

# That Trail of Death

### Attorney French, of Virginia the Latest Victim of the Valdez Glacier.

### Many Are Destitute—Bavages of Scurvy—Indians on the Warpath.

Steamer Excelsior has reached the Sound from the Copper river with another full cargo of hard luck stories. J. L. Malone, one of the passengers, tells a dismal story of death, privation and suffering in the Copper river country. He says there has been another death by freezing on the bleak Valdes glacier; that the abating scurvy epidemic has claimed two more victims at Copper Center in the interior, and that there are about 100 men at Valdes bankrupt and d'stigated, who are being fed by the United States government agent, Charles Brown.

Malone went to the Copper river country a little more than one year ago from Boston. He has prospected a great deal of the Copper river and its tributaries, but he found no gold. "I have six claims," he said, "on Quartz creek, the Telkeltah and the Salmon, which I will sell for \$1 if anyone wants to buy them. That is how much I think of the country." That is the man who was frozen to death on the glacier. Mr. Malone says, was a lawyer named French, originally from Chicago and Virginia. His remains were brought to Valdes and were buried about two weeks ago. The two who died of scurvy at Copper Center were not known; they were Swedes who had prospected the country until taken sick and their remains were buried at that place.

According to Mr. Malone's story, French had started across the glacier to Valdes from the foot of the summit on the interior side. He and his partner, Hoagland, from Chicago, had prospected the country, but not having found gold, they spent their time purchasing caches of provisions in different parts of the country, intending to sell them to advantage when people came in this spring. French had purchased at Valdes a cache which he was going to use. He started from Lake Klutna and traveled a summer trip to Ireland, the Channel Isles, or the Isle of Man usually sees the ocean on her best behavior, or if it does blow a little, the summer gale is held to be the worst that rude Bores can do in the way of shipwrecking storms. But the magnitude of this mistake is at once apparent when the records of the past few weeks are remembered. High powered steamships have frequently found it altogether impossible to make a voyage across the narrow twenty miles of waterway which separates us from our Gallic neighbors. And further evidence of the fearful seas which get up off our coasts is to be found in the voyage of the temper-tossed steamers which attempted, in spite of wind and weather, to perform their advertised voyages. Nor is rough weather the only danger which the expert mariners who captain these vessels encounter. Fog is even a more potent source of peril in narrow waters than it is on the open ocean. In the first place, the land is not far away, and, in the second, there is the additional risk factor of numerous other navigating craft. Under these circumstances, therefore, it is not too much to say that our cross-Channel captains are a body of men who deserve a high place in the regard of the public, as well as for the skill as the care with which they perform their frequently trying duties. When the fog "shuts down" upon the waters, it calls into play the "hannibal" captain's best qualities. The boats are run in conjunction with train services, and thus the voyage is but a link in the chain which carries the passenger to his destination. Thus, there must be no unnecessary delay, especially at the narrow Channel boats are frequently mail carriers. The true art of seamanship, therefore, under such circumstances, is to get to port with as little speed consistent with the safety of the vessel as possible, and it must ever be subordinated to safety, and it is the combination of these two desiderata that differentiates between one navigator and another.

"BABBING BROOKE'S" LATEST. Countess of Warwick Springs a New Sensation On the Public.

A New York Journal correspondent writes: The renowned house of Warwick, whose beautiful, brilliant, much-talked-about and much-talked-about, "Babbling Brooke" is forever starting English society with her whims and dildoes, has come forward now with a sensation which will cause more than nine days of wonder. There has been issued the prospectus of the Countess of Warwick's new venture, which is a very matter of fact about the new company which is built upon such an original basis. She said: "It is simply a business arrangement entered into for the purpose of concentrating and developing the Warwick properties. The chief object in view is to work the estates on a large scale, in order to create a large revenue, which will be devoted to freeing the estates of the burden of debt which at present weighs on them so heavily. It is no caprice," she continued, "but a family arrangement, adopted only after long and careful consideration and upon the counsel of the very soundest advisers."

Under the new arrangement Warwick castle, which has been a little Mecca to American pilgrims, particularly since Hawthorne wrote of it, will remain the principal seat of the family.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. In Bank of B. v. Harris, Mr. Justice Drake this morning delivered judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the defendant, a married woman. His Lordship held that the husband was specially indebted to the plaintiff, and that the defendant was a married woman possessed of separate estate. W. C. Moresey for plaintiff and S. Perry Mills for defendant.

In certain parts of Sweden, where the most absolute confidence is reposed in the honesty of the people, a very interesting case has recently occurred. The mail steamer reaches a landing place a man goes ashore with the letters, which he places in an unlocked box on the pier. Then the passer-by who expects the letters to open the box, turns over the letters and selects his own, unquestioned by any one.

The upper portion of the monument for the Bookkeeper mausoleum, which has arrived in Cleveland, Ohio, is 52 feet long and weighs 82 tons.

# The Samoan Outbreak

### Further Particulars of the Attack on the Anglo-American Sailors.

### Warships Continue Bombarding the Coast—Many Villages Destroyed.

Auckland, N.Z., April 12.—Advices from Apia, Samoa, dated April 1, say: Expeditions in armed cutters belonging to the Tauranga and Porpoise are doing considerable execution against Matafa's strongholds along the coast. The British forces are being assisted by hundreds of Samoans. About forty-six of Matafa's boats and several villages have been destroyed. In the meantime flying columns are being sent daily along the roads and through the bush near Apia.

On April 1 a force of 214 British and Americans and 150 friendly natives was surprised in ambush on the German plantation. The rebel force opened fire on the allied force, was shot through the heart. The fire was returned by the British and the rebels fled. The British and Americans were practically at the mercy of the rebels. The "retreat" sounded three times before the marines and bluejackets retired. Lieutenant A. Freeman, first lieutenant of the Tauranga, who was in command of the allied force, was shot through the heart. Lieutenant Phillips V. Lansdale, United States cruiser Philadelphia, had his leg shattered while endeavoring to find the jammed gun. Seaman Hunt, of the British cutter Porpoise, had an extraordinary escape.

German Despatch. Berlin, April 12.—The following official despatch from Apia, dated April 5, has been received here: The British were bombarding a Samoan village daily, and the adherents of both Taus and Matafa are plundering foreign property.

On April 1, an Anglo-American landing party of 20 men fell into an ambush near Vaiala. Three officers were killed and two light guns were captured. The warships afterwards renewed the bombardment of the village.

The Feeding at Washington. Washington, April 12.—The news from Samoa which we received here yesterday, approaching dismay. Officials refused to discuss the event.

The secretary of the German embassy called early in the day upon Secretary Hay. Neither officials would disclose anything as to the nature of what took place. The arrest and detention by the British of German officials of a German subject, one of the chief features of the controversy. It is said that the consul of the three powers stationed at Apia claim extra-territorial jurisdiction involving the right of subjects of their respective countries for any alleged offences committed. Under this practice German Consul Rose may demand the surrender of the German subject to the British.

The Rebellious Natives to terms. This is not likely to be an easy task in view of the small force in his command, but it is possible if the authorities of New Zealand to send a regiment of soldiers to Apia. No protest has been lodged at the state department against the event. The British officials are quite confident, however, that the chances of a settlement will not be destroyed by the affair, although they will be somewhat embarrassed.

At the British and German embassies the news of another bloody conflict in Samoa was received with deep concern. Sir James Parnesford expressed profound regret that a collision should have occurred at a moment when it was hoped the trouble was in a fair way of adjustment. Mr. Eliot, the British high commissioner to Samoa, expressed the hope that the British officials are quite confident, however, that the chances of a settlement will not be destroyed by the affair, although they will be somewhat embarrassed.

Treat the News as Grave, but not as disrupting the plans for a settlement. Sharp differences have developed between the British and German foreign officers as to getting the high commission for Samoa on the 19th. Lord Salisbury says the commissioners cannot be instructed by telegram to give away on the 19th. The British view is that there is no chance of getting away until next month.

The following is the official German view given to the Associated Press: After Germany and the United States arrived at such an understanding that the commissioners could have left for San Francisco on the 19th, British raises new difficulties of such a complicated nature that they cannot be dealt with telegraphically. Germany feels justified under the circumstances to hold the name of her commissioner back.

The Berlin news that Germany would demand satisfaction for arbitrary action of Admiral Kautz is not credited in official German circles and seems to be a malicious invention. The whole question on account of Samoa pending at present, is

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### An Interesting Description of the Country and Probable Resources.

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THE BRITISH BUDGET. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's Proposals to Meet a Prospective Deficit. London, April 13.—In his budget speech in the House of Commons to-day Sir Michael Hicks-Beach pointed out that they will have to meet an expenditure of \$554,835,000, while on the basis of the existing taxation they expected to get \$551,435,000. He continued as follows: "We propose two new duties, the first of five shillings on £100 on foreign and colonial bonds, stocks and shares which are now liable to duty. The new tax will be payable on the first occasion the document is negotiated in this country. The second stamp duty will be an ordinary mortgage duty of two shillings per £100 on loan, capital and debenture stock created by corporations or companies under the statutes. The companies' capital duty will be increased to five shillings per £100, and the stamp duty on letters of allotment will be increased from one penny to sixpence. It is estimated the total increase from this source will be \$2,200,000."

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\$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. 18.

# Laurier and

### The Premier To-Day Deputation From the Union Congress

### British Columbia's Ant Law Will Probably Disallowed.

### Sir Wilfrid Favours Hours Day on P Works.

Ottawa, Ont., April 13.—representing the Dominion Labor Congress waited Laurier this morning to assist the introduction of a legislative enactment dealing with the conditions of labor.

It included Messrs. Dowe and Charles Marsh, of T. Keyes, of Montreal, and Donald, of Ottawa.

The delegation was Messrs. Cowan and Penny, Mr. Dowe, secretary of the laboring people of Canada, and Mr. Keyes, secretary of the laboring people of Ontario.

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