h. he registered office of the company we situate in the city of Victoria, proving British Columbia.

The objects for which the company is catalyished are: established are:
To acquire all the rights, properties and privileges acquired and now he c. C. Platt, of the city and county as of New York, as agent and upon the promoters of the company (and shareholders thereof upon incorporation), as hereinafter expressed), that

ject, as hereinafter expressed, that say:

a) By purchase from Francis M. 10 Samuel Horace Davie, both of Victor C., of all the properties and assets firm carrying on business In Britiumbia, as the Teslin and Yukon Trantation Company, for the price of \$6 in cash and an interest in the capit ck of the company upon incorporatial in nominal value to £12,000 sterlin ly paid-up and non-assessable:

by assignment from Clarence H. May and H. Maitland Kersey of all the later and by virtue of two certain cocts, each bearing date of 21st day cember, 1897, and made by them with firm of James Rees & Sons Compan Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and W. & tcher Company, of Jersey City, Ne sey:

By assignment from H. Maitla sey, of all his right, title and inter-and to the wooden steamboar bulls no burse of construction at the Star Su, Victoria, B. C., and the materials at to obtained for the correction.

the said E. S. Platt with seve aggregating \$85,000.00, disbursed in the premises; to assume all obliantsing under the said two contra-tant and about the construction of steamboat hulls, and to issue Francis M. York and Samuel To purchase, build, charter,

inds; to carry on business as capassengers and freight by land buy, sell, manufacture and

To purchase, take or lease, him or transe, take or lease, hire is kchange or otherwise acquire any repersonal property, and any easements, licenses or privileges:

Oro sell, improve, manage, develor, mortgage, dispose of or otherwise de la all or any part of the property of the propert

To acquire by purchase, lease, n, exchange or otherwise, mines, erals, and rendering them marked als, including also all kinds of build nery, roads, wharves, tramways a useful or supposed to be useful, milling, treating or reducing or red milling, treating or reducing or erals, and any concessions, grant , claims, rights or privileges wha which may seem to the compar ble of being turned to account, and k, develop, carry out, exercise and tu ccount the same, and to dispose of ar

To take, or otherwise acquire shares, debentures, bonds, or other company ha ng objects altogether or in part simils those of this company, or carrying on an usiness capable of being conducted so treetly or indirectly to benefit this con-

(I.) To enter into partnership or into a ngement for sharing profits, union rests, or co-operation with any persompany carrying on or about to car any business or transaction capable ng conducted so as directly or indirec

eing conducted so as directly or indirect of benefit this company, and to take therwise acquire and hold shares or stot any such company:

(j.) To sell the undertaking of the contany, or any part thereof, for such conderation as the company may think in the company of the conderation of the company may think in the company may the company that is company that the company that is company that it is company that it is the compan curities of any other company having curities of any other company having ets altogether or in part similar to the this company; to distribute any of the company among the merers in specie, but so that no distribution outling to a reduction of capital ade without the sanction of the company among the mere secretary to amelgante with a le without the sanction of the cour necessary; to amalgamate with an er company having objects altogether part similar to those of this company urchase or otherwise acquire and under and liabilities of any person or cory carrying on any business which the pany is authorized to carry on, or pony

ed of property suitable for the purpo his company:

.) To make, accept, indorse and execumisory notes, bills of exchange and other money as tiable instruments; to lend money, particular to persons having deal particular to persons having dealing the the company; to raise money in sunner as the company shall think fit, at particular by the issue of debenturinged upon all or any of the company perty, both present and future:

.) To carry on any business, the carrying of which the company may think direct Which the company may think directly conducive to the devel

eu:
m.) To acquire, by grant, purchase,
terwise, concessions of any property
vileges from any government and to p
m and fulfil the terms and conditions
a.) To check any act law or order obtain any act. law or order

n and incorporation of the company, remunerate any person or persons reidered or to be rendered to mpany, either in cash or in shares e company, either wholly or partly persons are company, either wholly or partly persons the company of the compa To establish and maintain agencies

company in any province, colony gn state, and to procure the compa registered or incorporated in any pr lucive to the attainment of the abo conjunction with any person or of conjunction with any person or of cociation, and either as principals ents, and including a power to pay broke or commission for services rende obtaining or guaranteeing or underwist

### Registrar of Joint Stock Con NOTICE

Pursuant to the by-laws of the said (bany, notice is hereby given that the praid meeting of the Victoria Lumber danufacturing Company, Limited, will leid at the office of the company. No Broughton street, in the city of Victo 3. C., on Monday, the fourth day of Al 898, at 11 o'clock a.m. of that day, he purpose of choosing directors for nsuing year, and for the transaction uling year, and for the transaction of business that may be brought said meeting. Immediately after thon, the board of directors will elect officers for the ensuing year, the transaction of such other business. may be brought before them.

March 7th, 1898.

WM. H. PHIPPS

### M 0 000000 00 00000000 0000 000 \$1.50 ANNUM \$1.50

# Wictoria Times.

VOL. 17.

VICTORIA, B. C. MONDAY MARCH 28 1898

NO. 8.

### AN ACTUAL INFERNO

Senator Gallinger's Vivid Description of the Condition of Affairs in Cuba.

Whole Island a Chapter of Horrors and Death-Hundreds of Thousands Starved.

Washington, March 23 .- Schator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, to-day addressed the senate on the subject of Cuha giving the results of his personal observation in the stricken isle. It was the most thrilling recital on the subject yet delivered in the senate, was listened to with rapt attention, and the sentiments favoring intervention were loudly ap-

In opening his speech, Mr. Gallinger said that after the calm, dispessionate and touching statement concerning Ouba, made in the senate recently by Mr. Proctor, of Vermont, it might be well for him to remain silent, but yielding to the desire expressed by many of his colleagues, he had consented to give a plain ecital of some of his observations on "unhappy island."

that "unnappy Island.

He referred to the efforts made by the Cubans in 1829, in 1844, in 1848, in 1850, in 1851, in 1868 and again in 1895 to break the chains that bound them to Spain in order that they might establish for themselves a free government, "upon the soil that was rightly theirs." last all these efforts \have ended in failure. The failure is historic and need not be recounted. Mr. Gallin-

of the highest possible praise for the manner in which he conducted himself Cool and fearless in the this I will venture to say:

"Human life purposely taken cannot midst of difficulties and dangers, he never Referring to his call upon the autono-

encouraged in the work.

"The truth is," said Mr. Gallinger, "autonomy is a flat failure, opposed alike by the ultra Spaniards and the Cubans.
The leaders of the insurrection have not forgotten how they were treated by Spain in 1878 and the bribes now being offered there are grouped with contempt.

or of this great republic."

Mr. Gallinger said that there was little real loyalty to Spain in Cuba, as would be demonstrated when the hour of trial should come. He did not believe that Spain could subdue the insurgents. The Cubans had been oppressed a long that they preferred death to

"The war in Cuba, however, he said, "Is a war of starvation and extermination—a war more cruel than the world has ever known." The Spanish troops did not impress

Americans as great soldiers. They are under a lax discipline and are poorly uniformed and inadequately fed. The high officials do most of their fighting in hotels and cafes, the actual fighting being done by those of inferior grades. On the contrary, the insurgents are omfortably clad and under strict discipline. They occupy a large part of the island and could, in Mr. Gallinger's judgment, take Havana or Matanzas when-ever it might suit their purpose, although those cities could not be held for lack of

The scenes in the streets of Havana are harrowing beyond description. Peo-ple in want and suffering are everywhere seen, and walking skeletons meet one on every hand. Naked children, emaciated and ragged women and diseased and starving men throng the streets, the hotel lobbies and every place of public re-sort. It is a terrible sight, one that sick-ens the heart and guidlens over the sight. ens the heart and quickens every impulse of human sympathy and love."

Under the very shadow of cathedrals and churches, where Spain's authority is nte, unquestioned, the most horrible onditions exist. Many have refused to pelieve that a great government was waging a war of extermination instead of a honor, yet such is the fact, visit was paid to the orphanage, ch is now under the care of Miss

ra Barton. It contains now about 50 hildren, almost every one of whom is a m of starvation ser, one of Miss Barton's asistants, has had experience in the Arme-ian and Indian famine, but he declares famine in Cuba is worse than in Armenia, and pictures he drew of

rible suffering and starvation sland more than confirm all that has written upon the subject detailed story of a visit to Los Aocas. e to get food, was also given. A eks ago, when Miss Barton dis

wered the place, there were 645 people ng on the floors, many of them entireand all suffering the pangs of Much has been done by the Red Cross rejety to alleviate the condition of those sho still remain, but scores of men, wo-nen and children are yet there, gaunt and bony, almost as skeletons, many of

covered with sores, directly traceat a chapter of horrors and death hat, and still the tragedy goes on. ends upon the forbearance of who through suffering and achieved their own independence. se sympathies have always gone the oppressed of all nations of the

ger of a trip to the city of Matan All along the route were wretched rags, but not until the city was was the full extent of the suffer-

es of sufferings and horrors that han reconcentrados might well onted the words of Dante. Who here leaves hope behind.' when ttle in the cities and towns of

truth is that Weyler devised a human suffering and sorrow put Dante's Inferno into the shade.

people into a herd of suffering, starving munifortunates.

"Matanzas is literally a place of beggary and death. Never before did my eyes behold such suffering and never again de I expect to see such havoc wrought through a cruel and inhuman

"A visit to the Matanzas hospitals re vealed an even more shocking condition than the streets. Members of the Red Cross society who had visited one of the hospitals two weeks before was almost overcome upon discovering that nearly every one of the inmates at that time had

were depicted in their worst forms. Children, gaunt in face, but with abdomen and limbs terribly swollen, women in the last stage of emaciation, and men there rapidly drifting to death. If there was any food in these hospitals," said Mr. Gallinger, "I did not discover it; neither were there signs of medicine or proper nourishment or care." since died.

The governor of Matanzas informed Mr. Gallinger that the first day he had occupied the palace 15 persons died in the court yard. He further said that in the city 1,200 had died in November; 1200 in December; 700 in January and 500 in February. The death rate was decreasing simply because the reconcentradoes by death were becoming fewer, "The number of people who have starved in Cuba will never be definitely known. It is estimated that 800,000 were driven from their homes into the cities and towns.

"I had it from Spanish authority that, according to their figures, 225,000 already have perished, but it is said that the Red Cross Society is the said that the Red Cross Society is in possession of figures showing that 425,000 Cubans have died as a result of starvation, and that 200,000 more must inevitably die. "I have been asked many times what of the Maine disaster. I do not know. ended in failure. The failure is instituted and need not be recounted. Mr. Gallinger then detailed some of the events leading up to his arrival in Cuba and of his reception by Consul General Lee.

"General Lee," said he, "is deserving of the highest possible praise for the manner in which he conducted himself that the conducted himself is a conducte

midst of difficulties and dangers, he never loses sight of the fact that he is an American citizen, nor is he unmindful of the tremendous responsibility and duty of his position."

"Human life purposely taken cannow words, 'purposely taken,' and if it should appear that such was the fate of 250 brave American sailors, then heat Referring to his call upon the autonomist cabinet, Mr. Gallinger said it was evident that the present cabinet was not question involving the dignity and honof this great republic.

surgents. The Cubans had been oppressible them are spurned with contempt.

"Better death than autonomy," said a leading Cuban to me, "for autonomy is only a pretense under which we would again be slaves of Spain.'"

Mr. Gallinger recalled that he had heard during debates in the senate denials made that a state of war existed in Cuba, but it required only a brief personal observation to convince one that war actually did exist.

A desolate country and its stricken people told the story more allowed to the story more allowed that a state of the story more allowed to the story more allowed the story more allowed to the story more allowed to the story more allowed the story more allowed to the story more allowed the story mor

In addition to all this, the inferest on the debt is a fremendous burden. The salaries of the Spanish officials are beyond all reason, and the amount of monev wrung from the Cubans to keep Madrid government from complete insolvency is simply enormous.
"No people on the face of the earth

have been so oppressed, the treasury of Spain being literally supplied from reve-nues extorted from Cuba and the Philip-"Our forefathers went to war because the mother country put a tax on tea. Crba has ten thousand more reasons than we had for rebellion and she de-serves the sympathy and help of every

true American. "Fortunately the people of this great "Fortunately the people of this great trepublic are thoroughly aroused to the situation, and the great part of the American populace is in full sympathy with Cuba.' Religion and humanity alike demand that war shall cease, and if it should, then the glitter and glory of a military rule shall end, a decaying and dissolute throne shall pass away, never it to return."

As to what should be done, Mr. Gallinger felt that, sooner or later, this gov-ernment would of necessity absorb Cuba. But if annnexation cannot be accomplished now, let it speedily come.
"American interests in Cuba," said he in conclusion, "have already suffered enough. We have patrolled our coast in the interests of Spain as long as we should, and we have spent quite too should, and we have spent quite too much money in protecting our people from epidemic cases coming to our shores because of the unsanitary condition of the harbor and the city of Havana. Spain has failed to meet the requirements of an advanced civilization. Let the United States or Cuba take up the project and solve it."

BOLD TRAIN ROBBERY.

Express Car Blown Up-Registered Mail

Travers, Cal., March 23.—North-bound passenger train No. 18 was held up at Cross Creek bridge, four miles south of Travers, last night about 10:55 by two rain robbers.

The men boarded the train at Goshen.

and soon after putting out climbed into the engine and compelled the fireman to cease firing. When the train reached Cross Creek the steam gave out and the

The express car was then blown up with dynamite. It was completely demolished. The mail car was then entered and the mail pouch, containing the through San Francisco registered a matter. ter, was cut open and all contents taken. No one was injured.

The robbers had a buggy in readiness near the scene and they left in this, going north. They were heard going past Harry Burk's saloon, in Travers, at a lively page.

ively pace. not known how much was taken by the robbers from the express car.

The train was the local from Los Aneles, and, as a rule, does not carry a

great deal of treasure. An officer named Meade was on the train which was held up. He at once gave the alarm and the sheriffs of Tulare. Kern and Fresno counties have organized posses who are now on the trail of the robbers. It is reported that some passengers were also relieved of

Details regarding the manner in which the train was held up are meagre, but it is known that dynamite was used to blow open the express car.

Bailway Committee of the Commons
Pail to Decide Fate of Corbin's
Application.

Bodwell Makes an Able Address—
Messrs. Van Horne and Shaughnessy Heard From.

Ottawa, March 24.—The railway committee of the Commons fat for two hours to-day discussing the Kettle river railway bill, which is for a road into the Boundary Creek district, British Columbia, and which would give connection with Eastern Canada by the Grand

London, March 24.—The Nagasaki correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

China, it is reported, refuses to accept Russia's pledge that the occupation of Port Arthur will not be permanent unless the document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is also reported that if she document is countersigned by France and Germany. It is al with Eastern Canada by the Grand

with Eastern Canada by the Grand Trunk.

There has been terrible lobbying against the bill. Sir William Van Horne, Mr. Shaughnessy, and others in the Canadian Pacific relives the construction of the projected railway. terested in the Canadian Pacific railway have been opposing it strenuously. Sit GREAT BRITAIN William Van Horne and Mr. Shaugh nessy were both at the committee meet-Telegrams from Grand Forks, Ross-

land. Greenwood and other municipalities concerned were read in favor of the bill, and a resolution against it, passed by the legislature of British Columbia, was read.

It was shown that while the legislature opposed this road it had already granted subsidy for a railway in the same di-Scores of Vessels Wrecked, Many

E. V. Bodwell, of Victoria, B. C., spoke in favor of the charter, and made very able address, showing that the road would not divert traffic to the United States and that the company would build a smelter at Grand Forks. n Canada. Mr. Shaughnessy, on the other side.

said that the C.P.R. would build there by December 1, and that they would not ask any subsidy from the Dominion. The committee adjourned without

reaching any decision. Ottawa, March 25 .- (Special) .- Notwithstanding the strong fight which the C. P. R. is making for holding the Boundary Creek district as a preserve of its own, every Liberal newspaper this

Sufficient To Hold the Trade for Canadian merchants and manufa urers. At least from 80 to 90 per cent of all goods imported into the Box Creek district to day come from Canadian sources. A large percentage of these goods, which are purchased in Eastern Canada, are now brought into the country by means of the connection which the Corbin system has with the Grand Trunk railway, and a similarly large proportion of the Victoria and Vancouver trade with the Boundary place over the railway system which is now operated by the promoters of the Kettle River Valley railway.

Mr. Bodwell showed that the conditions surrounding the development of the ore bodies in the Boundary Creek dis-

trict are such as Necessitate Local Smelting, is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances. Miss Robinson is a daughter of Mr. Fred Robinson, of self-fluxing; that is to say, they carry all the lime and iron necessary for fluxing purposes, and require only the aid of coke and coal. If the Kettle River

railway is constructed the promoters un-dertake to deliver coke at any point along their line in Boundary Creek dis-Not To Exceed \$1 Per Ton

n excess of that which will be charged for the same product at Northport.

Every ton of ore requires about 300 pounds of coke for smelting purposes, at the rate specified. This will mean a charge of fifteen cents more than the price of the same quantity at Northport.

It will not be possible to head a ton of It will not be possible to haul a ton of ore from any point on the road in Boundary Creek district to Northport for a freight charge of less than \$1 per ton; herefore a smelter in the Boundary Creek district

Will Have an Advantage of 85 cents per ton in railway carriage

over the smelter located at Northport. From a mine of 100 tons per day output this will amount to a saving in one year of at least \$30,000 in freight charg-A smelter of the capacity of the North-port smelter can be erected for a sum not exceeding \$100,000. The company

is now ready to construct

Another Smelter at Grand Forks the Kettle River charter is granted, and in anticipation of that result they have already invested a sum of \$10,000 n the purchase of land and made other arrangements. Immediately to the south in the state of Washington is a large mining district,

and the proposed smelter company have entered into conditional contracts with that for weeks we had to turn her in bed with sheets. I had read that South American. Rheumatic Cure would give almost instant relief. I had so much faith several mine owners there to smelt American Ores at Grand Forks in it that I procured six bottles. In 24 hours my wife was out of pain, and out of bed well on the way to recovery. For two years she has not had a pain." Thos.

provided the charter is got.

It is more probable that the mining camps near the border in the state of Washington will send their ores to Boundary Creek smelters than that Boundary creek ores will be hauled to any American smelter for treatment:

In any event the charter is got.

Crosbie, Lisle P. O. In any event, the company have voluntarily bound themselves by section 14 of the bill to make no discrimination whatever against British Columbia smelters in favor of an American smelter located within the limit of their connection.

For some time I have suffered with rheumatism and tried every imaginable remedy, without effect. Mr. F. G. S. Wells advised me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. telling me that it had cured many cases of long standing like mine.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

## THE CHARTER FIGHT TO SEIZE PORT ARTHUR. Russia Threatens This Action if China Refuses Her Demands. FROM THE CAPITAL

Raging in the United

Kingdom.

Lives Lost and Incalulable

Damage Done.

London, March 25 .- The storm contin-

ues throughout the United Kingdom.

Railroad trains are embedded in snow-

drifts, telegraph wires are down in most

safety of the fishing fleets.

SERIOUS GUN ACCIDENT.

Wounded by a Hunter.

shotgun with serious results. It ap-

Robinson. In some unaccountable man-

turning was exhibiting his game friends, among them being Miss

necessary .. The unfortunate young

THE PLEBISCITE

Interviews the Government.

SALISBURY TO STEP DOWN.

London, March 24 .- The Daily Chronicle

INDESCRIBABLE SUFFERING

FROM RHEUMATISM.

many cases of long standing like mine. I have used four bottles and feel sure

that one more bottle will make my cure complete.—A. P. Kontz. Clarmore, Ark. Sold by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancou-

"My wife was so bad with rheumatism

British Premier Intimates His Desire Leave Political Life.

Death of L. P. Kribbs, the Well-Known Journalist of Toronto-Charlton's Bill Killed.

Conservatives Decide in Caucus to Bring in Amendment to Pranchise Bill.

Ottawa, March 24,-L. P. Kribbs, the well known journalist of Toronto. who has been ill for the past two weeks at the Russell house, died at noon to-day. He was about 43 years of age. Mr. Charlton's bill to prevent the pub-lication and sale of newspapers on Sun-days was rejected by the commons last

The motion by Mr. Charlton to-day to restore his Sunday observance bill to the order paper was defeated by fifty for, There was a Conservative caucus to-

day. It was decided to bring in an amendment to the franchise bill providamendment to the franchise bill provid-ing that the federal revising barrister feature of the old bill be retained, so that the Dominion parliament would have some control of the lists. The caucus did not object seriously to the adop-tion of the provincial lists. In other words they are following out Sir John Terrific Gale and Great Snow Storm Thompson's idea when he introduced his bill in 1893. The caucus also ap-pointed representatives to look after the lists in the various districts.

Senator Macdonald moved the six

months' hoist of the Yukon bill.

The Yukon contingent, which will leave about the middle of next month, will consist of 55 dragoons, 45 artillerymen and 140 infantry. The officers will be Major Evans in command; Captain Gardiner, quartermaster; Captains Burstall, Thacker and Ogilvie; Surgeon-Major Foster, of the 67th Battalion, medical officer; and Major Talbot, 9th Volunteers, paymaster. The military expedition expects to leave for the Yukon about the middle of April. It is fully organized and is get

drifts, telegraph wires are down in most parts of the country and people have been frozen to death while traversing the moors. A hurricane swept all the coasts and terrific seas have been running. The channel services have been suspended and there have been numbers of suspended and there have been numbers less wrecks of small craft. The lifeboats and rocket service have been busy.

In outfitted,

The sinnual meeting of the Dominion Hifle Association took place in the railway committee room of the bouse yester of the coasts and terrific seas have been running. The channel services have been numbers of members of the association were present. Dr. Borden in a week from landing we'll capture promised to put through an additional grant to complete the Bisley building. All the old officers of the association were re-elected.

were recelected.

There was a Liberal caucus yesterday. While some reference was made to the franchise and the plebiscite bill, the whole forenoon and up to 2 o'clock was occupied in discussing the appointment of Comervatives to office. There were no particular cases under consideration, although some were cited. As one Liberal member put M, the complaint has been general by the rank and file of the liberal panty that while there was been given by the stank and file of the liberal panty that while there was been given by the stank and file of the liberal panty that while there was been given by the stank and file of the liberal panty that while there was been given by the stank and file of the liberal panty that while there was been given by the stank and file of the liberal panty that while the liberal panty that the sumber are editors, lawyers bankers.

govern the country. Discussion is said to have been conducted along these lines. Mr. Lister was chairman. Oftawa, March 25.-There was another Liberal caucus to-day, when the ministers were attacked by the party for their deputies being permitted to govern the Revelstoke, March 24,—A very sad gun accident occurred here yesterday af-ternoon by the accidental discharge of affairs of the country on old Tory lines. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated in the house

to-day that the budget would be brought pears that a young man by the name of Skene had been out hunting, and on redown on Friday night. Mr. Davin stated in the house yesterthat he had seen a letter from a high Japanese official stating that the government of Japan had been informed ner the gun was discharged, the whole charge striking Miss Robinson just above the ankle, and so mangling the limb that amputation of the foot was that Canada proposed to pass an exclusion act applicable to citizens of that country. Looked at from an imperial country. Looked at from an imperial standpoint, he thought assurances should be given the house on the point. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he had written the Japanese consul at Vancouver on the subject in a manner that he thought would satisfy him. The government

this city, and her many friends will hear with regret of the sad accident. had no intention of introducing such leg-Mr. Fisher stated that the imperial de-Delegation From the Methodist Church partment of agriculture had informed him that there was no immediate pros

Commercial company, 4,137 gallons whiskey, 2,000 gallons ale and porter; Binet Bros., 6,000 gallons whiskey; F. M. O'Brien, 2,000 gallons whiskey; North American Transportation Co., quantity of given; Wm. Chambers, 1,000 gallons whiskey; Captain the growing sentiment in the growing and growing and growing and growing and growing sentiment in the growing and grow Ottawa, March 24.—A delegation from he Dominion Methodist church waited ou the government to-day in regard to the plebiscite. The delegation comprised Dr. Carman and Dr. Potts, Toronto; Dr. Sanders, Ottawa; and J. T. Moore, Toronto. They asked that the single question as to whether the voter was in favor or not of prohibition should only favor or not of prohibition should only be put on the ballot, and that it should whiskey: Sullivan, McLeod & McPhie, 500 gallons walskey: D. Megzies, 500 not be loaded down with other questions The premier made the same reply as he has done to other delegations, at the ns whiskey; J. B. Brown, 15 gallons whiskey.

Mr. Reid's motion to grant a bonus same time stating that their representations would be taken into consideration.

on butter for export was shelved yester-day by a vote of 34 to 18. SEVERE RAIN STORMS.

States of Ohio and Pennsylvania Visited Hundreds of Houses Flooded.

says:

"We learn that the long cabinet council on Monday was to consider an intimation from the Marquis of Salisbury of his desire, acting under medical advice, to resign both the premiership and the foreign secretaryship. Our news is obtained from a source usually trustworthy, but the crisis may take a few weeks to develop, the Queen being abroad.

"Lord Salisbury's successors are almost certain to be the Duke of Devonshire as premier and Mr. J. Balfour as secretary of state for foreign affairs." Columbus, O., March 23.—The worst flood in the history of the Scioto river is raging here. Thirteen of the 15 railroads cannot get trains in or out of the city. Fifty families are homeless and 500 houses are flooded.

Canton, O., March 23.—One of the heaviest rain storms the city has experi-enced occurred last night. The greater part of the east end of the city is under

water to-day. Heavy damage will result. Trains on the Fort Wayne road are at will be as great as in 1884. About 5 o'clock this morning there was a sudden rise in the Allegheny river and a clear sweep made on the Allegheny side be-tween Chestnut street and the reilroad bridges. All coal floats, coal boats, shanty boats and rafts and everything shanty boats and rafts and everything afloat were swept away, wrecked or sunk, entailing a loss of many thousands of dollars. Rains caused many landslides and washouts on railroads and through service west of this city is badly demolished. At Carbon a freight train went through a bridge weakened by the flood. Engineer Lake was killed and Fireman tradley fatelly hurt

BEFORE A WATERLOO.

lound of Revelry Kept Up In Havana-

Havana, March 17.-Unless history and poetry alike mistake there was a sound of revelry in Brussels on the eve of Waterloo.

Paris, too, just before that big battle was in the whirl of balls and fetes. Havana is very gay to-day—strangely so when the losses of its well-to-do and the dire poverty of its proletariat are

Of course, the presence of the warships with their large complement of officers has much to do with the festivities pre-

vailing. 'Phen, too, there are centuries of customs and scores of proverts similar to the familiar "to-morrow, another day." These tend toward inducing a somewhat mercurial people to forget the sad things while they may in singing, dancing and all the rest that goes to make up social rounds.

But there are many serious ones, who, if they join in the laugh, drop into other Goods than joyous when left alone.
You can see them frown at the absurd caricature of Uncle Sam and his minions with which the comic papers of Madrid and Havana teem. You can see them sheer at the formid-

able fleets of war vessels pictured in the magnetines and illustrated journals and labeled "Part of Spain's great navy."

As cabled recently, Havana has at last awakened to what its people regard as the probability of war with the United States and the sober-minded are counting

rights of the royalty.

Deep is the interest felt in the attitude of the European powers in regard to intervention and loud are the acclaims of delight over published cablegrams purporting to give words of aid and comfort from the German emperor, French minister or Italian deputy.

But the liveliest grow grave at the mention of a possible alliance between Great Britain and the United States and the anxiety manifested by Senor Congosto in an interview with Mr. Collius.

costo in an interview with Mr Collins British representative here, and even our General Lee, to learn the truth or falsity of the story that the Prince of Wales had said a British fleet would support the United States in putting an end to the war in Cuba, was almost ludierous, it was so onelly every end of the contract of it was so openly expressed.

Of course, all the above is from the point of view of the looker-on in Havana. We know nothing of what is going on in the world of American and con-

tinental statecraft.
Through all the drubbing and the wondering, the beggars of Havana laugh, dance, sing or groan as time or the occasion serves.

Deilling Actively Begun. Chicago, March 23.—General John R. im that there was no immediate pros-ect of the embargo on Canadian cattle Brocke, commanding the department of the lakes, has taken official notice of the

"A detachment from each troop and company will be drilled in the manual of machine guns and other artillery on

Nine members of light battery A. Second artillery, U.S.A., at Fort Sheridan, left Chicago this morning for Fort Slocum, N.Y., where they will drill recruits of the Sixth and Seventh regiments for the stillery service. the artillery service. The men are se-lected by Lieutenant Cochrane, and will be non-commissioned officers in the ne

The vacancies at Fort Sheridan will be filled by infantrymen, although the date of the transfer has not been announced. The infantrymen have begun drill with the rapid firing Hotchkiss guns.

Big Guns for the Sound. New York, March 23 .- At the quartermaster's bureau a contract has awarded to the Northern Pacific ra Trains on the Fort Wayne road a standstill.

Dayton, March 23.—Riverdale is flooded. A thousand families are suffering.
Pittsburg, March 23.—Heavy rains fell at all points in the upper valley last night and the water is rushing toward Pittsburg at a rapid rate. Extensive districts burg at a rapid rate. Extensive districts are already flooded in Allegheny. Great are already flooded from up river points are already flooded from up river points.

Tifled cannon and their disappearing carriages, to Puget their disappearing carriages, to Puget Sound. The guns are at the proving grounds at Sandy Hook, and the carriages are at the factory in Watertown, Mass. The cost of transportation will be \$8,500. The armament will be taken to the new forts which have just been comstructed commanding the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

Lord Carrington tells a story experience while governor of New South Wales, His first public appearance was at the mayor's dinner at Sydney having committed a few words to pa-per, he delivered them in reply to the per, he delivered them in reply to the toast to his health, and then sat down, feeling very much satisfied with him self. Opposite to him there sat a fat man. He was an M.P. who had suffered long from the abundant eloquence of the new governor's predecessor. When Lord Carrington at down the fat man filled his glass to the brim and said: "Thank the Lord, he can't speak."