

## BRITAIN AND NICARAGUA.

The United States Greatly Exercised  
Over the Action of Great  
Britain.

British Marines to Land in Corinto  
Until the Demands are Com-  
plied With.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Up to noon to-  
day the Nicaraguan minister was without  
advice as to the decision reached by the  
Nicaraguan government regarding the British  
ultimatum. His advice at a late hour  
last night indicated there would not be im-  
mediate compliance with the British de-  
mands. Nicaragua has not the money in  
her national treasury to pay the indemnity  
in full. It is believed that arrangements  
can be made in this country to secure a loan  
equal to the amount, for which ample secur-  
ity will be provided.

An intimate friend of President Cleve-  
land, one who is entitled to speak authori-  
tatively as to what was talked with the Presi-  
dent about the present crisis in Nicaragua,  
says this government, while fully alive to  
the necessity of maintaining the autonomy  
of the American states against foreign en-  
croachments, can find no warrant for inter-  
fering to prevent Great Britain or any other  
country requiring reparation for an offense  
similar to that charged against Nicaragua.  
He declares that in the Moquito affair of a  
year ago the United States had fully de-  
monstrated its determination not to  
permit the sovereignty and integrity  
of Nicaragua to be assailed.

When American warships were stationed at  
Bluefields and when the energy of Mr.  
Bayard, our ambassador to England, under  
instructions from this government, succeeded  
in deterring England from exerting her  
claimed right to exercise a protectorate over  
any nation of this continent. The attitude  
of the United States on this question was  
now as firm as ever it was; but this  
government could not undertake to  
shoulder every quarrel of the Spanish  
American republics whose faculty for  
getting into hot water seemed, in some  
measures, attributable to their excessive  
reliance on this country's help as well as to  
their impetuous temperaments and their  
frequently irresponsible and autocratic  
rulers. If the United States were compelled  
to take up all such quarrels as the present  
one it would have no time to devote to the  
greater questions arising, such as the Ven-  
ezuelan boundary dispute.

It was his understanding that Nicaragua's  
difficulty with England would be promptly  
settled and all the more quickly because of  
our position in the matter. He declared,  
however, that the determination of this gov-  
ernment to preserve Nicaragua's independ-  
ence and her undisturbed control over her  
territory, was unchanged and that the United  
States would forcibly, if necessary, prevent  
any attempt on the part of a European  
government to establish itself on this con-  
tinent.

Secretary Gresham told a friend to-day  
that he thought Nicaragua would pay Great  
Britain the money it is to prevent a further  
landing. He said that he had never  
had any other impression since General  
Barrios was in Washington.

The Nicaragua canal engineer commis-  
sioner received their instructions from Gresham  
to-day and decided to leave for New York  
this evening. They have planned to sail  
from Mobile on the Montgomery on May 7.  
It is definitely stated that the three days  
in which Nicaragua is to reply to England's  
ultimatum expires this evening.

LONDON, April 26.—The Standard will  
point to-morrow a letter signed "Ex-Con-  
sul," which says: "During my residence in  
Nicaragua the intrigues of the United  
States were as the intrigues of all Nicaraguans  
in the States regarded the Central  
American countries as their proteges,  
some day to be annexed. They  
made special efforts in Nicaragua with a  
view to controlling the canal and expelling  
British influence from the Moquito coast.  
I do not doubt that Nicaragua's recent action  
is due to the suggestion, if not the direction,  
of the United States. The ex-consul  
speaks favorably of 'Nicaragua's unfor-  
tunate inhabitants' whom he always found  
friendly to foreigners, especially English-  
men, but the system of government is  
bad." He adds: "The system of government is  
bad with foreign powers because they submit  
their affairs to utterly inexperienced men  
while they continue always to be the easy  
prey of intrigues of skilled diplomatists. It  
behoves the European countries, especially  
England, to keep a watchful eye on hostile  
influences."

Neither the admiralty nor the foreign  
office had received news of Nicaragua  
at midnight. The Morning Post says: "The  
period of the ultimatum having expired, it  
is regarded as probable that the British will  
now occupy Corinto. The government has  
not modified the ultimatum nor directed  
Admiral Stephenson to extend the time."  
The Standard is informed that British  
marines will be landed at Corinto to-mor-  
row, and that Senator Gurnea, Nicaragua's  
minister in Washington, received a dispatch  
from Managua to-day saying that the gov-  
ernment would not be able to pay the \$75-  
000 indemnity by midnight.

The Globe and Bayard has sought to  
obtain from the foreign office a few hours  
extension of Great Britain's ultimatum to  
Nicaragua, and has also made suggestions  
regarding the indemnity. A dispatch from  
London says that nothing has been heard from the United  
States government indicating the desire that  
England should be less harsh in her ex-  
actions, it is again positively asserted that  
Bayard, on the 24th inst., was instructed to  
ask Earl Kimberley to give Nicaragua two  
weeks in which to pay the indemnity. The  
Pall Mall Gazette says the courteous  
stand taken by the United States in con-  
nection with the Nicaragua episode is in a  
favorable augury for a close understanding  
between the United States and Great Brit-  
ain upon the Chinese Japanese question. It  
asserts England's action towards Nicaragua  
will teach South American republics better  
manner.

The Westminster Gazette asserts that  
the enforcement of the British demand upon  
Nicaragua will not be put into effect until  
midnight to-night. No confirmation of the  
statement can be obtained at the foreign  
office.

COLON, April 26.—Advises received here  
state that Rear Admiral Stephenson, at  
midnight, sent a note to the commander of  
the Port of Corinto, that he proposed to oc-  
cupy Corinto at 1 o'clock this morning.  
April 27. The republic has been declared  
under martial law. Many residents are  
leaving Corinto.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.  
South American Rheumatism Cure, for Rheu-  
matism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to  
3 days. In action only the system is treated  
and the cure is permanent. The first dose greatly  
benefits. Sold in Victoria by Dr. Campbell.

## BUSINESS REVIEW.

NEW YORK, April 26.—R. G. Dun & Co.  
say: "Neither the rising in the specula-  
tive markets nor the steady gain of indus-  
tries has ceased and it is wholesome that  
there are fewer signs of hesitation in the  
speculative industries than in speculative  
trades. Wages strikes grow more numerous  
and cause some trouble, and the retail de-  
mand lags behind wholesale sales and  
jobbing purchases behind production in  
some branches; but through many con-  
flicting reports the grain shines out with  
a rush and a whirl but more safely. The  
bank clearance exchanges in April thus far  
average daily 116 per cent. less than  
last year; but 163 per cent. less than  
in 1893. Money is coming tighter from the  
interior and a larger demand for commercial  
loans appears, especially from manufacturing  
towns in New England and from importers.  
The failures in eighteen cities in April  
showed liabilities of \$5,595,532, of which  
\$2,632,770 were of manufacturing, and \$338-  
772 of trading concerns. The failures for  
the week have been 230 in the United States  
against 179 last year, and 37 in Canada  
against 28 last year.

Erastus's says the feature of the week  
is the continued strength of prices of staples  
after the striking advance of the preceding  
week. Perhaps the most relentless ad-  
vance has been in hides, being two cents  
within ten days. There is a firmer under-  
standing in nearly all lines of trade. There is  
some increase in activity among many other  
traders in Montreal, owing to the opening of  
the season, but general trade there, as at  
Toronto and Halifax, has not expanded in  
volume. The bank clearing at Winnipeg, Mani-  
toba, Hamilton, Montreal and Halifax  
amount to \$17,935,761 this week, a sharp  
gain over last week, when the total was  
\$15,133,000.

## CORINTO OCCUPIED.

Marines Landed by Admiral Stephen-  
son, Britain's Demands Not Having  
Been Complied With.

Great Excitement in Nicaragua, Which  
Decidedly Refuses to Pay  
the Indemnity.

LONDON, April 27.—A dispatch from  
Managua says: "Shortly after 2 o'clock  
in the morning 22 boats filled with marines  
and seamen were lowered from the British  
warships and immediately after the vessels  
came round bows on and advanced in a line  
towards the government pier. Each launch  
carried a machine gun. There was a  
great crowd at the pier, no hostile demon-  
stration was made. The landing party  
marched without opposition to the custom  
house and hoisted the British flag thereon.  
A part of the marines occupy the prin-  
cipal quarter of the city. Rear-Admiral  
Stephenson declared martial law. A large  
number of Nicaraguans troops arrived at  
Corinto on the evening of the 26th with  
artillery, and encamped at the lower end  
of the town. Order is maintained by the  
troops who patrol the streets. The popula-  
tion is quiet. The landing party was com-  
manded by Capt. French, the Royal Ar-  
tillery, who immediately issued a proclamation  
warning the citizens that their rights would  
be respected and that they might pursue  
their vocations without fear of molestation.  
The proclamation also contained a warning  
that any act of hostility would be opposed  
with the full force of the fleet.

A Colon dispatch says the Nicaraguans  
forces at Corinto withdrew, crossing the  
jaggon separating the town from the main-  
land, and are now strongly entrenched  
thereon. Corinto is surrounded by a  
bombardment is momentarily expected.  
Colon, Colombia, April 27.—Advice just  
received state that the populace at Managua  
has a mass meeting yesterday, at which  
resolutions were adopted urging the gov-  
ernment to refuse to accept England's ultimatum.  
A mob headed by a mili-  
tary band paraded the streets and  
attempted to attack the British  
consulate, but were prevented  
by the Nicaraguan police, who  
finally succeeded in dispersing the rioters.  
The consulate was guarded last night by  
Nicaraguan military forces and every pre-  
caution was taken to prevent any violent  
demonstration. The enthusiasm of the people  
is aroused. Their hatred of England cannot  
be credited. The government is using all  
means in its power to restrain the populace  
from committing violence.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Advises re-  
ceived here say that although there was no  
reply to the ultimatum of the British  
marines, any attempt to penetrate the ter-  
ritory or leave the environment of Corinto  
will be resisted. Great excitement is reported  
at Nicaragua, which, it is said,  
will not pay the indemnity demanded by  
England, in which event the occupation of  
Corinto may be indefinite. The ultimatum  
provided for not only the payment of the  
indemnity, but also the restoration of the  
land which had been seized by the British  
forces and expulsion from Nicaragua. In  
the British ultimatum it is stated that the  
commission to pass on the British claims  
shall not contain a representative of any  
American republic. Nicaragua, it is  
claimed, will not submit the matter to a  
United States representative of the  
United States is placed thereon.

The Nicaraguan minister, Dr. Gurnea,  
received two cables from Managua to-day.  
Other dispatches stated unequivocally that  
the British forces were in possession of  
Corinto. No additional details were given  
beyond the statement that the British flag  
was flying over the town, and that the  
Nicaraguan flag had been hauled down.  
Sir Julian Pauncefote informed the United  
Press representative to-night that he had  
received no news concerning the landing of  
British troops in Corinto. He hoped the  
trouble would be ended soon, to the mutual  
satisfaction of all parties interested.

Advices were received at Requinah yester-  
day of the occupation of Corinto, Nicara-  
gua, by Admiral Stephenson.

## REFERRING SKA PATROL.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Part of the U.S.  
patrol fleet started to-day for Behring Sea.  
Other revenue cutters will join the patrol  
fleet later in the season. Two of these cut-  
ters will be the Perry and the Great Capt.  
Hooper will command the fleet. Final orders  
instructions to Hooper will be telegraphed  
him at Port Townsend. Secretary Carlisle  
had a conference to-day with the President  
regarding the instructions. They will arise  
as possible over every case that may arise.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.  
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## CABLE LETTER.

British Government and the Treaty of  
Peace—Its Conditions Cannot  
Be Reduced.

Mr. Balfour's Speech at the Primrose  
League—The Standard and  
Mr. Chamberlain.

LONDON, April 27.—The final decision of  
the British government to refrain from  
meddling with the Eastern question as re-  
gards China and Japan has been taken on  
the advice, strongly put, of the British diplo-  
mats in Peking and Tokio. It is likely that  
the conditions of the treaty of peace when  
seen with unprejudiced eyes will show that  
Japan has won a complete victory, not only  
by force of arms but in the field of diplo-  
macy. The reports made after the Chinese  
New Year indicated that Japan was deter-  
mined to dictate in Peking terms far more  
rigorous than those exacted at Shimonoseki.

Lord Kimberley, secretary of foreign af-  
fairs, has received assurances from the Brit-  
ish representative in Tokio, that the present  
Japanese ministry are experiencing their last  
days of existence as a composite body, and  
that the conditions of the treaty of peace, as  
already published, are incontrovertibly the  
minimum of the Japanese claims and that  
the minimum of the Japanese claims is  
greater than before the war, when, "as a  
matter of fact, the Japanese territory was  
the chief aim of the Mikado's government."  
It is represented by the British agent at  
Tokio that Count Ito, president of the  
Japanese council of ministers, will be unable  
to govern much longer, owing to the tactics  
of the opposition in the Diet in rejecting  
war measures and refusing to vote supplies,  
actually bringing the legislative machinery  
to a standstill. Although the conditions of  
the war has greatly subdued their spirits,  
there is no doubt that the Ito party will  
be overthrown if they accede to the de-  
mands of Russia.

Lord Kimberley and his colleagues take  
the same view of the situation as that which  
Viscount Curzon, M.P., outlined on the eve  
of the war, that if the Ito ministry should  
fall it would be a genuine calamity not only  
to Japan but to the European powers. The  
British government ascribe the early and  
successful close of the war to his tact and  
ability in spite of the danger of a vast major-  
ity of the people that Japanese troops  
should occupy Peking. In view of this feel-  
ing the British and other European repre-  
sentatives in China and Japan have advised  
that any proposal that Japan surrender any  
part of the ceded territory at the bidding of  
the European powers would be likely to  
jeopardize the Japanese constitution and  
the peace of the East. The Japanese govern-  
ment has been doing in Japan within the  
last quarter of a century.

Mr. Pickering, who has served long and  
faithfully in the British service, and who  
has lately been employed in the Japanese  
department of the war office to report upon  
the state of the Chinese army, says: "The  
partition of China is inevitable. If England  
is wise she will prepare for the coming  
struggle. In the meantime the Japanese  
lie in the success of Japan. It is my belief  
that Russia will not remain content until she  
has secured a year round open port in the  
Pacific and a large number of colonies. The  
young in the nests of others, so as to make  
them out of our markets and under the  
control of the Japanese. The Japanese  
are not making either of the warping coun-  
tries a tool for the attainment of its own ends.  
The anti-Japanese protest issued by France  
is regarded generally as a mere form to sat-  
isfy Russia."

The English press devotes column upon  
column of space in comment upon the speech  
of Mr. Balfour at the annual assembly of the  
Primrose League yesterday. The utterances  
of the Conservative leader are regarded as  
the light of a great victory, inasmuch as the  
rupture between the Tories and Unionists,  
which was foreboded in last week's dis-  
patch, has been completely averted. Lord  
Salisbury and Mr. Balfour are not prom-  
ised to go to the country with a programme  
embodying the social demonstration. The  
enthusiasm of the people is aroused. Their  
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## GERMANY AND JAPAN.

The Kaiser Believed to Have Planned  
the Programme—Has He  
a Grievance?

His Desire to Demonstrate His Faith-  
fulness to Russia as  
an Ally.

BERLIN, April 27.—Germany's decision to  
join Russia and France in the protest  
against the Shimonoseki treaty surprised  
and displeased the majority of the German  
politicians. It was such a sudden discor-  
diance from the Empire's policy of non-inter-  
ference that at first the report was discredited.  
When the course of events was made known  
by the semi-official dailies, the general im-  
pression was that Germany had planned  
considerably into a dangerous policy.  
Many persons expressed doubt that the  
cautious and experienced Hohenzollern had  
decided to move. In the last three days the  
belief has grown that the Kaiser planned and  
probably aimed at the new move personally, so  
as to identify himself with Russia's foreign  
policy and to show the court of St. Peters-  
burg his approval of the (Czar's) managing  
international politics to his own taste. He  
probably aims at the demonstration to the  
Czar how much better it is to have a faith-  
ful ally like Germany instead of a selfish  
one like England, which is likely to be at  
least to ally away and look after her own  
interest without stopping to assist others  
who are less sagacious. This explanation of  
the Emperor's conduct is supported by the  
persons most intimately acquainted with  
the Czar's peculiarities.

Ever since his tour through China and  
Japan, Nicholas II has regarded himself as  
an expert judge of Oriental politics. Japan's  
swift progress has impressed him and per-  
haps frightened him a little. He has had  
forward with all possible speed a view  
to using it for the transportation of troops  
to eastern Asia. His opinion is that the  
railway should be completed, if possible, until  
the railway shall be ready for all the needs  
of a strategic railway, and thus enable Russia  
to play the arbiter of affairs in the Yellow  
sea.

Japan's friends in Berlin say that the  
Czar is nursing an abiding grievance against  
Japan. They assert that he wished Japan to  
prepare the war until Russia could be fully  
prepared to demolish the victor and dictate  
the whole treaty of peace. They criticize  
the whole treaty of peace. They criticize  
the Czar in his peculiar view of Japan's ob-  
ligations to Russia.

The Frankfurter Zeitung's St. Petersburg  
correspondent says that Prince Lobanoff,  
under the German Minister Foreign Affairs, has  
assured several diplomats that he is con-  
vinced that the united action of France,  
Germany and Russia in regard to the China-  
Japan treaty will cause a serious com-  
pensation. The correspondent asserts that  
M. Hanotaux, French Minister of Foreign  
Affairs, tried to exclude Germany from the  
alliance and only yielded to Russia's insis-  
tence that the alliance of the three gov-  
ernments be confined to certain limits. This  
feeling in St. Petersburg, according to the  
correspondent, is that the danger of an  
armed conflict is very remote.

YOKOHAMA, April 27.—The demand by  
Russia, France and Germany for Japan to  
retract from annexing the Liaotung peninsula  
is expected to find its restraint in the Chinese  
government. It is believed that the govern-  
ment will find it difficult, if not impos-  
sible, to comply without great risk of  
international trouble. The present situation  
viewed with much apprehension, but at the  
same time it is believed that the govern-  
ment will be constrained to do the utmost to  
meet the European views.

LONDON, April 27.—A Peking dispatch to  
the Times says it is the opinion of Southern  
Manchuria is provided for in the treaty of  
peace, that is chiefly opposed in the Chinese  
capital. The agreement to this end made  
by Li Hung Chang grieves the Emperor, be-  
cause the province of Manchuria is the an-  
cient portion of the empire. There is less  
opposition regarding the cession of the  
island of Formosa, which is a new province.  
The other articles of the treaty are regarded  
as being in accordance with the wishes of  
the public generally that has been made.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Yang Yu, the  
Chinese minister, called upon Secretary  
Gresham at half-past three o'clock  
to-day and half an hour later, Yang Yu  
in a few moments after Yang Yu de-  
parted, the Japanese minister, who came  
by appointment, was closeted with the Sec-  
retary. Both visits related to the clause in  
the treaty of peace relating to the cession  
of the Liaotung peninsula to Japan. The  
provision of the treaty of peace relating to  
the cession of the Liaotung peninsula to Japan  
is understood that Russia is endeavoring  
to induce China to resist this  
demand, which was agreed to by Li Hung  
Chang. The United States have declined  
to be drawn into the controversy to the ex-  
tent as to take sides, but will continue to  
good offices, as in the past, to secure peace  
between China and Japan.

## A CONSTANT MENACE.

LONDON, April 26.—The Daily News has  
this dispatch from Yokohama: "The mem-  
oranda presented by the Russian, German  
and French ministers at Tokio, represented  
the opinion of Liao Tong to Japan as a con-  
stant menace to Peking, calculated  
to nullify the independence of  
Korea, therefore the powers desiring  
to show their sincere friendship for Japan,  
advised her to renounce the possession of  
this territory. The friendliness of this ad-  
vice was especially emphasized. The note,  
it was said, was not intended to be an open  
overture. The impression grows that  
Japan can rely upon the friendly counsel  
and good offices of the United States in  
preventing her being deprived of the fruits of  
victory."

## RAVAGES OF A RESERVOIR.

PARIS, April 27.—By the bursting of a  
reservoir near Epinal to-day a number of  
persons were drowned and a large quantity  
of property destroyed. Forty bodies have  
already been recovered. The Bouzey reser-  
voir had a capacity of seven million cubic  
metres. The torrent carried off bodily some  
of the houses in the village of  
Bouzey. Darnellville, Uzège and  
Domerives and swamped many others,  
besides demolishing walls, bridges,  
roads, crops and farm buildings. The dis-  
aster occurred at 5 o'clock this morning.  
The rush of water through the village was  
so sudden that there was hardly a chance to  
escape and many persons drowned in their  
sleep. The number of deaths will exceed  
sixty.

MEXICAN  
MUSTANG  
LINIMENT  
for Man  
and Beast!

Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for British Columbia.

## NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Fresh Clues Found to the Vancouver  
Murder—Evangelistic Work  
Arrangements.

Fraser River Farmers Progressing  
With the Season's Work—Ac-  
cident to an Indian.

(Special to the Colonist.)

## VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, April 27.—The Ministerial  
Association will invite Evangelist Meikle  
to do evangelistic work here in October.

At a meeting of the Trades and Labor  
Council general saloon, printers and paint-  
ers complained of the growing tendency  
to employ non-union labor.  
Captain Moreby has returned from a  
search for Pidgeon within a radius of fifty  
miles from Vancouver. He has evidently  
found the bird. The police have obtained  
a number of fresh clues to the murder.  
Blood has been found on the ground front  
and a washbasin covered up with potato  
peelings, and partly burnt garments worn  
by murderer have been discovered as  
thrown on the fire with a view of burning  
them up with the corpse.

An Indian woman, married with grief at  
the loss of her husband by death, threw  
herself in front of an approaching train  
yesterday, when the engine was scarcely  
out of sight. The air brakes were ap-  
plied and the engine brought to a standstill  
with a jerk. One foot was taken off the  
prostrate woman. She cried bitterly when  
rescued, and said she did not want to live.

## WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 27.—The  
amateur "Pirates of Penzance" Co. have  
given two very successful performances,  
both in a financial and artistic sense.

Favorable reports are continually coming  
in from along the river. The farmers are  
hard at work and things look very hopeful.  
The full report of the council chosen  
of the special committee of the council chosen  
to submit an agreement between the city  
and the C.P.R. as to right of way, has been  
adopted by the council by a vote of 14  
to 10.

## RIVER'S INLET.

RIVER'S INLET, April 26.—The Danube  
arrived from the North yesterday, complet-  
ing a most successful trip, with the largest  
cargo of valuable machinery, etc., that has  
yet gone up at one time by any boat. She  
called at all the canneries, and left tempo-  
rarily supplies with which to commence work  
at the canneries. The weather was  
very unsettled on the up trip, yet notwith-  
standing this drawback the numerous pas-  
sengers succeeded in passing many pleasant  
hours. However, the weather was ex-  
cellent on the return, and allowed the exchange  
of courtesies between the obliging officers of  
the steamer and the hospitable inhabitants  
of the North. The canneries are preparing  
for a big run by laying in a stock of ord-  
wood piles and other commodities.

At Port Simpson active preparations were  
being made for a concert to be held on the  
23rd inst., with the object of securing a bell  
for the English church. The weather was  
very unsettled on the up trip, yet notwith-  
standing this drawback the numerous pas-  
sengers succeeded in passing many pleasant  
hours. However, the weather was ex-  
cellent on the return, and allowed the exchange  
of courtesies between the obliging officers of  
the steamer and the hospitable inhabitants  
of the North. The canneries are preparing  
for a big run by laying in a stock of ord-  
wood piles and other commodities.

The superior fish forming qualities of the  
apparel is well known on the coast,  
but at the suggestion of the department  
of the Danube at Port Eslington on the  
22nd, a practical experiment has been re-  
solved on. Four gentlemen (three being  
Irish and one German) well known  
in canneries enterprise, and whose personal  
appearance gave evidence of splendid gas-  
tronomical qualifications, by invitation  
stepped on the scales and the aggregate  
weight of 1,000 pounds was recorded. A  
few hours a first consignment of seven-  
teen spring salmon, averaging 20 pounds  
each, was placed at their disposal by admin-  
istration. The gentlemen were then to be  
weighed again. The result was that the  
gentlemen's weight will be again taken, and  
their present worthy intentions are not to  
stop increasing their adipose tissue till the  
respectable figure of 1,300 pounds is  
reached.

The new cannery at River's Inlet is being  
built under the able management of Mr.  
Carl Sutter, although laboring under the  
disadvantage of heavy rains. The  
The last cargo taken North by the Danube  
amounted to over 900 tons of cannery sup-  
plies, two new canneries in course of con-  
struction helping to swell the amount of  
freight moving just now.

## BELLA COOLA.

BELLA COOLA, April 16.—Spring has come  
and the settlers are busy preparing the  
ground and planting. For the last two  
weeks or more the weather has not been  
very nice and the new settlers are eagerly  
waiting for a change. On April 6 there was  
a heavy snow fall, but the hardships of the  
winter are passed and will soon be forgotten.

## ALBERT BAY.

ALBERT BAY, April 25.—A vestry meeting  
of the English church was held on Easter  
week in the Mission hall, when church-  
wardens for the ensuing year were chosen.  
A woman's guild has been started here,  
the objects of the guild being for the im-  
moral and social improvement of the native  
women. The first meeting was held last  
week and resulted in the enrolment of eight  
members and the election of a president in  
the person of Mrs. Cook, an earnest worker  
in the mission field.  
Among the passengers booked for Vio-

## It quickly cures

Cuts, Burns, Corns, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Ulcers, Swellings, Old Sores, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Galled Breasts, Eruptions, Dissected Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

It has been found necessary to enlarge the premises at the Girls' Home, owing to the increased number of girls. Work on the new addition was begun yesterday, and will be pushed through with all possible speed. The splendid weather of late has given the farmers an opportunity of putting in their year will be considerably above that of last.

## CAPITAL NOTES.

Insane Convicts to Be Placed in Pro-  
vincial Asylums—Lady Thomp-  
son's Residence.

Redistribution in Quebec Demanded—  
The Dominion Press Gallery—  
Red Mountain Railway.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 27.—The government pro-  
pose to take over and transfer insane con-  
victs to the provincial asylums.

Lady Thompson has taken up her resi-  
dence in Toronto.

Mr. Mara has presented the petition of  
the Red Mountain Railway Company for a  
Dominion charter.

R. M. MacLeod, of the Ottawa Citizen,  
has been elected president of the parliament-  
ary press gallery.

The Quebec Conservative members are  
urging the government to introduce a redi-  
stribution bill affecting the constituencies in  
that province.

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Careful inquiries  
to-night confirm in all its material features  
the dispatch from London giving substantial  
foundation for the report of the joint action  
of Russia, Germany and France in regard to  
the projected treaty. It is now apparent  
that while the dispatches sent out from St.  
Petersburg and other cities in regard to  
this alleged intervention have been  
erroneous and exaggerated, there was  
basis of fact in the statements.

Something of the nature of the project had  
been filed by these three governments. It was  
not, however, against the occupation of  
Manchurian territory "as asserted, but  
against the "absolute and final possession  
of the peninsula of Lia Tung," otherwise  
known as the "Regent's Sword," which  
commands the Gulf of Peohill and the  
approaches to Peking, and is substan-  
tially the Gibraltar of China. It is  
on this promontory that Port Arthur  
is situated. The general design of this sta-  
tion was devised by Admiral Subohoff, and  
was by him regarded as impregnable if man-  
fully defended. Obviously the absolute  
and final possession of the island would  
leave the capital of China at the mercy of  
Japan. But every advice received here has  
indicated that Japan had waived her claim  
to the absolute and final possession of Port  
Arthur, and has insisted upon holding it as  
hostage until the indemnity shall have been  
paid.