## DEWEY'S VICTORY

The Story Told in Detail of the Great Triumph of the U.S. Squadron.

Spaniards Were Outclassed and Taken by Surprise, but Fought Bravely

Hongkong, May 8 .- Among naval men, military men and civilians, Europeans way and natives here to-day, there is only one subject of discussion, the annihilating victory of the American fleet, under Commander Dewey, over the Spanish fleet
commanded by Admiral Montejo in Madamage was done on board the flagnila Bay on Sunday last.

Owing to the fact that the cable between this port and the Philippines was not in working order, having been cut, it is said, some distance from the capital of the islands, there has been delay in obtaining a detailed account of the battle, and facts in the case were only available when the United States gunboat Hugh McCulloch arrived here yesterday, and even then the tremendous pressure of business suddenly thrown upon the cable company necessarily made the earlier accounts of the engagement somewhat brief.

Commander Dewey's orders were to capture the Spanish fleet, and never were instructions executed in more com-plete fashion. At the end of seven hours there was absolutely nothing left of the Spanish fleet but a few relics. The American commander had most successfully arranged every detail of action and apparently even the most insignificant were carried out with perfect punctuality and railroad time table order.
At the end of the action Dewey

chored his fleet in the bay before Manila and sent a message to the governor, General Augusta, announcing the inauguration of the blockade and declaring that if a shot was fired against his ships would destroy every battery about Manila.

The position occupied by the Spaniards, the support which their ships received from the land batteries and the big guns they had ashore, gave them an ad-

vantage. Therefore, when it is considered that the Spaniards lost over six hundred men in killed and wounded, that all their ships, amounting to 14, were destroyed, and that their naval arsenal at Ca-vite also was destroyed with its defences, it will become apparent that the victory of the American commodore is one of complete and wonderful achievements in the history of naval war-

Not a man on board the American fleet was killed; not a ship was damaged to any extent, and only six men were injured slightly on board the cruiser Baltimore.

The order of battle taken up by the Spaniards was with all the small craft inside the stone and timber breakwater of Cavite harbor. The larger ships of Spain cruised off Cavite and Manila. The American fleet entered Manila Bay on Saturday night with the greatest ease. The Spaniards had not established to set to be started on the stablished the stone and the stablished the stone and the stablished the stone and timber breakwater came in a boat to negotiate conditions of surrender or fight. The Spanish captain the stablished the stone and timber breakwater came in a boat to negotiate conditions of surrender or fight. The Spanish captain the stone is a stone in a boat to negotiate conditions of surrender or fight. The Spanish captain the stone in a boat to negotiate conditions of surrender or fight. The Spanish captain the stone in a boat to negotiate conditions of surrender or fight. The Spanish captain the stone in a boat to negotiate conditions of surrender or fight. The Spanish captain the stone in a boat to negotiate conditions of surrender or fight. The Spanish captain the stone is a stone in a boat to negotiate conditions of surrender or fight. The Spanish captain the stone is a stone in a boat to negotiate conditions of surrender or fight. The Spanish captain the stone is a stone in the stone ed a patrol, and there were no searchlights at the entrance of the bay. In
fact, the American ships would probably
have passage inside the bay without any
challenge, had it not been that some
sparks flew from the McCuffoch's funnel,
whereupon a few shats were asset to sea whats were
sparks flew from the McCuffoch's funnel,
whereupon a few shats were asset to sea who were to sea who without any or sea who were to sea who were to sea who who were to sea who whereupon a few shots were exchanged with the batteries on Corregidor island. but the fleet did not slow down, and soon took up a position near Cavite,

opposing ships to each other, and the Spanish flagship opened fire. Her action was followed by some of the lagship to each other action the Spanish flagship opened fire. Her action the Spanish flagship opened for the lagship open was followed by some of the larger Spanish warships and the Cavite forts opened up and the smaller Spanish vessels

brought their guns into play.

The American squadron, which had been led into the bay and through the channel by the flagship Olympia, did not channel by the flagship Olympia, did not ing themselves and their dead from reply, though the shots of the Spaniards the rapidly burning huts, leaving bebegan to strike the water around them, hind all their personal effects xtk123456 moved onward.

When near the end of Baker Bay, a sudden upheaval of water a short distance ahead of the Olympia showed that the Spaniards had exploded a mine or a torpedo. This was followed by a second and similar explosion. They were both unsuccessful. The American fleet was then drawing nearer and nearer to the Spaniards, whose gunnery was very poor, the shots from the Cavite batteries and Spanish ships being equally badly aim either falling short or going wide of the

When the American fleet entered the bay, coming through the southern chanbetween Caballo and Frile islets, the following was their order: flagship Olympia, the Baltimore, Raleigh, Concord Boston, Petrel McCulloch, with the two store ships, the Nanahan and Zafiro, bringing up the rear. And in that order they swept before the city and faced the enemy in column line. Though the Spaniards had opened fire at 6,000 yards, the Americans reserved their fire until within 4,000 yards of the enemy. When the battle began the Reins Christina, Castella, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isle de Cuba, Isle de Luzon and Mindanao were in line of battle outside Cavite, with the four gun-boats and the torpedo boats inside the harbor. The American ships then passed backwards and forwards six times across the front of the Spaniards, pouring upon the latter a perfect hall of shot and shell. Every American shot seemed to almost every Spanish shot

missed the mark. After having thus scattered death and demoralization among the Spanish fleet and in the Spanish batteries, the American fleet retired for breakfast, and incouncil of war was held on

board the Olympia.

By this time the Spanish ships were in a desperate condition. The flagship Reina Christina was riddled with shot and shell, one of her steam pipes had burst, and she was believed to be on

The Castilla was certainly on fire, and soon afterwards their condition became worse and worse until they were eventu-

ally burned to the water's edge.

The Don Antonio de Ulloa made a most magnificent show of desperate bravery. When her commander found the commander found the commander should be commander to the foundation of the commander of she was so torn by the American shells that he could not keep her affoat, he nailed her colors to the mast and she sank with all hands fighting to the last. Her hull was completely riddled, her upawful fire of the American guns, but the pamards, though their vessel was sinking beneath them, continued working the zuns on her lower deck until she disap-

peared beneath the waters. During the engagement, a Spanish tor-pedo boat crept along the shore and round. the offing, in an attempt to attack the American ships, but she was promptly discovered, was driven ashore and was nickly shot to pieces.

The Minanao had in the meanwhile

5:30 a.m. and adjourned at 8:30 a.m., was resumed about noon, when Dewey started in to put the finishing touches upon his work. There was not much fight left in the Spaniards by that time, and at 2 p.m. the Petrel and the Concord had shot the Cavite batteries into silence leaving them a bean of ruins and silence, leaving them a heap of ruins and floating the white flag.

The Spanish gunboats were then scuttled, the arsenal was on fire, and the explosion of a Spanish magazine caused further mortality among the defenders

On the water, the burning, sunken or destroyed Spanish vesels could be seen, while of the American fleet only the cruiser Baltimore had suffered in any way from the fire of the enemy. A shot which struck her exploded some ammunition near one of the guns and injured half a dozen of her crew.

On the other hand, about 150 men are said to have been killed on board the

but the latter also was destroyed in due course of time.

The Reina Christina lost her captain, her lieutenant, her chaplain and a mid-

shipman, by one shot which struck her Indeed, some estimates place the number of Spanish wounded during the en-

gagement at over 1,000 men.

The Olympia was struck five times upper works and a whaleboat guns and one torpedo tube; complement, of the Raleigh was smashed. Although the Krupp guns on the esplanado of Manila were fired continuous-

in token of surrender.

The forts at the entrance of the bay feet long, 1,139 tons displacement;

informed the governor-general that it name has been made out wrong, was advisable to surrender in the interests of humanity, as it was impossible to resist successfully the attack, but that he and his men were willing enough to fight and die. Even when the Spanish flagship was half shot away, her commander, though wounded, refused to leave the bridge till the ship was burning and sinking, and her stern shattered by a cannon shell and her steam pipe

store is exhausted.' arrived at the entrance of the bay in bright moonlight and the attack was therefore postponed for a tew hours till the conditions were more favorable. One American cruiser returned the fire from

In the absence of a breeze when the battle began the ships were soon shrouded in smoke, making it momentarily harder to judge exactly how the fight was going. When it was over the surviving Spaniards lost no time in remov-

hind all their personal property and valu-

The only loss on the American vessels was of Chief Engineer Randall, of the McCulloch, who died of heart disease and apoplexy as the squadron was entering the harbor. He was buried at

When the McCulloch left Manila the forts were maintaining a desultory, but ineffective, fire on the squadron. Meantime, the insurgents, acting in co-operation with the American fleet, had sur-rounded Manila on the land side and were exchanging a brisk fire with the

Spanish garrisons:
The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Mail gives the following addition-"There was an act of treachery on the part of the Spanish boat which lowered her flag and then fired at a boat's erew sent to take possession of her. She did not hit the boat, but the American guns were turned on her and tore her to pieces. She went to the bottom with all hands

Several vessels close in shore behaved in the same way and shared The Spaniards had fought to their last grasp and new surrendered. They had been announcing that the Americans would kill every one in Cavite and when the United States forces landed a long procession of priests and sisters of mercy met the hoat from the Petrel and begged them not to injure two hundred in

hospital. As a matter of fact, the Americans rescued some 200 Spaniards and sent them All the Spanish vessels are destroyed

with two hundred men. The Spanish estimate gives their loss as one thousand The Esmeralda, from Hongkong, arrived right in the middle of the battle, during the adjournment for breakfast. An American cruiser was detached to meet her, as it was believed she might be a Spaniard. When it was found that the new arrival was a British vessel she was warned to reep away. The Esmeralda, therefore, moved up the bay four or five

asy to Take ■asy to Operate Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in

size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

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been run ashore to save her from the Spanish military operations in Panay torm behind the breakwater.

The battle, which was started at about for the pacification of the islands." WARSHIPS THAT WENT DOWN List of Admiral Montejo's Vessels Destroyed by Dewey.

> Washington, May 7 .- As soon as the navy department here completed the list of Spanish snips destroyed by Commodore Dewey they turned to their data, showing the character of the ships destroyed, as it gave a full idea of the extent of the devastation caused by the American fleet. Taking the list in order reported by Commodore Dewey, the ships destroyed are as follows: Reina Maria Christina, cruiser, singlesciew, bark-rigged ship, with one fun-nel, displacement, 3,093 tons;, length, 280 feet; beam, 43 teet; mean draft, 35 feet; armament, 19 Hontoria 6 and 4 inch guns, two machine guns and five torpedo tubes; complement, 370 men. Castilla, built at Cadiz in 1887, singlescrew, bark-rigged, one funnel, cruiser, displacement, 3,342 tons; length, 246

four revolving torpedo tubes; comple-Spanish flagship, which was totally destroyed. Admiral Montejo, the Spanish commander, unasterred his flag to the Isle de Cuba when his ship caught fire. Isle de Cuba when his ship caught fire. ment 300 men tons; length, 210 feet; armament, eight Hontoria guns, one machine gun, two torpedo tubes; complement, 173 men.

Isla de Cuba, built at Elswick in 1896, steel cruiser, double-screw, two masted, with military tops, length, 187 feet displacement, 1040, tons, armany

feet; armament, ten Krupp guns and

About one hundred men were killed and feet, displacement, 1,040 tons; armabout sixty wounded on board the Castilled and ment, 12 guns, three torpedo tubes; complement, 164 men.
General Lozo, built in Carthagena in 1887. double-screw, schooner-rigged, length, 158 feet; displacement 525 tons;

Marques del Duro, built at La Seine in planado of Manila were fired continuous-ly during the engagement, Commodore Dewey did not reply to them and the battery afterwards hoisted a white flag in token of surrender.

armament three guns, three machin

The terms of the capitulation were still unsettled when the McCulloch left Manila, and it was said that Commodore Dewey feared rioting on the part of the Schooner-rigged; armament, three guns, schooner-rigged; armament, three guns, and it was said that Commodore Dewey feared rioting on the part of the schooner-rigged; armament, three guns, and it was said that Commodore Schooner-rigged; armament, three guns, and it was said that Commodore Schooner-rigged; armament, three guns, and it was said that Commodore Schooler armament, and it was said that Commodore Schooler are said to be the Edit Cano, that being the name given in the capitulation were still unsettled when the McCulloch left Manila, and it was said that Commodore Schooler are said to be the Edit Cano, that being the name given in the capitulation were still unsettled when the McCulloch left Manila, and it was said that Commodore Schooler are said that insurgents if he begin a bombardment three machine guns and one torpedo of the remaining fortifications of Manila.

Velasco, iron cruiser, bark-rigged, 210

were dismantled on Wednesday after mament, five guns and two machine they had capitulated. It is said the Amguns; complement, 173 men. erican commodore ordered the cable to be cut because the Spaniards refused to permit him to use it pending the complete surrender of the city.

Hongkong, May S.—It is said that the Spanish ships did not get under steam of the Isla de Ulloa. The nearest to that name is Don Antonio de Ulloa. As until after the alarm was given. It is the latter is in Dewey's list it is prosaid also that the Spanish commander bable that in transcribing the list the

Nothing to Prevent Spain Sending a Fleet Against Dewey.

Washington, May 7.-If Spain desires to send a fleet to the Philippines to at-tack Commodore Dewey's forces she is at perfect liberty to send if through the Suez Canal, was the statement made, by a high official of the state depart-

"Of course," he continued, "the serious question of coal supply would greatly harass her, but if the American vessels can find dealers willing to take the risk of violating the neutrality laws of the nation in which their coal piles are located, they will probably be willing to do the same thing for the Spaniards, provided the latter will pay the necessary. This morning

Mediterranean for the purpose of haras-sing Spanish commerce in that sea and of attacking the Spanish ports which lie pon it, but it would be possible American men-of-war to reach the Mediterranean through the Suez Canal if they

were ordered to do so.
"There is a great deal of popular ignorance on this point. As a matter of fact, the Suez Canal is open to belligerents.
"The principle of the neutralization of

the Suez Canal was applied by the convention of October 29, 1888, which was signed by the six European powers, by Turkey, Spain and the Netherlands. Strictly speaking, their action does not bind the powers that were not parties the convention, but, as none is of any importance but the United States, all have distinctly acquiesced in what was done, and the practical result is much the same as if the whole body of civilized nations had formally expressed their ad-

The convention declared that the canal is to be open in time of war as well as in time of peace to all ships, whether merchantment or vessels of war, whether belligerent or neutral, but no acts of hostility are to be committed, either in the canal itself or in the sea to a distance of three miles from either end

"The entrances are not to be blockaded. The stay of belligerent vessels of war or their prizes within the ports at either end is not to exceed 24 hours, and belligerents are not to embark troops or munitions of war within the canal or

"By using the Suez Canal Spain's vessels would be compelled to go only 7,200 miles to reach Manila. The steaming radius of the Almirante Oquendo, Vizradius of the Almirante Oquendo, Viz-caya and Infanta Maria Teresa is 9,700 miles, going at the rate of ten knots, and they, therefore, could go the entire dis-fance without recoaling. If necessary they could take colliers along. None of Commodore Dewey's vessels have such a great steaming radius, and if they should be sent to the Mediterranean they would have to take colliers along and might be caught without coal in that sea."

None of the members of the war board believe for an instant that Spain will attempt to retake the Philippines, notwithstanding the Suez Canal is open to her fleets. It is pointed out by an ex-pert that the withdrawal of a sufficient force from the Atlantic to attempt re-capture of the Philippines would place not only Cuba and Porto Rico, but the Canaries and Spain itself at the mercy but the

of the American warships on this It was more probable, he said, that the United States would send ships from the Pacific through the Suez Canal to the Mediterranean to attack than it would be for the Madrid government to order its ships to retake the Philippines, but either contingency he thought decidedly remote.

The Quickcure Co., Limited, announce The Quickeure Co., Initiate, the following reduction in the prices of Quickeure—25c. pot reduced to 15c.; 50c. pot reduced to 25c.; \$1 pot reduced to 50c. Quickheal per tin reduced from 50c.

OF INTEREST TO MEN.

The attention of the reader is called to an attractive little book lately published by that eminent Expert Physician, G. H. Bobertz, M.D. 252 Woodward Ave. Detroit. Mich. This book is one of genuine interest to every man and its plain and honest advice will certainly be of the greatest value to any one desirous of securing perfect health and vigor. A request for a free and sealed copy will be compiled with, if addressed as above and the Victoria, B.C., Times mentioned.

DEMONSTRATION AT SEATTLE. Bands Parade Followed by Citizens Carrving Emblems

Seattle, May 7 .- A monster demonstration in honor and recognition of the splendid services of Admiral Dewey in his achievement of the great naval victory at Manila is in progress here.

With the receipt from Washington of his messages detailing how the United States squadron destroyed the Spanish Philippine fleet, military bands began to parade the streets, followed by thousands flags and other national emblems. Their enthusiasm knew no bounds, and none but words of praise and com-mendation of the intredpid naval hero are heard.

Salt Lake, May 7.—Commodore Dew-ey's victory at Manila is being cele-brated to-night by open air speeches, brass bands and a voluminous display of red fire. Thousands of people are marching in the streets, and the wildest enthusiasm prevails.

OLYMPIA CONGRATULATED. Don Antonia de Hiluo, built at Caraca Cruiser Olympia Sends News of Victory to City of Olympia.

> Olympia, Wash., May 7.—Mayor Geo. B. Lane received to-day the following cablegram from Hongkong:
>
> "Hongkong, May 7.—Mayor, Olympia, Wash. Cruiser Olympia to city of Olympia, through New York Herald, sends/ news of victory.'

In reply to which a cablegram was for warded reading:
"Olympia, May 7.—Cruiser Olympia, care New York Herald, Hongkong Congratulations of mayor and citizens.
"GEORGE B. LANE, Mayor." A large open air meeting is being ar ranged for Monday night to celebrate the

victory by flag raising and solute with cannon. Everybody here is overjoyed beause of Dewey's splendid victory. Boston, May 7.—Mayor Quincey ceived the following telegram this af-Hongkong, May 7.-Mayor, Boston:

Cruiser Boston sends news of victory."
Baltimore, Md., May 7.—Captain
Dyer, United States cruiser Baltimore, the following cablegram to-day from Hongkong:
"William T. Malster, Mayor, Baltimore: Cruiser Baltimore to city of Baltimore, through New York Herald, sends news of victory, DYER."

HOT SHOT FOR MATANZAS. Cuban City Again Suffers a Bombardment.

Key West, Fla., May 7.—The torpedo boat Dupont came in to-night and reported a sharp engagement off Matanzas last night and this morning. The Dupont and the auxiliary cruiser Hornet were cruising near the shore last night, and when about 600 yards from land were fired upon by a body of cavalry about 200 strong, which was along the shore on the lookout for filibusters.

According to the Dupont's story both vessels returned the fire, scattering the Spanish troops and then bombarding the Matanzas fortifications. These were in the nature of sand block-houses, nine in

The bombardment lasted from 4 o'clock to 5:30. The Dupont men say that their shells toppled over the barricades in course of erection and they are sure that many of the Spanish soldiers were killed, as they afterwards saw wagons taking away dead or wounded. The survivors

This morning the Matanzas fortificacash.
"I doubt very much if this government would direct Commodore Dewey's force to leave Manila and proceed to the got out of range. The Dupont and Hornet. out of range. net then resumed the bombardment and ontinued it until half-past 8 o'clock. The Dupont men think they have effectually silenced what the big fleet left of the for-tifications there and that in the two en-

> AN AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN. Cuba To Be Invaded and Porto Rico Occupied at Once.

Washington, May 7.—The Post prints the following: All day yesterday following the receipt of official advices from Dewey, important conferences were in progress at the White House and the war and navy departments. As a result of these conferences, plans have been perfected for the retention of the Philippines, the immediate invasion of Cuba and the occupation

of Porto Rico. Telegrams have been sent in all directions advising military and naval com-manders of the adoption of an aggressive policy, and in six weeks the war ought to be at an end. In the meantime Spain's fleet on the Atlantic will be sent to the bottom of the ocean.

It is to be no silken glove which the United States is to stretch over the Pacific. It will be a hand of mail. Armed men are to be sent with guns and bayonets and light artillery and the expedition

is to be no summer picnic. The military governor of the islands will probably be General Henry C. Merriam, a brave fighter and a fine execu-tive officer. There is to be no turning the islands over to a provisional or experimental government of the insurgents as will be the case in Cuba. Such a step would endanger the lives of Spaniards as well as Europeans and would lose to the United States all the fruits of Dewey's victory. The flag of the United States is to float over the islands in fact as well

as in name There is to be a new power in the Pacific, "all the rest of the world to the contrary notwithstanding."

SHOULD KEEP THE PHILIPPINES Spectator Says England Will Not Permit Europe to Attack United States.

London, May 7.-The Spectator, in an article to-day, urges America to keep the Philippine islands, to raise a colored army of 20,000 men, "and with this effec-tive sepoy army hold the Philippine islands, Hawaii and Porto Rico, paying the army of occupation out of the local revenues.'

Continuing, the Spectator says:
"With such a garrison these islands would be as safe as a drawing-room and as full of business as Broadway or the Referring to the outcome of the war.

the Spectator remarks:
"The Americans will emerge from the war with new ideas and large ambitic They will have defeated a second-class European state, and will feel acutely that, as matters stand, they would have been defeated by a first-class one,
"They could not have fought France,
to say nothing of Great Britain, without

suffering grave defeats at sea and enormous losses on land. This is then the position which suits American temper, and Washington will set itself to reconstruct a first-class fleet. That once built the desire for a position in the world qual to their position among notions will ompel them to abandon the idea of non-intervention and change the Monroe doctrine into a direct and effective protectorate of the two Americas.
"We hope the Americans will keep the Philippines, and that they can keep then

and delicious flavor.

Retains It is known to commerce that Indian Tea retains its strength and flavor while China, Flavor Japan and Ceylon "go" off." Ram Lal's is a pure Indian Blend, and being put up in air tight packages, retains all its fresh-

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## WINTER'S GALVANIC-FLECTRIC

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there is no doubt whatever. Europe, to put the truth in its most brutal form, cannot attack them without our permis-

ANOTHER BATTLE IMMINENT. Washington, May 8 .- "We expect important news from Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet about Sunday night," said a member of the cabinet to-night

Rear-Admiral Sampson, with a number his ships, is rapidly sailing towards e Porto Rican coast. He is expected to arrive off Porto Rico Saturday even

The Spanish Cape Verde fleet, which is believed to be making for San Juan, Porto Rico, should make its appearance some time Sunday. Should the two powerful fleets meet, as now seems imminent the greatest naval battle of the world will be fought.

The Spanish fleet is considered by the very formidable array of fighting vessels and the ability of its commander, Adsult of a battle between the two fleets. President McKinley and Secretary Long have received no information to change their belief that the Cape Verde fleet is coming this way. Should Rear-Admiral Sampson attempt to locate the Spaniards after a diligent search it is not possible that he will attempt to seize Porto Rico. This depends upon the course of events. will be made on Cuba. Havana will be roar. Then the whole side of the el roops will then be landed. of the fleets destroyed Spain will sue for peace, and Cuba will be conquered

Cuba. TUMULT IN THE CORTES. Molla Reflects on the King and is Ex-

pelled from the Chamber. Madrid, May 7.-The chamber has just witnessed the most uproarious scenes in the annals of the cortes. Senor Molla, a Carlist deputy, in a speech made use of a Scriptural quotation referring to "an unfortunate nation whose kings are boys," adding that women are always the cause of the fall of thrones. Senor Sagasta, the premier, supported by a majority of the chamber, protested amid great confusion against Senor Molla's language. The Republicans sided with the Carlists. The speaker requested Senor Molla to withdraw his words, but this the deputy refused to do, say-

The president named Senor Molla thrice, declaring that his refusal to withdraw the language he had used was disrespectful to the reigning dynasty, and submitted the question of the expulsion from the chamber of the offending mem- body, but missed, getting left on face

A division was taken amid a terrible uproar, resulting in the expulsion of Senor Molla on a vote of 199 to 19, the publicans voting with the Carlists. Upon the announcement of the result both the republicans and Carlists walked from the chamber. The Carlists declare they will not return unless Senor Molla be readmitted.

The president of the chamber explains that the expulsion applies only to to-day's sitting. This is the first expulsion in pursuance with the new rnles. The inident created intense excitement, both inside and outside the chamber.

A Banker's Experience.

"I tried a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for a trouble-some affection of the throat," writes Manager Thomas Dewon, of the Standard Bank, now of 14 Melbourne avenue, Toronto. "It proved effective. I regard the remedy as simple, cheap and exceedingly good. It has hitherto been my habit to consult a physician in troubles of this nature. Hereafter, however, I

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

The facpirate Charles Statehard way.

The Jeffries-Sharkey Contest at San Francisco Ends in a Very Unsatisfactory Manner.

Twenty Hard Rounds Fought and Sharkey Declared Whipped, Though Still Fighting.

San Francisco, May 7 .- Thomas Sharkey, the sailor pugilist, and James J. Jeffries met before the National Sportof supremacy. Every nook and corner of the vast auditorium had an occupant miral Villamil, is well known. But the Before the fight an accident happened naval officials have no fears of the rewhich for a time bade fair to assume serious proportions. The scats elevated on the whole end of the west side of the pavilion suddenly collapsed. The occupants were piled in a confused hear for a brief period and auditors believed that many had been fatally injured, but it was subsequently ascertained none of the bruises were serious. A sec The Americans want first to accomplish ond section of seats on the northern side of the building soon came down, and the After that has been disposed of a move given 24 hours to surrender; American vated seats came down, and the crowd was almost beyond control. Almost The president hopes that with the two every tier of seats in the house had now fallen and five or six thousand people of the main floor were on the verge of

without sending an American soldier to panic. The police managed to allay the excitement by assuring the crowd that no one had been hurt. Time for the big men was called at 10:04. Both men looked in splendid con dition, and were loudly cheered as they shook hands. First Round-The men came centre of the ring with a spring and sparred cautiously. Jeffries forced Shar-

key about the ring, feeling him. Second Round—Sharkey rushed swung right and left without effect. Jeffries swung for the head, but Tom ducked and clinched. Jeffries landed left on neck, but Sharkey clinched, striking the clinch, for which he was hissed. Third Round—Sharkey kept out Jeffries's way, doing some fast foot work. Fourth Round-Jeffries got Sharkey a corner and sent in a left on the

and was countered on the body. Sharkey landed right on body. Jeffries hooked Sharkey on the jaw with his left. Sharkey rubbed the place smilingly and Jeffries was upon him in a flash, forcing him to a clinch. Fifth Round-Sharkey swung left moment later. Sharkey's leads were mostly short. Jeffries staggered the sailor with a left hook. Sharkey rushed

wildly, but was stopped and forced back-ward. Jeffries jabbed Sharkey on the face at the call of time. Sharkey gained more confidence in the sixth round and did some rushing without apparent effect. In all the rounds up o the 11th there were some exchanges without a decided advantage to either man. Jeffries knocked the sailor down man. the 11th with a right on the ear. Jo fries landed repeatedly in this round and

Sharkey seemed tired. Sharkey came up fresh in the 12th but kept away from his big adversary. Jeffries landed hard and often in the four succeeding rounds and had the sailor boy in distress part of the time. Sharkey rallied in the 17th, but in the 18th Jeffries landed three hard ones on

In the 20th both were tried, but fought viciously. Jeffries landed several times on the body and face, but could not knock the sailor boy out The gong rang in the middle of a hot mix, and the crowd went wild with enthusiasm when Referee Greggans an-

Purest and Best for Table and Dairy No adulteration. Never cakes.

PROVINCIAL'I

Little Discussion at Reading of the Money Bill.

An Important Amendmen position to the Yukon Proposition.

Victo

Mr. Speaker took the cha slative assembly at 2 o'cloc Mr. Hunter presented a number of the electors of the government to favor Yukon railway.

Mr. Helmcken presented from a number of the cit toria protesting against the axes and licenses as pr ity council to the munic The petitions were recei be printed. The hon. finance minister tition from a number incouver praying the irther with all means

construction of a Yuko The speaker ruled the porter on the ground that was significant or asking Mr. Helmcken moved: ion of this house, if tiations take place re disposition of the in any agreement

ching the same, provi le providing for road a aranteeing free acces for ilway or other bridge Victoria with th Kennedy moved: ntoxicating liquors with

in direct violation of

spirit of the "Lig and has a tender ity of the house, air to those outside use for the privilege iors, and therefore sh ped, and proper step any such breach of the future. The mover said that h hat within the very walls re made that they shou t was a well known fact past the sale of liquor on had been responsible for scenes which had been en floor of the house. Anoth ought to be considered was of the temperance people, w what was the use of hopin ance legislation when whiskey mill on the legisl For the credit of the house try it should be put a sto was another aspect of the important a one as those no

but worthy of considerat same. It was not fair to l who paid a license that anyo ploy of the government shou to sell liquor without a licen that the members would le matter in a true light and h once and forever.

The premier said he did refreshment room in co the house should be treate ary saloon. In the British mons the whole matter wa alt of the booth in the bi Walkem said it aken the hon, member e of liquor within

uildings was bad. ould be stopped, but the wording of the motion much to be said for and in its present form it was flection to allow the hor ote for it. He was stron e abolition of the sale of Mr. Semlin did not see e motion the hon, men

ting on themselves. hat the dignity of the b ses. It was a violation the members of the house last to set the laws at defi Mr. Helmcken did not o ing the liquor booth, but was just about as much e ng the restaurant as wn part he would like to ness done away with generally he thought th inconvenience to th ould interfere with the There were memb who had to be in day, and they found the rhandy. He moved the tion. This was carried.

Air. Kennedy's motion

nd lost by a vote of 16 The house then proceed he day, when Mr. Ser r on the second reading umbia Public Work Amendment bill. He said could not take ill as the hon. the financ ad said that he consider sary measure. If look light alone it was justifial Semlin) looked upon the for the Dominion govern with. It meant the op-good deal of territory in and, of course, some in Br charters had alread or the opening up of the nce which the new would pass through. It aid British Columbia at, but it would aid ot equal extent. The site were asking too r skel this province to ope est Territories. As C rould all be glad to see the responsibility of doin the Dominion government pared to admit that t sources to be develop ould the province whi population than all th ropped. The fact that evernment had brought estion placed them in having recognized their The income of the prov 1,000,000 a year, and the indebtedness was included in the indebtedness was included

mall revenue and popul-he duties of the Domini rful population and ext would become the pouse to call a halt, an ant aid at all to be ve The hon, minister ken as if the comple membered that a cha en granted to the Cass v. which would open up ill and Omineca bette t three or four charte

open up this country