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VOL. 17.

DEATH ON THE TRAIL

Another Fearful Avalanche On The Dyea Trail Near Sheep Camp.

Thirty Bodies Had Been Taken Out of the Debris on Tuesday Last.

The Slide Occurred Early Sunday Morning After a Heavy Snowfall.

List of the Dead As Far As They Have Been Identified—An Eye-Witness Story.

The steamers Ningchow and Amur which arrived this morning from Skagway brought news of another terrible slide on the Dyea trail between Stone House and the Seales, by which it is feared that close upon one hundred men lost their lives. On Tuesday night when the Ningchow left Skagway 30 bodies had been identified. Those identified were:

- W. Sprague, Ballard; T. Cullen, Portland, C. P. Hayes, Seattle; W. E. D. Ward, New York; C. P. Beck, Florida; Mrs. Ryan, Baltimore; J. Morgan, Emporia; — Grimes, Sacramento; Garrison Ritchie, — Stevenson, — Dearborn, — Williams, Kansas City; W. Channle, no address; J. Murphy, no address; Mrs. Moxon, Penn.; — Harrison, G. Zebeul, Seattle. — Athens, no address. Thirty taken out.

The first slide, a small one, occurred early on Sunday morning. All of Saturday night snow fell continuously and by Sunday morning twelve inches of the "beautiful" had been added to the several feet already there. The trail from Canyon City to the summit had been crowded all day Saturday by persons intent on pushing through to the lakes.

At 2:30 Sunday morning a heavy avalanche of snow came down on the trail, covering a large amount of freight which had been cached for the night. Later, while many were at work endeavoring to extricate their property from the wreck of the previous slide another occurred, carrying with it results which will bring sorrow and desolation to many homes far away, where loved ones are fondly thinking of, and perhaps praying for the success and prosperity of husbands, fathers, sons and brothers, little thinking that the mangled remains of those loved ones are buried beneath an avalanche of debris on the trail of the deadly Chilkoot.

The first three on the list had been working the previous night and were asleep in their tent at the time of the disaster. Persons to the number of 25 have been rescued alive. Many of the latter were nearly dead from the cold and bruises and injuries received in being swept down in the avalanche.

Seventeen men, all members of the Chilkoot Transportation Co. started over the trail on Sunday morning and had about time to reach the Seales when the terrible slide occurred. None of them had since been seen, and none of their bodies have been recovered. It is feared the entire party was caught in the slide and killed.

Mr. A. G. McBride, formerly of Seattle, who came down on the Ningchow, obtained the following interview from Mr. S. A. Townsend, of Fort Worth, Texas, who was near the scene of the slide. He was a passenger of the Ningchow on his way East:

"On the night of the second of this month I was camped about three-quarters of a mile above the upper end of Sheep Camp, opposite two glaciers which were on the left hand side going up the canyon. About 8 p.m. of the 2nd a severe storm commenced. It snowed very hard all night; we had to knock the snow off our tent four times during the night. I heard the first slide about 6:30 in the morning of the 3rd, which was Sunday, and it came off the north glacier; I was not more than three hundred yards from it. I heard the second slide about 7 o'clock, and was about the same distance away from me as the first, and it came off the mountain between the two glaciers. I heard these two but did not see them. The third occurred about 8 o'clock and I was about 250 yards from it. The sound was like a terrible deafening roar. I immediately went out to the base of the

last slide which was near the stone house. A number of people had gathered there and were shovelling the snow away, which resulted in the releasing of an ox, and further shovelling uncovered a tent in which were the dead bodies of three Seattle men, whose names are Gog Zebast, C. P. Harrison and W. L. Riley. A man and woman were taken out of another tent near by whose names I did not learn, both of whom showed some signs of life. I do not know how many persons were covered up in the slide at this particular place. There were a good many tents that were covered up far beyond the reach of the rescuing party. I then went up to the rock house where the second slide occurred, at which place the greatest number of lives were lost. At this place the slide caught 100 men who were descending by the aid of a life line about 200 feet long. Of this number only three men were saved. A number of tents and their occupants were also covered up at this place. I then went to the Seales, where the third slide took place. The snow shovellers had not yet arrived while I was there, but the slide must have covered up at least 100 tons of outfits together with a number of people in the tents that were there on the right hand side, while those on the left escaped. From personal knowledge and inquiries I have made, it is my judgment that at least 150 people were killed by the three slides. When I left Sheep Camp at 10:30 a.m. on Monday morning, the 4th inst., thirty-one dead bodies had been recovered, and a number of injured had been rescued, which was reported to me as being twenty-five. The use of horses on the trail was stopped by order of the miners, and the work of rescue was being pushed on as speedily as possible when I left."

A MODEL CITY.

Suburban Land Owned by the Municipality and Rent Used for the Public.

The above city of South Africa is, beyond all question, Durban, the seaport of the colony of Natal. For beauty of situation it recalls the Netherlands, which has no superior, in sanitation it has no equal. The port stands on a sandy and marshy plain, and the water is so pure that it is actually used for the levelling and draining has done that malaria is almost unknown. A pure water has been provided and the sewage disposed of so as to pollute neither air nor water. Home sanitation is the best of the best, of apparatus being provided by the town and enforced, and finally, every measure that modern science suggests for the safeguarding of public health is adopted. The roadways are kept nearly as even as a ship's deck and almost as clean. As a result the death rate is a small fraction of that of the most unhealthy cities of the world.

Durban is a marvellous illustration of the value of corporate property rightly used. Its suburban land belongs to the town. The British government gave to the colonists a belt of high ground, known as the Berea, which half encloses the port, and on whose slopes the prettiest villas in South Africa are built. Year by year this estate grows in value, and nestly, every penny of the "unearned increment" goes to the benefit of the community instead of finding its way into the pocket of some lord of the soil. More correctly the increment goes to those who earn it, and the town gets it water, electric light and power, sanitation, public buildings—including a fine town hall with a noble organ and first-class Sunday evening concerts for the people—the museums, parks, baths, library and a magnificent esplanade on the bay, for next to nothing. A ridiculously low rate of two and one half pence in the pound meets all requirements. The management of the public estate is on the whole most praiseworthy.

The Berea overlooks the port, the bay and the Indian ocean. From the front, and on these, terrace-like, facing towards the sea, one above another, are built hundreds of tasteful detached houses in varied styles, enclosed in their own grounds, embowered in trees, encircled in tropical foliage plants and garlanded with flowers. Tropical and temperate vegetation seem to combine; here is an oak or pine, there a fern tree, a palm, a bamboo, a cactus, while of flowers, a profusion of lilies, begonias, verbenas, petunias, geraniums, and innumerable colored flowering grasses grow wild. In brief, Natal is for beauty the pearl of South Africa. Durban the pride of Natal, and the Berea the boast of Durban. You pay for this plant luxuriance by an oppressively hot summer, but the winter climate, from May to October, approaches perfection.—American Continent.

"I feel it my duty to give you a truthful statement of what Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy did," writes J. S. Collins, of Moore, S.C. "I had a child about two years old, that had the diarrhoea for two months. I tried none of the best known remedies, none gave the least relief. When this remedy came to hand, I gave it as directed, and in two days the child was completely cured." Sold by Langley & Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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. Bennett, M.D., 262 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. This book is one of the greatest secrets ever known to man, and his plain and honest advice will certainly be of the greatest value to any one desiring of securing perfect health and vigor. A request for a free and sealed copy will be promptly filled, if addressed as above and the Victoria, B.C. Times mentioned.

THE POWERS ACT

Representatives of European Nations Address a Note to the United States.

Express the Hope That War Will Be Averted and an Amicable Settlement Reached.

Washington, April 7.—The representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia called on President McKinley at noon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, was the first to arrive, he was followed by Ambassador von Holleben, of Germany. The representatives of the other powers had been ushered into the blue room and President McKinley immediately left his office and went down to meet them.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, as representative of the powers, presented the following: "The undersigned representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia are fully authorized in that behalf to address you in the name of their respective governments a pressing appeal to the feelings of humanity and moderation of the British and American people on the existing differences with Spain. They earnestly hope that further negotiations will lead to an agreement which, while assuring the maintenance of peace, will afford all necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order in Cuba.

The powers do not doubt that the humanitarian and purely humanitarian character of this representation will be fully recognized and appreciated by the American nation."

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TENNYSON'S TREMULOUS FAITH

A reader of the "Life of Tennyson," by his son, writes to the writer that no subject interested him so deeply as the problem of the future life. He will also observe that it was always a problem to him, and he has not been content with raising that would not stay settled. To be sure, he was a believer in immortality, but not a restful believer. It is still the time to raise up the hopes of his faith to be sure that they were alive. The old question would not stay settled, and he has not been content with raising that would not stay settled. To be sure, he was a believer in immortality, but not a restful believer. It is still the time to raise up the hopes of his faith to be sure that they were alive. The old question would not stay settled, and he has not been content with raising that would not stay settled.

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According to his custom, will try to conciliate the opposing factions in his cabinet, endeavoring to keep all his present colleagues and political friends. He would be very reluctant to part with Croizard, Capdebor and Puigover, respectively ministers of justice, interior and finance. They were the genuine representatives of the policy initiated when the Liberals took office in October.

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THAT ANDREE STORY

It All Arose Over a Skit Printed in a Humorous Paper Published at St. Michaels.

How All the World Was Set Talking by Jack Carr, the Ex-Mail Carrier.

When Jack Carr led the officers and passengers on the steamer General to believe that he had advices from Andree, the balloonist, he had no idea how he was starting a sensation that for twenty-four hours kept the newspaper men, and the public, in a state of excitement almost equalling that caused by the Maine disaster. The first information that Carr claimed to have had, was that he came to the Times in a short dispatch from Departure Bay. It was immediately seized upon by the news correspondents and in a twinkling he was at the four quarters of the earth. Then came the rumour. Before an hour had passed orders that would have kept the telegraphers busy for several days commenced to pour in, only to be answered by the few words: "Carr is offering for sale to the highest bidder." The smallest papers and those large ones that will not pay a big price for any news dropped out of the race, and the "yellow" journals entered into a keen competition for the story. The representatives of the Victoria correspondents received their orders and the bidding commenced, but to all offers Carr turned a deaf ear. Stories, circulating the advice were sent out, but most of them were wide of the mark.

Before the Centennial reached Victoria about 40 passengers of the steamer received their orders and long before daylight Carr was roused from his slumbers, but still he spurned the offers made to him to come to the wharf for good ones. At the wharf there was still another bevy of correspondents, who had waited up for night, for they too could get nothing out of the wily little Arctic traveler; he had reserved his story for the Victoria Times, and to the Times he gave it.

First and foremost he imparted the information that there was nothing in the Andree story, but at the same time produced documents to show that all he had said about it, which was very little, was based on fact. What he had said was that St. Michaels paper had published a sketch of a man who had been seen at Departure Bay and that he had seen a man who had been seen at Departure Bay and that he had seen a man who had been seen at Departure Bay.

Such was the story of Andree's carrier. Here it is: AT LAST NORTH POLE DISCOVERED. Where Hundreds Have Failed One Succeeds. Andree Reaches the Pole and Perishes in the Attempt.

Word Brought by a Carrier Pigeon, Which Was Found On St. Michaels Island. Andree's Farewell to the World.

When Messrs. Dunn and Bell were out hunting last Tuesday they found lying exhausted on the ground a white pigeon (carrier). The bird was easily captured, without firing a shot, and a faintly perceptible disturbance was observed on its body. It was brought to Dr. Edie, who performed an autopsy on the bird, and discovered the gas-filled bladder of a carrier pigeon. It was the same as that of a carrier pigeon of Boston Baked Beans. It was the unbiased opinion of Dr. Edie that the pigeon had been inflated by the low temperature and began to pour down in the exertion of its flight from the pole. Inside the cap of beans was found two messages from Andree giving the glorious news of his discovery of the North Pole, and of his probable death from exhaustion and thirst.

The following is the substance of the messages, which were necessarily short owing to the limitation of the messenger: Andree's Log. We sailed along nicely for over a week with a fair southerly wind and it looked as though success was within our grasp. Suddenly a heavy rain fell, and the cold that a strange and disastrous thing happened. The hydrogen gas inside the balloon became ignited by the low temperature and began to pour down in the form of rain on our heads. We put up our umbrellas for protection, but soon found that our difficulties had but commenced. The liquid hydrogen as it trickled through the bottom of the car was forming a huge icicle which would soon reach the ground and freeze fast, holding us stationary.

It became necessary to lighten the balloon at once, so it was determined that two of the three of us should be hoisted overboard. In order to determine the two unfortunates we played three cards monte, and I dealt the cards. Fortune favored me, and the two who were to be hoisted overboard were the two comrades. The first man fell a distance of two miles, and I watched him as he struck through my field glasses. The ice was very hard, and he was hoisted through it like a "Krag-Jorgensen" bullet and disappeared for ever.

I then the doctor overboard just as we drifted into a dense fog. My amazement cannot be described when I saw his body drop but ten feet below the car and float suspended in mid-air supported by the fog. His plumes appear to be hoisted back nearly drove me insane, but I drifted away and left him like a Mooging bird, suspended between heaven and earth, literally rocked to the bosom of the atmosphere. May God have mercy on his soul.

Just as I reached the North Pole the icicle which had continually been growing longer, struck the frozen surface of the sea with a terrible shock and froze fast instantly. The shock was so fierce that my teeth were ground into powder without a moment's warning. Now indeed my plight is pitiable and

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Twice-a-Week.

NO. 12.



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Some of the Advantages of "Built-Up" Furniture.

The man who pays from \$150 to \$500 for a fine mahogany bedroom suite and imagines he is getting the real thing is mistaken, says a Grand Rapids, Mich. letter to the editor of the Victoria Times. Mahogany furniture is manufactured chiefly from pine, maple, oak and other woods, but the general mahogany furniture is made of pine, maple, oak and other woods, but the general mahogany furniture is made of pine, maple, oak and other woods, but the general mahogany furniture is made of pine, maple, oak and other woods.

Modern furniture is not solid, but is built up. It has a body of elm, ash or basswood, with an outer layer of mahogany, and this outer layer or surface is so thin that 32 layers of it will scarcely make an inch. In some classes of work it would require 100 or more layers to make an inch. A large portion of the oak furniture seen on the market is constructed in the same way. The joints are true of the hideaway mass and curly birch furniture.

If the owner of a modern suite of mahogany furniture wants to test this theory, let him sink a nail into the wood, and sink a shaft into the wood, and test the surface of mahogany 32 thickness to the inch. Beneath this, with the grain of the wood, will be a layer of ash, basswood or elm, in thicknesses of from four to 10 layers to the inch. Beneath this will be a layer of pine, maple, oak and other woods, but the general mahogany furniture is made of pine, maple, oak and other woods, but the general mahogany furniture is made of pine, maple, oak and other woods.

Linseed and Turpentine are not only popular remedies, but are also the best known to medical science for the treatment of the nervous membranes of respiratory organs. Dr. Chase compounded this valuable Syrup so as to take away the unpleasant tastes of turpentine and linseed.

Mothers will find this medicine available for children. It is pleasant to take, and will positively cure croup, whooping cough, and chest troubles.

The two-year-old son of W. L. Furgason, of Gordon, Miss., had whooping cough. After several physicians had prescribed for him, without giving relief, writes Mr. Furgason, "I persuaded my wife to try a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first dose had the desired effect, and in forty-eight hours he was entirely free from all cough, and chest trouble."

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Pursuant to the by-laws of the said company, notice is hereby given that the general meeting of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co., Limited, will be held at the office of the company, No. 4 Broughton Street, in the city of Victoria, B. C., on Monday the 11th day of April, 1898, at 11 o'clock a.m. of that day, for the purpose of choosing directors and officers, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting. The board of directors will meet to elect officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such business as may be brought before them. March 7th, 1898. WM. H. PHIPPS, Secretary.

LIBERTY VERSUS LICENCE.

No doubt Victorians will appreciate at its true value the strange article which appeared in the Colonist this morning under the heading "The Liberty of the Press."

The report which appeared in the Colonist yesterday purporting to describe the proceedings at the inquest upon the death of Mrs. Charles Marston, was one of the most dangerous and offensive pieces of reporting we ever saw.

It is not possible that the people of British Columbia will tolerate such a man as this any longer than they can help in the cabinet of the province? He is monstrously unfit for the place.

It is not a tramping excuse to say the woman did not request her deposition to be taken, for a dying deposition must be taken at the request of the patient and only when he or she believes that death is inevitable.

THE MARSTON CASE. Serious injustice has been done to the police force of Victoria by the statements made in an editorial article which appeared in the Colonist on Wednesday morning.

HON. MR. MARTIN'S SPEECH. Hon. George Bohun Martin, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works in the cabinet of British Columbia, declared yesterday in committee of the house, and emphasized his remark with a thump with his fist on the writing materials.

THE MARSTON CASE. (Continued) There is a gross scandal that the police authorities in this city did not see that a Chinaman was working for \$15 per month.

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CHINESE VERSUS CANADIANS.

Hon. George Bohun Martin, M.P.P. for North Yale, chief commissioner of lands and works in the cabinet of the province, was yesterday in the British Columbia legislature yesterday on the utterances of the Victoria Daily Times.

THE MARSTON CASE. (Continued) The Dominion government placed \$10,500 on the estimates to repair the bank of the Columbia river at Revelstoke.

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DEATH GUARDS YUKON GOLD.

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A BIG BATTLE ON THE

British and Egyptian Troops Slightly Defeat the Derivish at Athara.

Mahmoud, Derivish Commander—Two Thousand Dead—Thousand Prisoners.

Cairo, Egypt, April 9.—The brigade in the defeat of the British and Egyptian troops at Athara, and the capture of Mahmoud, Derivish commander, and 4,000 Derivish, lost in addition to 10,000 British and Egyptian killed.

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QUESNELLE TRAGEDY.

Extraordinary Conduct of the Authorities After the Disaster Was Reported.

Alleged That They Refused the Offer of Help to Rescue the Unfortunate Men.

The Workmen Themselves Quit Their Labors to Recover the Bodies and Bury Them.

To the Editor:—Having read in your columns some weeks ago of a snowslide near the Forks of Quesnelle, and since that time saying that nothing more had been heard of the three poor prospectors who were killed in it, I beg to state that two of the bodies have been found.

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KLONDIKE NEWS.

The Subscription List Opened and Already Generously Supported.

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LEAKS DISCOVERED THAT USE FOR SOME MOUNTAINS.

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MOUNTAIN-SIDE PLACERS.

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SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

YACHTING. Capt. Clarke has been named as the sailing commander of the Yacht Club.

VICTORIA HUNTING. The entries for the Victoria Hunt races on April 16th at the Victoria Hunt Club.

SWORD CHAMPIONSHIP. On Easter Monday a sword championship was held at the Victoria Hunt Club.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. The legal difficulties of the steam tug Czar have been referred to the courts.

A BIG BATTLE ON THE NILE

British and Egyptian Troops Crushingly Defeat the Dervishes at Athara.

Mahmoud, Dervish Commander, Captured—Two Thousand Dead—Four Thousand Prisoners.

(Cairo, Egypt, April 9.—The British brigade in the defeat of the dervishes at Athara, the capture of Mahmoud, his dervish commander, and 4,000 of his followers, lost in addition the officers killed in the fighting. The Egyptians lost 51 men wounded and 14 officers and 319 men wounded and killed. The dervishes lost about 2,000 men.

The British and Egyptian troops crushed each other until late last night, when the dervishes fled in confusion. The capture of Mahmoud and the thick bush down the river are full of the dervish dead. Late this morning the British issued orders that they were to be shot on the spot if they were found to be alive.

The dervish fire was very heavy but the British were not deterred. Colonel Murray and his horse killed under him and he was wounded in the arm. The enemy's attack was repulsed and the British were left in possession of the mountain side.

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AN EXCITING RACE

The Steamers Ning Chow and Amur Race From Skagway to Victoria.

The Centennial to Sail for Alaska This Evening—Ning Chow Sails To-Morrow.

On Thursday afternoon the Empire steamer on Johnson street was chosen as the scene of an exciting race. The steamer Amur was being attempted in Victoria in many years, and as a result Mr. J. A. Henry, recently arrived from Stockton, Cal., is out of pocket the sum of \$210. A man calling himself John Williams is a prisoner in the city lock-up, a woman who is the wife of the man who is out of pocket the sum of \$210.

The circumstances surrounding the case resemble those found in all similar ones. Mr. Henry and his son were passengers on the Kingston and on the way over to the Sound became acquainted with a man, the one who is now being hunted for by the police. Henry registered at the Dominion hotel, and during the afternoon started out to find a friend, and on his way he met his acquaintance of the boat and the latter seemed very glad to meet him.

Williams' and taken up by Mr. Henry's companion, who won of course but the money was not handed over. Williams, who expressed doubt as to whether the winner or Mr. Henry could have paid the \$10, if they instead of he, had lost. Mr. Henry took this insinuation to heart, and to prove his ability to pay \$10 produced a roll of bills, which he then took out of his hand and proceeded to count.

Williams snatched the bills from his confederate and rushed out the back of the saloon, while the confederate barred the way when Henry tried to follow. Breaking away, however, Henry followed only to see Williams' escaping over a fence. Returning into the saloon he found the other man had disappeared and then he strove to be first in the glorious race and to deposit him. The police being informed, very soon located Williams, who had changed his coat and hat in the meantime, and arrested him.

Williams' as before stated, the confederate has so far evaded arrest, but it is not likely he will keep out of the bills very much longer, every avenue of escape being closely watched. Williams was brought up before Magistrate Pierson in the police court this morning and remained until Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

Below will be found the only complete reports of patents granted this week to Canadian inventors by the Canadian and American governments. This report is prepared specially for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors, patents and experts, head office, 185 St. James street, Montreal.

50,224—W. H. Halpeny, Minnedosa, same apparatus. 50,225—Pierce Gagnon, Quebec, bicycle apparatus. 50,226—William Webster, Lindsay, gas power boat. 50,227—Joseph Ledue, St. Hyacinthe, maple sap receptacle.

60,1076—George A. Hunsinger, Rainham Centre, Can., engine governor. 60,1133—Charles W. MacWilliams, Preston, Can., sugar cane header. 60,1134—Francis W. Rabal & Co., Ottawa, device for bleaching clothes.

60,1135—Francis W. Rabal & Co., Ottawa, device for bleaching clothes. 60,1136—Francis W. Rabal & Co., Ottawa, device for bleaching clothes. 60,1137—Francis W. Rabal & Co., Ottawa, device for bleaching clothes.

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LOCAL NEWS

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mrs. Macdonald, youngest daughter of the late D. Maclean, chief factor for the Hudson Bay Company, died on March 31st at Los Angeles, Cal. Her remains will arrive here to-morrow morning and be interred at Ross Bay cemetery on Saturday.

Collector Milne today received a check for \$19,436.59, the amount of compensation awarded to owners of the sealing schooner Ariel by the Russian government on account of her illegal seizure off the Russian coast several years ago.

Another big steamship company is going to enter the field for the West coast trade. It is the Empire Line, which has secured from the American line company the fine, big Atlantic steamer Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois and Connaught. The first steamer will leave the Sound early in June.

The provincial museum has been removed from the old to the new building. The annual vestry meeting of St. James' church will be held on Easter Monday in St. James' Hall.

The Colquhoun Hall opposition meeting advertised for Easter Monday evening, the 11th inst, has been postponed until further notice.

A social entertainment will be given on Wednesday evening by the Ladies' Aid of the St. Columba church, Oak Bay. Mr. Burnett and others will take part.

Court Northern Light, A.O.F., will hold its quarterly meeting next Thursday evening, when important business will be discussed referring to revising the by-laws. After disposal of other business the usual quarterly social will be held.

At the quarterly meeting of the board of trade to be held on the 15th inst. a strong resolution will be introduced regarding the Dominion and Provincial governments to take immediate action towards securing the building of a railway from a point on the British Columbia coast to Seattle, Wash.

Mr. William Wilby and Miss Cecilia Campbell were married on Thursday evening at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. A. D. Campbell, Ontario street. Miss Rev. attended the ceremony. Mr. Wilby is a partner in the firm of Robert Campbell, brother of the bride. Rev. Dr. Campbell officiated.

Livy Lodge, Daughters of Ruth, at their last regular meeting on Monday evening, received five applications for membership. The evening's proceedings the auditor's report for the last quarter was read, showing the lodge in a good condition both as regards finances and membership.

MARGARET MATHER DEAD. Charleston, W. Va., April 5.—Margaret Mather, the actress, played her last part on the Grand Opera House, "Cymbeline" in this city Wednesday night. She collapsed and was carried off the stage in an unconscious condition and died at 5 p.m. yesterday of convulsions caused by acute Bright's disease.

RAILWAY IN SOUTH AFRICA. Line From Cape Town to Bulawayo Opens a Fine Country. The distance from Cape Town to Bulawayo by the new line is 1,350 miles, says the Star. The line runs through Kimberley, Vryburg and Mafeking, the rail having been completed to the last named town in Bulawayo. From Mafeking to Bulawayo the line is a straight line across the open veldt, had to be covered by ox wagons. This country is almost destitute of water and the task of construction has thus been rendered most difficult.

Among the passengers on the steamer Amur from the north was C. A. Barlow, who left Dawson in January and reached Victoria on Monday. He says that a movement will be made into the Stewart river country as soon as the ice goes out. He does not think Henderson creek is as rich as has been reported, an average of \$3 a pan being the highest he will vouch for during Discovery and 84.

Marie Jansen has made a big hit in Frank Tannehill, jr.'s comedy "The Nigger" which comes to Victoria theatre on Monday and is said to be the best effort of her career. Her songs are all gems in their way, original and true, and she contributed largely to her success. One in particular is worthy of note. It is called "Two Little Japanese" and is a beautiful song. Marie is a boy and girl Japanese doll who met in the window of a toy store.

J. W. Brighton, of St. John, N.B., is a recent arrival in the city. Mr. Brighton is travelling for pleasure and has just completed a tour of the Sound coast. His trip was a pleasant one with the exception of his stay in Seattle, light-fingered gentry having relieved him of a purse containing \$520. Mr. Brighton requests the Times to give publicity to the fact that he was robbed. Seattle newspapers having suppressed the story.

At the Choral Union concert, which has been announced for Wednesday, 23rd inst., the piece, "The Resistance," by "Fair Ellen," a cantata by Max Bruch, one of the daintiest of composers. It is founded on a well known incident of the life of the Indian hero, the Indian Mutiny, and is full of local color. There are two important solo parts, soprano and baritone, to be taken by John T. Taylor, of this city, who is a sufficient guarantee of a successful performance, and the chorus will be no less effective.

Mr. D. Carmody came down by yesterday's train from Nanaimo, having left the train at that point on route from Lake Bennett and Skagway. Mr. Carmody confirms the reports that fully 20,000 people are between the coast and the lake, and that considerable work of progress is being made. The town at Bennett is very busy, the Victoria-Yukon Co. having not one of their mills running. It will have a second one at work in a few days. Lumber is quoted at \$250 a thousand feet. Mr. Carmody

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LOCAL NEWS

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mrs. Macdonald, youngest daughter of the late D. Maclean, chief factor for the Hudson Bay Company, died on March 31st at Los Angeles, Cal. Her remains will arrive here to-morrow morning and be interred at Ross Bay cemetery on Saturday.

Collector Milne today received a check for \$19,436.59, the amount of compensation awarded to owners of the sealing schooner Ariel by the Russian government on account of her illegal seizure off the Russian coast several years ago.

Another big steamship company is going to enter the field for the West coast trade. It is the Empire Line, which has secured from the American line company the fine, big Atlantic steamer Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois and Connaught. The first steamer will leave the Sound early in June.

The provincial museum has been removed from the old to the new building. The annual vestry meeting of St. James' church will be held on Easter Monday in St. James' Hall.

The Colquhoun Hall opposition meeting advertised for Easter Monday evening, the 11th inst, has been postponed until further notice.

A social entertainment will be given on Wednesday evening by the Ladies' Aid of the St. Columba church, Oak Bay. Mr. Burnett and others will take part.

Court Northern Light, A.O.F., will hold its quarterly meeting next Thursday evening, when important business will be discussed referring to revising the by-laws. After disposal of other business the usual quarterly social will be held.

At the quarterly meeting of the board of trade to be held on the 15th inst. a strong resolution will be introduced regarding the Dominion and Provincial governments to take immediate action towards securing the building of a railway from a point on the British Columbia coast to Seattle, Wash.

Mr. William Wilby and Miss Cecilia Campbell were married on Thursday evening at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. A. D. Campbell, Ontario street. Miss Rev. attended the ceremony. Mr. Wilby is a partner in the firm of Robert Campbell, brother of the bride. Rev. Dr. Campbell officiated.

Livy Lodge, Daughters of Ruth, at their last regular meeting on Monday evening, received five applications for membership. The evening's proceedings the auditor's report for the last quarter was read, showing the lodge in a good condition both as regards finances and membership.

MARGARET MATHER DEAD. Charleston, W. Va., April 5.—Margaret Mather, the actress, played her last part on the Grand Opera House, "Cymbeline" in this city Wednesday night. She collapsed and was carried off the stage in an unconscious condition and died at 5 p.m. yesterday of convulsions caused by acute Bright's disease.

RAILWAY IN SOUTH AFRICA. Line From Cape Town to Bulawayo Opens a Fine Country. The distance from Cape Town to Bulawayo by the new line is 1,350 miles, says the Star. The line runs through Kimberley, Vryburg and Mafeking, the rail having been completed to the last named town in Bulawayo. From Mafeking to Bulawayo the line is a straight line across the open veldt, had to be covered by ox wagons. This country is almost destitute of water and the task of construction has thus been rendered most difficult.

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RACIAL DETERIORATION.

In an exhaustive paper read by Law-Professor of Buffalo, N.Y., at the annual meeting of the American Scientists held in Detroit, the professor advocated celibacy among all people who inherit tendencies toward insanity, epilepsy, scurfula or other constitutional disorders, and by inference, at least, deprecates the efforts of modern medical science to prolong the life of unsound persons. He said:

"While the educated classes are quite familiar with the laws of heredity and apply them to the breeding of their dogs, they willfully ignore the best interests of the human race by the incessant propagation of the unfit. Having money at their command they endeavor, with the aid of the medical profession, to preserve their degenerated offspring from the natural results of the cosmic process."

"Never in the history of the world was there a time when such strenuous efforts were being made to prolong the lives of the absolutely unfit that they might have an opportunity of reproducing their kind. Never was there a race which suffered as the English-speaking race is now suffering from the fertility of the worst specimens of humanity, with each generation the vitality of the community is reduced by its man-ner of life, and in order to continue the fight against the inevitable laws of nature, all sorts of artificial aids have been invented. False teeth, spectacles, ear trumpets, wigs, to say nothing of the prodigious quantities of food, are a few of the contrivances with which we are trying to carry out the pernicious doctrine of the survival of the unfittest."

"Careful and deliberate cultivation of all that is worse in humanity as exemplified by lunatics, epileptics, the scurfulous, the insane, the deaf and dumb, the habitual drunkards, the deaf mutes and the suicide, is responsible for the condition in which we find the English-speaking world to-day, and unless we make a serious attempt to teach the principles of genetic evolution to our boys and girls, no improvement can be expected. The time has arrived when physicians should speak out, the cure of disease may be a very good thing in its way, but the reduction of it by means of cellars, by the part of the unfit would be of a greater benefit to the community at large."

Comparatively few persons in this country outside of financial circles have any knowledge of the enormous operations of the Bank of France, an institution more powerful in some respects than the Bank of England. Think of a bank having a note circulation of eight hundred million dollars (4,000,000,000 francs), and having almost one hundred branches in the different parts of the world. It forms a faint idea of this remarkable institution whose powers and privileges are to be still further enlarged under the new charter which has passed both the senate and the chamber of deputies.

DOMINION HOUSE.

The Question of Garnishing Civil Servants for Debt Discussed.

Hamilton Smith's Road Meets With a Warm Reception in the Senate.

The Bill Warmly Debated at Great Length by the Legislators.

Ottawa, April 1.—It seems probable that the house of commons will adjourn for the Easter holidays from Wednesday evening, April 6, till Tuesday, April 12. A definite announcement will, however, be made to-day when the house assembles, for Sir Sir Richard Cartwright stated to the house yesterday that this was the arrangement.

Mr. Foster inquired of the minister of railways about the public statement that all the colored porters on the Intercolonial railway had been dismissed individually for cause or whether it was a case of drawing the color line.

Mr. Richardson moved the house into committee on a bill to enable creditors to garnish the salaries of civil servants as in the case of other citizens.

Mr. Fortin endorsed the principle of the bill. They could assume from the number of applicants for public offices that the crown could pay their salaries to live well and pay their debts.

Mr. Pelly said the retail merchants of Montreal favored the bill, because in many cases when they asked civil servants to pay their bills, they were met by impertinence and arrogance.

Mr. Gibson supported, and Mr. Cameron opposed the bill. He suggested that the whole thing would be disposed of by an order in council declaring that the salaries of civil servants did not pay their debts to be dismissed.

Mr. Choquette expressed the opinion that such legislation would be ultra vires of this parliament.

Mr. Lemieux strongly opposed the bill, declared civil servants to be underpaid and slandered in this matter, and that this subject was one belonging to the provinces and not to the Dominion.

On the motion of Mr. Cameron the bill was given a six months' hoist.

Mr. Charlton moved the second reading of Bill No. 3, to amend the criminal code "so as to make effectual provision for the punishment of seduction and abduction."

Sir Louis Davies opposed every clause of these three sections, moving reasons, and protesting against constant tinkering with the criminal law.

Mr. Charlton told the house that he believed the bill was in the interest of morality, and the raising of the age of consent had last year been sanctioned by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Oliver Mowbray.

Mr. Reid introduced a bill to regulate freight rates on railways, but on Mr. Blair promising to use any good suggestions in it when he came to deal with the subject, it was withdrawn.

In the senate Senator Bernier moved for a return showing the quantity of lands reserved for school purposes in Manitoba, and the amount of those lands held in trust by the government.

Senator Perley asked if the government intended to make any inquiry into the claims of a certain portion of the Metis population of the Northwest for scrip issued at the time of the rebellion.

Hon. David Mills said the question was under the consideration of the government.

Senator Perley also asked if it was the intention of the government to introduce the plebiscite bill in the senate.

Hon. David Mills said the bill was not yet introduced, but he would not say whether the bill would be introduced in the senate or the house of commons.

loved to obtain access to Alaska through Canada.

Hon. David Mills—Yes. Senator Boulton—Then I consider it a most unstatesmanlike position. That was no way to treat a friendly nation.

Senator Loughheed denied that Mr. Hamilton Smith had any influence in the hostile action of the United States senate recently in connection with Canada's right of transshipment at Wrangell.

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against Canada's contention with regard to the Alaska boundary? Canada claimed that she owned the territory at the head of Lynn canal, including Pyramid Harbor.

Hon. David Mills—By constructing this railway and building up United States towns at the head of Lynn canal we are betwixt the claims of the United States.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell—Not at all. Nothing like that could affect a right. The United States government in collecting duty at Pyramid harbor instead of allowing Canadian goods to go through in bond would be a declaration of non-intercourse.

Senator Wood said it was all nonsense to talk of an all-Canadian railway which was to secure the trade of the Yukon for Canada if the construction of this

it is quite apparent that there is no other remedy as equal to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in such cases.

FACE WHITE AS CHALK. From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont. Some months ago, Maggie, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sweeney, of John street, of this town, began to fall both in health and spirits.

It is quite evident that this young maiden was suffering from a lack of blood, as do so many young girls who are just at a critical point of life, and

Thousands of anemic people who would have gone into decline and consumption in a little time, have been cured and made strong men and women by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

When a man faces what medical authorities tell him is certain death, and regains health and strength, he is naturally grateful to the medicine that has restored him.

railway would take all the trade away from it.

Hon. David Mills opposed the motion to adjourn the debate. The motion the senate was willing to destroy the last chance of securing an all-Canadian railway to the Yukon country.

When the senate reassembled in the evening Senator Loughheed gave notice that on Monday he would move to have the bill discussed in the afternoon and placed again on the order paper for a second reading.

Travellers in Canada visiting the Ancient Capital have often remarked on the perfection of the bedding in the Chateau Frontenac at Quebec.

It is the same bed as supplied to the New York, and was made for the Chateau Frontenac by the Alaska Feather and Down Company, of Montreal.

Dealers, private persons or institutions wishing to receive a descriptive and price list of this bed may get it by writing to the secretary of the company at their office, 200 Guy street, Montreal.

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PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

Walker's Bill Excluding Japan from the Coal Mines Passes the Second Reading.

Messrs. Turner and Martin Oppose the Five Who Oppose the Bill.

Premier Turner Explains How Minister Tarte's Letter Was Obtained From the Returns.

Victoria, April 10th. The speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. by Rev. J. C. Speer. The house adjourned for one day on the 10th inst.

Mr. Higgins—That an order should be granted for a return of the names of all clergymen or other persons who are on the list of the peace for the year 1896.

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SIMPLY WORN OUT!

That is the way people feel who have Too Little Blood. They look Pale and Sallow, seldom feel Hungry, and are Breathless and faint after the slightest exertion.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Cure all that by making Rich, Red Blood and Restoring Shattered Nerves.

Consumption CAN BE CURED. Not always; people who claim to cure it always claim what is not true. But it can be cured if taken in time. If you are threatened by consumption, if you are bloodless, anemic, pale, breathless on slight exertion; if you have a cough or spit blood.

Thousands of anemic people who would have gone into decline and consumption in a little time, have been cured and made strong men and women by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

DOCTORS GAVE HIM UP. From the Sherbrooke Gazette.

When a man faces what medical authorities tell him is certain death, and regains health and strength, he is naturally grateful to the medicine that has restored him.

Thousands of People who are not really ill require a tonic at this season of the year. Close confinement in imperfectly ventilated houses, shops, and school rooms during the winter months, makes people feel depressed, languid and "out of sorts."

BUT BE SURE YOU GET THE GENUINE, always put up in wooden boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark "DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE."



of 1895 I had a very severe attack, and was much worse than I had ever been before.

SCIATICA. Have you acute darting pain—a pain almost like hot needles—in the hip, down the back of the thigh? Does it extend to the knee and perhaps sometimes to the ankle?

Is the course taken by the pain tender to the touch? Cure it—it is Sciatica. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are always successful in curing this trouble.

A MINISTER'S ADVICE. Rev. John Perry, Baptist minister, Wexham, Ontario, writes:—"I have much pleasure in recommending your valuable medicine."

A TEACHER'S ADVICE. Miss Agnes Caret, St. Joseph, Que., writes:—"I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with the most gratifying results."

SONGHEES RESERVE

Publication for the First Time of the Correspondence Between the Two Governments.

The Position Taken Up by Mr. McKenna and that Adopted by Premier Turner.

What a Chance Victoria Lost Those Who Read This Correspondence May Realize.

SOCIAL MISTAKES.

Perhaps one of the greatest and most general customs is that of talking to oneself, and there is no personal anecdote in which the world gets weary of "I," spouting by the lips others. This being the case, we should do well to recollect what a bore is and refrain from mentioning her as far as possible.

Another social folly is that of gush which in plain English, is often insincerity, but actual falsehood. A gusher may at first make herself capable to the infatuated ear of vanity, but even the most conceited people a few grains of common sense in their composition, by the aid of which they soon come to realize that their value exaggerated politeness of adulation and pretended affection.

There is a set of people who err as gushers, but in quite an opposite direction. They assume a manner of indifference and want to hear everything and everybody. They consider it bad form to exhibit any acuteness in life and the height of bad feeling is to be guilty of enthusiasm, and would probably apply the same to an act of heroism as they would to a successful cupping of the pulse to the presiding genius of the kitchen.

Perhaps the most annoying and vulgar common social mistakes is that of patronizing. Some people have a subtle, but unmistakable way of making themselves superior to one's neighbors, the way to do it is one's taste and good breeding, and certainly not in patronizing one's neighbor in contact with. In the case of a lady, it is to patronize a man, to submit to be patronized.

THE GENUINE SCOTCH TARTANS.

Theory Fixes the Date of Their First Appearance in 1645.

The genuine tartans are known and numbered, and although doubts have been cast on the dates of their origin, of undeniable antiquity. The Duke of Argyll was a man of the highest scholarship to the authority of a great Highland chief, has traced certain heresies to an article in the Scots' Magazine of last century. The writer would have it that the tartan was not so very much older than his own article, or, at least, that it was a date of the eighteenth century. The magazine must have had a careless editor, for any tincture of common knowledge might have rejected that thesis. Maxwell's fine Horatian ode makes mention of the Scotch covering by his parti-colored plaid, and although the poet's note is no more evidence than what the soldier said, the epithet comes as near to saying "tartan" as the exigencies of meter permit. Plainly, the material was accepted distinctly by Scotch by the secretary of the Duke of Argyll, who had defeated the Duke of Scots—enumerated, it is true, by their ferymen—at Dunbar. Nevertheless, the magazine writer contrived to sow tares of some purpose, for time has made a tradition of the canard.

Another theory, for which more is to be said than for the appearance of tartan at 1645, the date of the battle of Kilsyth; but Hume, in his "History of Scotland," has it that "in Argyll and the Hebrides, before the middle of the fifteenth century, tartan was manufactured of one or two colors for the poor, more varied for the rich, and of the finest and blue. Again, the Duke of St. Albans in his possession of a coat trimmed with royal Stuart tartan, which Charles II wore at his wedding. In 1661 the acts of parliament of Scotland had mentioned tartan as a quite familiar commodity, which sold at 30s the Highland cloth. And upon all accounts the tartan was worn before 1600. Broadly speaking, tartans may be divided, as the Duke of Argyll distinguishes them, into red and green. The Campbell, of St. Albans, is perhaps the best known in the best, for, the opinion of the Duke of St. Albans, is that the red is to be seen exemplified in the favorite royal Stuart, and in the kilts of the Cameron Highlanders. The hunting Stuart has his admirers; but, unfortunately, it is even bastard tartan. There is a Duke of Argyll, Archibald Campbell, an expert recognized authority, we cannot hope to recapture the colors of our ancestors. The Duke of Argyll, however, quotes the materials of the old dress. Blue-grey was used for making the kilt, blue-grey for red, older for black, willow for fresh color, and Logan has recorded his approval of a mixture of bullock blood and lime.—London Standard.

may, however, point out that if your

government's claim to a reversionary right in the land comprised in the Songhees reserve is well founded, your government's claim to a reversionary right in the capitalized proceeds of the land should be equally good; and therefore the claim of a reversionary right should not, I take it, stand in the way of the acceptance of my proposal.

Of course my proposal is made subject to the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

I have the honor to be, etc.

(Signed) J. A. J. MCKENNA.

Premier's Office, Victoria, September 22nd, 1897.

J. A. J. McKenna, Esq., Indian Commissioner, Driard Hotel, Victoria.

Sir: I am duly in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 18th of September, in which you refer to the terms of settlement of Songhees Indian reserve matter. Before considering the observations made by the general aspects of the case, I desire to correct a misapprehension under which, from the second paragraph of your letter, you are evidently laboring as the result of some remarks dropped in an informal way in conversation. A reference to the objection of incurring expenditure which would not be properly repaid by the sale of the reserve lands was incidentally made, but was not advanced as a reason why the plan for the removal of the Indians should not be carried out; and I regret that by a misunderstanding of the intention of the government, its consideration should have entered into the correspondence relating thereto.

That you are mistaken in assuming that the government is averse to incurring expenditure may be ascertained by referring to the correspondence on the subject in which this government offered to bear the whole cost of the plan of removing the Indians. At the same time a plan which a large immediate outlay might be avoided would, other things being equal, have favorable consideration.

The government is anxious to bring to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion a matter of negotiations regarding which have extended over a number of years, and is, without a too strict adherence to legal or technical rights, or prejudice to any claims that it might otherwise possess, agreeable to a settlement based on the broader grounds suggested by you as peculiarly desirable in this instance.

In order to facilitate settlement this government, without prejudice to any rights or claims in the case of the Songhees reserve or with respect to Indian reserves generally in the province of British Columbia, will agree to the Dominion assuming the absolute title to one-half of the reserve, viz., 56 acres, more or less, upon the understanding that it will assume the cost and responsibility of removing and rehabilitating the Indians within the period of a year. It must be borne in mind that the British Columbia government has an interest in a large fund, amounting to \$11,000, now in the hands of the Dominion government, derived from the property held by it as trustee for the Songhees Indians, which this government would agree to surrender absolutely to the Dominion if the above offer were carried out.

I wish to point out that this government is the trustee for the people of the province in the same sense that the Dominion government is the trustee for the Indians. In consideration of the fact that any value the land of the present Songhees reserve possesses is not by virtue of the Indian occupation, nor does it in any sense attach thereto, and that the reversionary right in the reserve belongs to the province, this government regards this offer as a reasonable and equitable one.

This government does not concur in the statement that the Indians possess a moral or any other right to a benefit in the proceeds of the sale of the land, except in so far as they may be applied in obtaining for and establishing them comfortably upon another reserve in lieu of the present. The land was ceded to them for occupation and use without the power to sell, and whatever value the land now possesses is the natural increment arising out of its urban situation and does not attach to the Indian title. The Indians, therefore, have no right to the proceeds of the sale of the land.

Moreover, considering the question solely from the standpoint of the moral and material interests of the Indians, the ground upon which you place the question, removal to some more suitable locality would be greatly to their benefit, and it is unnecessary to refer again to the contaminating influence of city life, with the worst and most demoralizing features of which they are constantly brought in contact. Upon that ground alone the Dominion government would be justified in isolating them even at their own expense. In addition to that, in the case of all other reserves in the province selections were made with a view to the utility from an agricultural point of view in order that the Indians might be encouraged in and have the opportunity of tilling the soil and have an additional means of self-support. In the case of the Songhees the land is absolutely valueless as a reserve, and, as has been pointed out, the Indians do not possess and cannot claim any other value in land than attaches to it by virtue of their use and occupation of it, and your assumption that the claim to a reversionary right in the proceeds of the land appears to be a perfectly legitimate and sound one, but it is one that cannot be considered as influencing the acceptance of a proposition based on compromise rather than strict constitutional rights.

The fact that not hitherto been referred to that at the time the reserve in question was ceded to the Indians by Sir James Douglas, as representing the Crown, their numbers were greatly in excess of what they are at present, and if the land was considered sufficient for the purpose then, it must certainly be in excess of their requirements now. The agreement arrived at, "that where the number of Indians on any reserve is so diminished that the land allotted to them is more than is required for their reasonable use, the unused part reverts to the province, should govern in this case; for although the case of the Songhees is peculiar in respect to the title, it was practically placed on "all fours" with the others at the time of confederation.

It is understood that the Marine Hospital is not to be interfered with except by further agreement.

I have the honor to be, etc.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. H. TURNER, Premier.

Victoria, B.C., 25th Sept, 1897.

Sir: I received on the evening of the 23rd your valued favor of the 22nd inst., and I hasten to express my sincere regret that there should be anything in the nature of a misunderstanding as to the import of what has passed between your government and me on the subject

of the Songhees reserve. I assure you that nothing was further from my thought than to make any official communication of a remark "dropped in an informal way in conversation"; nor did I purpose implying that your government would permanently hold back from entering into an arrangement for the removal of the Songhees Indians through any expenditure which would not be promptly repaid. With a view to preventing any misconception, permit me to state in this connection that I have passed between the two governments on the subject.

The special authorities have urged at different times the removal of the Songhees Indians on the grounds that the proximity of their location to the provincial capital was detrimental to the public interest, retarded the progress and development of the city of Victoria and was an impediment to the progress of themselves. In a despatch of the 9th March, 1895, a minute of the executive council was transmitted to the federal government proposing a basis upon which the Indians should be treated with; but as the British Columbia government was not prepared to agree to the removal of the Indians from the reserve, the Dominion government, in the public interest, desired the removal of the Indians, and that I was to do what I properly could to meet the desires.

It is conceded that the Indians must be consenting parties to the transfer, and it is therefore clear that however the Dominion government might wish to meet the wishes of your government, it would be absolutely powerless to take effective action unless the Indians consented. In the correspondence here I found that much dissatisfaction existed among them on account of the fact that the Dominion government had failed to give effect to the province to a reversionary right, to collect from the railway company compensation for the land occupied by the Songhees reserve, while you, on the other hand, were insisting on my being in a position to say lay in the removal of the Indians from the reserve, and that the Dominion was now in a position to collect the amount due from the railway land, and to point out that the Dominion government, in addition to the new reserve and their rehabilitation should, under the circumstances, be reckoned as equitable compensation for the relinquishment of the reserve accordingly, on the 2nd inst., submitted a proposal on these lines, which I was fain to believe would at least have been received with some difficulty as to the additional indemnity.

I learned on discussing the proposal with you and members of your government on the 17th inst. that it was objected that if the 15 acres of railway land were taken from the reserve, the balance would be sufficient to recoup the province for the expenditure incident to the removal of the Indians from the reserve, which may be decided upon.

(2) That in consideration of doubts as to the question of the province's simple of lands held by the Hudson's Bay Company from the Indians prior to federation, the provincial government should agree to the Dominion government to accept the question without prejudice to any right of ownership of the fee simple of the lands, and to other Indian reserves in the province to make a special case of the Songhees reserve, and to purchase any lands which the Dominion government might desire to acquire on the commission (under sanction of the provincial government) for the occupation of the reserve, and to the Songhees reserve at their own request, and that the provincial government will hand over the fee simple of the newly acquired lands to the Dominion government free of charge.

(3) That the lands vacated by the Indians in the capital city would be sold to the province, and the proceeds of the sale would be applied to the purchase of a new reserve, and that the provincial government should pay in cash the difference between the value of the present reserve and the land which would be required for a new reserve; but he added that Col. Baker informed him that if the British Columbia government were to pay a cash indemnity, in addition to providing land for a new reserve, there would be an end to the matter as far as the provincial government was concerned.

The Hon. Col. Baker's communication was considered by His Excellency the Governor-General, and he has since made the subject of a minute of council of the 23rd February, 1897, in which it is set forth that Mr. Baker's statement in relation to the proposed indemnity should proceed was correct as far as it went, but was not sufficiently comprehensive in its terms, and that the question as a result of the commissioners' work, and the following is outlined as a scope of the proposed compromise:

(1) "The commissioners to select a tract of land as a new reserve for the Indians, and to submit a report thereon to the Dominion government as a trustee for the Indians, or by the allotting of additional lands to the satisfaction of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, it being understood that such land as the province may set apart for the Indians, and which the Dominion government, and the land comprised in the Songhees reserve, should be subject to the Dominion government, and by the making, at the cost of the province, of a new reserve."

(2) "The commission to value the improvements of individual Indians upon the Songhees reserve, such Indians to be named by the Dominion government, or by the making, at the cost of the province, of a new reserve."

(3) "The commission to negotiate with the Indians as to their removal and to fix the time, and to make all necessary arrangements for such removal, the expense of such removal to be borne by the province."

(4) "The expenses incurred by each commissioner to be paid by his respective government."

of Canada to protect them against their own acts of improvidence, and that it was therefore necessary to make ample and clear provision should be made to obviate the possibility of any loss to the colonies, that Sir James Douglas was prompted by just such a purpose when he caused public warning to be given that the land in the reserve was the property of the crown. And it is equally clear from the same despatch that he, who was the best possible judge of the nature of the Indian rights in the reserved lands, considered that they alone were entitled to directly benefit from such a sale, and that the fee of residence, but in every other way, for he arranged to lease such portions of it as the Indians did not actually require and to use his own words, "to apply all the proceeds arising therefrom for the exclusive benefit of the Indians."

And this brings me to the kernel of the matter. Although to make my position clear, I do not wish to say, as I write at length, I do not think that, for our present purpose, there is much to be gained from an elaborate discussion of the nature of the Indian title, and that Indian possession is a fact, and before the desire of your government as to the removal of the Indians can be met, the fact has to be got over. We both agree that the Indians must be consenting parties. I believe nothing short of a consent will induce them to consent. I was that belief solely which led me to submit my two proposals, which I framed with the best hope of making them unobjectionable to your government.

I need scarcely add that I cannot accept of your proposal that the Dominion government should take one-half of the reserved land and assume the cost and responsibility of removing the Indians within a year, and that the Dominion government to take the other half unburdened. Although I do not consider the matter with every possible desire to meet the wishes of your government as to the removal of the Indians, I find myself unable to offer any more liberal or feasible proposal than that submitted in my communication of the 18th inst., which provides for the removal of the Indians from the reserve and with out the relinquishment of any provincial right.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, (Signed) J. A. J. MCKENNA.

Victoria, B.C., 15th Oct, 1897.

Sir: Referring to the informal conversation which had taken place on the 6th inst., in connection with my communication of the 23rd ultimo, I beg to say that, as I cannot count upon the pleasure of meeting you in person, I have had the honor of the contrary within a week, take the liberty of considering the matter in connection with the negotiations which I have had the honor of conducting with your government respecting the proposed removal of the Songhees Indians, and in view of the fact that the honorable superintendent-general of Indian Affairs the communications which have passed between us would be of value to me on the subject. Although I shall regret exceedingly the termination of the negotiations without the effecting of an arrangement which would ensure the removal of the Indians from the reserve, I cannot accede to terms which in my judgment fall far short of meeting the substantial claims of the Indians, and have gone as far as I properly can go in the proposals I have made, and the only respect in which in which I could amend them would be in the matter of the removal at one year instead of two, in the event of my second proposal being accepted.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, (Signed) J. A. J. MCKENNA.

The Hon. D. M. EBERTS, Q.C., Acting Premier.

FIFTH REGIMENT OUTING.

Good Friday Review and Parade Was a Success From a Military Point.

The Fifth Regiment marched out to Macaulay Point yesterday morning, leaving the city at 8 o'clock, and proceeding across the railway bridge and Esquimaux road to the point, detachments from No. 2 and 3 companies, and the 6th and 7th companies of the 5th Regiment, and a detachment of the 1st Battalion of the 2nd Regiment, were under the superintendence of a detachment of B.M.A. A sham fight was arranged for the purpose of the day, and the 5th Regiment was divided into two companies, the 1st and 2nd companies, and the 3rd and 4th companies, and the 5th and 6th companies, and the 7th and 8th companies, and the 9th and 10th companies, and the 11th and 12th companies, and the 13th and 14th companies, and the 15th and 16th companies, and the 17th and 18th companies, and the 19th and 20th companies, and the 21st and 22nd companies, and the 23rd and 24th companies, and the 25th and 26th companies, and the 27th and 28th companies, and the 29th and 30th companies, and the 31st and 32nd 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JAMES BAY TRAGEDY

Martha Wolf Committed for Trial at the Assizes on the Charge of Murder.

The Evidence Given at the Preliminary Hearing Before Magistrate Macrae.

A prima facie case of murder has been made out against Martha Wolf, the young woman accused of throwing a lamp at Mrs. Marston, causing that unfortunate woman to be so badly burned that death resulted. At the continuation of the preliminary hearing in the police court yesterday afternoon the evidence of the doctor who attended the deceased and the doctor who made the autopsy having been given, Mrs. Patterson, a neighbor, was called to the stand. She had known the deceased, who lived on the opposite side of the street, for about five years. She did not know Miss Wolf personally, but had seen her at Mrs. Marston's. On the 21st March, about 8 p.m., she and Mrs. Richmond and Mr. Alex. Patterson were in the house, when they heard screams, and running to the front door she saw the deceased woman in flames lying on the grass at the back of the house. Accused was standing on the back veranda about two yards away. Witness ran over and threw her apron over Mrs. Marston's head; then she called for Miss Wolf to bring blankets. Miss Wolf ran in and got two quilts. They rolled Mrs. Marston in the quilts and beat the flames with their hands. Miss Wolf then went away and witness did not see her again until she saw her in the kitchen when assisting the neighbors to carry the unfortunate woman in. The house was dark and full of smoke. Miss Wolf was in the act of using the telephone when the injured woman was borne in. Witness asked her where the fire was; she said "There was no fire, it was the lamp that threw the lamp." A number of the neighbors were in the kitchen and heard accused make that statement. After taking the wounded woman from the quilts witness and several others placed her in bed and awaited the coming of Dr. Helmcken, who arrived at 9 o'clock. Accused was still in the kitchen. She helped witness to kindle a fire in the dining room; accused gave no assistance to the unfortunate woman save by bringing the quilts. About 9 o'clock the accused asked witness to lend her a veil, as her face was scratched. Witness saw a quantity of broken glass in the room, and a piece of the carpet in the bedroom was on fire. There was a strong smell of coal oil all through the house. Witness remained with the deceased woman each day until after her death, going home usually about 8 p.m. "Do the court wish to see her?" asked in conversation with Mr. Marston in the presence of the accused on that evening. In opening the conversation she said: "This is a sad case, and I am sorry for it. She got what she deserved," replied Marston, "she ought to let the girl go the right way."

Witness also overheard the accused say to Marston: "Charlie, you know what she is. I stood with the lamp in my hand five minutes before I threw it. Miss Wolf was the one who set it. Mrs. Richmond, the next witness, corroborated Mrs. Patterson. Asked to Mrs. Marston house by the excitement, and on entering found the baby playing on the dining room floor in the midst of some broken glass. The girl for the child for the remainder of the evening. In conversation with the accused she said: "I came over for my things. I met Charlie on my way and he wanted to drive me over, but I would not let him. I wish now that I had. Then this would not have happened. I was going into a room to get my things when Mrs. Marston stopped me and said something insulting which no one would stand. I went to the door and she then tore the veil off my face and scratched me. I told her if she did not let me go I would throw the lamp at her, and I threw it." Witness was present when Marston came in, and overheard Miss Wolf say to him: "You know what she is, Charlie. I stood with the lamp in my hand five minutes before I threw it." Marston made no reply, but walked silently to his wife's bedroom. On his return he said to accused: "You had better go."

Detective Palmer gave evidence that he with Detective Ferlie went to Miss Wolf's residence on Sunday afternoon last and informed her that Mrs. Marston was dead. "My God," exclaimed the accused, "I am not guilty of this. When did she die?" She was then arrested and afterwards charged with murder. When the arrest was made prisoner was warned as is customary, that whatever she said would be used in evidence against her. She then made a statement, which was taken down in writing. A part of its contents, as given in court by Detective Palmer, was as follows: "I went to the house by the back door, took a lamp from the kitchen table and went into a bedroom to get some things belonging to me. Mrs. Marston followed me in. I put the lamp down on a bureau. Mrs. Marston said my clothes were packed up in another room. I picked up a book and said it was mine. Mrs. Marston then called me a bad name. I said, 'shut up, you—fool.' She told me to stop my swearing. I said I would swear as much as I liked. She then said something about my eyes. I said they were as good as hers. Mrs. Marston then said, 'I don't have to look crooked at men with mine.' Mrs. Marston caught me by the hair. I had a lamp in my hand and told her to look out or she would get it. She dared me to throw the lamp. With that I said I did dare and I threw it. Mrs. Marston caught fire and went to go into the bath."

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair. DR. J. C. WOOD'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. 40 Years the Standard.

SMELTER FOR TEXADA

First One on the British Columbia Coast To Be Erected by the Van Anda Company.

Plant Has Already Been Shipped From the East and Will Arrive Shortly.

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"This enterprise marks an epoch in the development of the vast copper and gold fields on Texada Island, begun several years ago by Edward Blewett, a pioneer who worked for many years on the Pacific coast. Blewett, many years ago he was associated with the growth and progress of Seattle, and he still holds a prominent position here. He was one of the first mining men to begin work in the developing of the ledges of the Monte Cristo district. His foresight revealed many other veins of copper and gold, but with a determination and courage which are among his strongest characteristics, Blewett went to swing in and in a few years his success in mining placed him once more on his feet.

"Blewett's persistence under all circumstances in his faith in the resources of Texada Island are responsible to a large extent for the development of the rich ores of the Van Anda mines, which are recognized by mining men as among the great copper producers of the Pacific coast. Eastern capital has been attracted to the island, and the history of the Van Anda mines, and the development work prosecuted under his direction justified Mr. Blewett's faith in the properties here within a few years. The mines have been shipping ore regularly to the Smelters on the Sound, and as depth was attained in the tunnels it increased in value. "A letter received in this city from H. W. Treat, secretary and treasurer of the company, says that the details of the shipment of the smelter plant, it is stated that the plant occupies four cars and weighs ninety tons. It will be shipped to the island in a few days and will be large enough to handle the present output of the mines. It is so constructed that it will be able to be increased at a slight cost any time. "The plant has already been shipped for Seattle over the Great Northern, and will arrive here within a few weeks. It will be taken by steamer from this city to Texada Island, and will be set up in the midst of the mines owned by the company. "The two main properties of the Van Anda company have been developed sufficiently to supply fifty tons per day of ore that runs \$30 to the ton. It is mined and smelted at a cost of \$10 to the ton, leaving the company a net profit of \$20 per ton. "About September 1st the company will make daily shipments of matte carrying about 75 per cent copper, and 25 per cent of gold and fifty ounces of silver per ton."

MEETING AT SOUTH SAANICH. The political meeting on April 4th, at the Temperance hall, was called to order at 8:30 p.m. Mr. Marston was elected secretary. After the chairman had stated the object of the meeting, namely, to discuss the political issues of the day, Mr. John Sluggitt, sr., took the floor. He made a brief review of banking institutions among the farmers, cooperative societies and farmers' institutes, highly recommending the same. He thought under favorable law farmers could maintain their own loans. Mr. Sluggitt was not satisfied with the management of road affairs. He wanted men to make roads instead of wearing them out, and thought there were plenty of good men in the district to take charge of the roads. Mr. Tanner thought if the electors had discussed the affairs of the district before, many matters would not have been in the present condition. He thought the people wanted a change along the line of the platform of the present opposition. The mortgage tax should have been abolished; he favored a nine hour system, and thought men in the district working in the building and construction should be discriminated against in favor of clerks in government positions in regard to length of day. He contended that the government and the day, the indiscriminate granting of charters, and was in favor of cheap money for farmers and more attention to the roads. He thought it much easier to get good roads gravelled election year—strange roads needed more attention one year in four than this was to catch votes, but it would not work this year. Mr. Sluggitt favored giving a young man a loan on a farm and then take a loan on the property for security for money lent; he did not favor grants as the voters would lead to political corruption similar to what occurs with road money. He did not go into the issues of the day, but spoke of the necessity and importance of the people taking an active interest in the political issues of the country, much depending upon the proper use of the ballot. He was pleased to see so many present and the order of the meeting.

MAIL FROM DAWSON. Very Few Letters Brought For Victorians by Jack Carr. Of the 5,000 letters brought from the interior of Alaska by Jack Carr, only five were for Victoria, one from George Askew, who is working on the C.P.N. Company's boat at St. Michaels; one from Hubert Macaulay, of Squamish; and one from Richardson, of Dawson. Another from Dawson addressed to Mr. T. E. Wooleridge. In his letter Mr. Macaulay says Dominion Creek is turning out well and from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars are being offered for claims. On 22, below Discovery, \$180 was taken out in four pans. All the claims are slowing up well. Some of the claims on Hunker are rich but it is "spotted." Gay Gulch is another promising creek, 108 to one pan having been taken out. Mr. Macaulay is working 57 below on this creek. The men working on Jim Macaulay's El Dorado bench claim credit to take out \$75,000 Maple syrup and butter are now \$5 a can in Dawson and nails are \$1 a pound, and very scarce at that. Dr. Richardson's letter does not contain any news beyond the fact that the funeral of the late L. B. Hamlin took place on February 21. Mr. Squires' letter is also word of news. His claims are at Circle City, but twice this winter he made the trip to Dawson, and it was from there that he wrote his letter. The Wooleridge was also mentioned in the certificate of death of Mr. Hamlin and some private papers. In a letter from St. Michaels, George Askew, who is employed on the new river steamer being built for the C.P.N. Company there, says at the time of his letter, dated November 24th, the weather was fine but cold—it was 14 degrees below zero. All the Victorians at St. Michaels are enjoying good health. The steamer had been planned. Steamer City of Kingston will tomorrow morning bring a cargo of paper from the Sound for the Australian boat. She will land her cargo at the outer wharf and leave from that point, coming to the inner wharf at all.

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LEGAL INTRIGUE. In Grey vs. McCallum the Full Court this morning gave judgment refusing the petition of Robert Clarke to be added as a plaintiff in the action, and to be granted leave to appeal from the judgment of the Full Court dated 26th November last. The courts will be closed tomorrow and again on Monday. The Full Court will sit on Tuesday, Easter Vacation, the courts will close at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. On Sunday, the corporation of the city of Victoria, Mr. Cassidy, for the city, applied to-day to the Full Court for leave to appeal the Full Court judgment in the case. Leave was granted, and it is now likely that all the bridge cases will be decided by the end of the summer, and that within the next year citizens will know the final position. G. E. Powell appeared for the Full Court.

DR. CHASES SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE. OBSTINATE COUGHS. "My daughter being afflicted with an obstinate cough, which was not relieved by any of the usual remedies, I was induced to try a bottle of your Linseed and Turpentine Syrup, and the one bottle effected a cure. I can highly recommend it as being pleasant to take and efficacious." E. PRINGLE, Fesserton, Ont. Price, 25 Cents. At all druggists, J. C. Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES

Annual Meeting of the Friends of the Protestant Orphan's Home.

An Encouraging Showing From a Review of the Year's Work.

Mr. Charles Hayward presided at the annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Protestant Orphan's Home, held yesterday afternoon in the city hall, when the following were present: Bishop Cridge, A. Shakespeare, Rev. Dr. Campbell, A. C. Plummer, Rev. W. L. Lewis, Edgar Crow, Baker, John Jessop, Rev. Dr. Wilson, J. J. Kelso, Mesdames C. Kent, C. Hayward, Mrs. J. J. Kelso, Mrs. J. J. Wilson, Mrs. Sargison, W. R. Higgins, R. A. Andrews, A. E. Smith, J. D. Wilson and Miss Carr. Rev. Campbell opened the proceedings with prayer, and after the usual routine business the president read his annual report as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—This annual meeting of the members of the British Columbia Protestant Orphan's Home reminds us that for 25 years the institution has had continuous existence, doing without interruption and with marked success the beneficent work designed by its founders, some of whom are no longer with us, and stimulating by their example and influence to renewed efforts. It would be a tedious, but not difficult, task to go back over the records of the past and in figures represent the dollars expended and in numbers the orphan children who have passed in and out of our care, and do not, our archives would reveal many other facts of peculiar interest. But we have no books showing, or even a list of names of the children, who by the institution during the last quarter of a century. No record can be found there of the application of funds, imparted to the host of unfortunate and helpless little ones who have been the objects of our care, nor of the sorrowful tears that have been dried, nor of the sun added to human happiness by the long years of unobtrusive and loving work by the kind friends of the home. To be presented to you to-day will show that in many particulars 1897 has been a record year. The number of inmates (94) is larger than at any previous time. The income (except in the case of the late John George Taylor, a magnificent bequest) has been larger than ever before; while, of course, the expenditure has also increased. It might be ascertained, the cost per capita for the year has been \$12.47, which, although \$2.20 per head more than last year, is still below the average cost of the last five years. In making up the cost of maintenance of the children, as at a days the unknown value of food, clothing, etc., generously sent to the home, to be dealt with as the committee may see fit, for a most useful purpose, to ensure greater accuracy in our accounts, and to give the children a better chance of looking their "right homes in the mouth," and keeping a record of their names for the private information of the members of the finance committee. The internal management of the home has been, as hitherto, entirely in the hands of the ladies, and the assistance of our excellent and experienced matron, Mrs. Walker, the present satisfactory condition of affairs is mainly due. It would be of great assistance to the managers if some action were taken by the matron, or some one or more of the ladies, to have a list of the names of the neglected and deserted children who come under our care. Happy foster homes could be indicated, and the children, if the institution were in a position to guarantee the maintenance of the children, and to ed the troubles of their parents, who were becoming useful to their foster parents, and to the benefit of the institution, not then accept and have any legal claim to them. The excellent idea of selecting one of the inmates of the home for special attention, and to have the same, in the person of Mrs. H. D. Helmcken, this good work, is heartily commended to our lady friends. To provide in a most economical way for the children now on our hands and for demands likely to be made upon us as the result of the coming year, about \$4,500. Although we are entirely dependent upon the large amount upon voluntary contributions, we are determined to do the task of securing it, and may require the aid of our friends, who are so kind and generous. We shall greatly miss in this our home, our work our beloved friend and colleague, Mr. W. L. Lewis, who for many years has been one of the most active and devoted workers of the home, and whose loss we sorely deplore. Our hearty sympathy and gratitude is extended to his bereaved family, and to the friends who are so kindly providing for our lady children. The grateful thanks of the managers is tendered to our friends, who have so kindly responded to our appeal for the general medical superintendence of the home, and to the directors of the Victoria Hospital, for their kind and generous contributions of food, clothing, and other necessities, which have so much benefited the children. We shall be glad to have the names of our friends, who have so kindly responded to our appeal, and to the directors of the Victoria Hospital, for their kind and generous contributions of food, clothing, and other necessities, which have so much benefited the children. 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