, but it may be safe to say that the total exports from Spain to all her colonies amounted in 1896 to about $50,000,000, while the imports from all her colonies represent a value of about $20,000,000.

Spain's colonies consist of Fernando Po, of Guinea; part of the coast of Cape St. of Guiena; part of the coast of Cape St. John; Cuba and Porto Rico with their dependencies; Balearic and Canary Islands, the archipelagoes of the Philippines, and Brissayes in the Eastern Archipelago, and the Marianes, Carolines and Palaos in Polynesia.

The matron of the McClure street home for aged and infirm women, returns thanks for donations from the following Mrs. McTavish, The Colonist, The Times, Richard Drake, John Dean (Rossland), Mrs. Perry, I.O.G.F., Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Hardy, Miss Mary Sanders and Mrs. S. A. Spencer, Alert Bay.

Left Prostrate

Weak and Run Down, With Heart and Kidneys in Bad Condition—Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was very much run down, having been sick for several months. I had been trying different remedies which did me no good. I would have severe spells of coughing that would leave me prostrate. I was told that my lungs were affected, and my heart and kidneys were in a bad condition. In fact, it seemed as though every organ was out of order. I felt that something must be done and my brother advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I procured a bottle and began taking it. Before it was half gone I felt that it was helping me. I continued its use and it has made me a new woman. I cannot praise it too highly." MRS. SUMMERVILLE, 217 Ossington Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. Get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial. 25c.

Klondyke Outfits

PRICE LISTS NOW READY

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

CLOTHIERS and HATTERS,
97 and 99 Johnson Street,

Victoria, B.C.

THE WORLD MOVES.

Oh, what has become of the girl,
So common a short while ago,
Who made people gaze at her as
She defiantly sailed to and fro—
The girl who, in bloomers bedight,
Rode hither and thither pell-mell—
Oh, what has become of that nightmarish freak,
The girl with the bloomers, pray tell?

Oh, where is the woman who aimed
To relegate man to the rear,
Who made such a flourish a short while ago,
And began overturning things here—
Who talked and who lectured and preached
And belabored her brethren well—
Another freak seems to have hidden herself—
Oh, where's the new woman, pray tell?
—Cleveland Leader.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Cariboo Reported in Favor of Helgesen and Kinchant—Ellison's Majority Over Graham.

The three Chilcotin divisions of Cariboo were heard from yesterday and slightly increased the lead of Kinchant and Helgesen. No details have yet been received from four polling divisions including the important one of Quesnelle Forks, but with the Chilcotin returns came the totals appearing below, as to which it cannot be stated definitely whether or not the yrepresent the complete vote in Cariboo. These are the details so far as obtained:

CARIBOO.

	Hunter.	Rogers.	Kinchant.	Helgesen.
Barkerville	44	67	55	66
Stanley	8	21	27	15
Quesnelle	20	23	28	30
Soda Creek	10	8	4	4
150-Mile House	30	13	35	41
Alaxandria	8	19	5	5
Riskie Creek	7	5	14	9
Hanceville	3	2	2	4
Alexis Creek	3	3	8	5
Harper's Camp	..	..	..	..
Quesnelle Forks	..	..	..	..
Keithley Creek	..	..	..	..
Snowshoe Creek	..	..	..	..
Total 9 places	133	152	178	179
Total reported	194	186	220	243

EAST YALE.

Supplementary returns were received from East Yale also showing majority for Ellison, government, of 8 at Fairview, 12 at Keremeos, and 1 at Trout Creek; while Graham, the late opposition member, had the following majorities: Osoyoos, 5; Sidley, 11; Rock Creek, 10; Penticton, 4; and Okanagan Falls, 11. The returning officer has made his declaration, giving Ellison 75 majority.

NORTH YALE.

In this constituency a recount was in progress yesterday, in which the last reports Hon. G. B. Martin had reduced Mr. Deane's majority by several votes, with the prospect of changing the result, if the rest of the doubtful ballots similarly favored him.

DECEIVED TO DEATH.

Insidious to the Last Degree—Kidney Troubles Stealthily Work Havoc—South American Kidney Cure a Potent Healer.

This caption could be truthfully written on many a burial certificate, and in numbers that would appall. Bright's disease, diabetes, gravel and stone in the bladder, dropsy. Any or all of these induced by causes least suspected, perhaps the least though of, and yet most dangerous is the back ache symptoms. Don't dally with kidney pains. South American Kidney Cure is a quick reliever, and a powerful healer. Cleanses and cures.

Sold by Hall & Co. and Dean & Hiscocks.

THE SOUTH POLE.

The Royal Geographical Society to Send an Expedition.

The Royal Geographical Society and explorers generally have been much disappointed this week by Lord Salisbury's refusal to supply government aid to the expedition in search of the South Pole. In the face of this decision, the Royal Geographical Society has determined to raise $250,000 by subscription, for the purpose of supplying the needed funds. The sum of $25,000, from friends of the society has already been received, also a private offer of $50,000 more and $25,000 additional is available in Australia, by bequest of the late Thomas Elder.

It is proposed to send a specially equipped steamer in June next, and one of the purposes of the expedition will be to land a sledge party on Victoria Land, which will endeavor to penetrate the interior, as far as possible, and seek to locate the south magnetic pole.

Messrs. J. H. Long and D. S. Wallbridge, of Vancouver, and Messrs. A. S. Potts, A. B. Gray and A. J. O'Reilly, of Victoria, were yesterday called to the bar and admitted as solicitors, and Mr. H. M. Hills was called to the bar by the benchers of the Law Society. They were afterwards introduced to the Full court by Mr. E. V. B