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VOL. 18.

# Advances For Peace

## General Otis Refused to Consider Overtures Made by Filipinos.

## Reported Surrender of a Large Force Under General Luna.

## Americans and Natives Are Engaged in Severe Fighting Around Apalit.

Manila, April 28, 8:20 a. m.—The Filipinos in the trenches dispersed after making a ridiculously feeble resistance, but General Luna's brigade came upon the field from Macabebe at double quick, two regiments preserving perfect formation.

The Americans from the south bank of the river, which is higher than the north bank, could see General Luna's flotilla along the line and apparently exhorting his followers to make a stand. He finally succeeded in getting them to spread in an extended line of battle, which would have done credit to a civilized army. But when bullets showered thickly among them, stirring clouds of dust from the sandy soil, the Filipinos again showed that no amount of drilling could fortify them sufficiently to face an American rifle, and then their train puffed up to the track with its load of dead and wounded in plain sight of the Americans who were entering the town so closely that the rebels barely "Slipped Out of the Victors' Hands."

A regiment made a rush to capture the train, running up the track yelling, shrieking and even dropping their guns in pursuit, but the engine backed off hastily, leaving the bodies of six warriors to their enemies.

Twenty Filipinos, bearing a white flag, who came to meet the Americans, declared they were heartily sick of fighting, adding that food was short in their camps. They are army rations given them with an express that testified to the truth of the statement. One who was severely wounded dragged himself after his comrades, showing remarkable nerve. The Filipinos' advances for peace were fruitless. Colonel Manuel Argueles and Lieutenant Jose Bernal, who came into General Otis's camp under a flag of truce, told General Otis they had been requested by Aguinaldo to ask General Otis for

### A Cessation of Hostilities

in order to allow time to summon the Filipino Congress, which body would decide whether the people wanted peace. General Otis replied that he did not recognize the existence of a Filipino government.

There will be another conference tomorrow.

Fifty Americans were overcome by heat and the water works Acting Engineer Comary and Glover, and elected on a vote of 6 to 1 to be dismissed by the council.

### Will Attempt Another Battle.

The matter of transporting supplies also hampers General Otis's movements since the railroad was cut at the bridge over Bagbag. It is difficult to supply a large army in a rough country.

Manila, April 28, 11:45 a. m.—The Washington regiment which is holding Taguig, with three companies of the 12th regulars, engaged a large force of insurgents yesterday in a fight in the jungle. The Americans lost two killed and 10 wounded.

The Filipinos have been massing at the mouth of the Pasig river. It is estimated that 2,000 of them are there now. They have mounted two guns, one three inch Krupp and thrown a number of shells into the American lines.

The sunboat Napilan, guarding the entrance to the river supplied a launch which was carrying supplies.

Yesterday a large force of rebels approached the town.

### Approached the Town

voluntarily bent upon during the Americans from Calumpit. Three companies of Washington troops sallied from the town and attacked the natives. They had their hands full. Two other companies of the Washington regiment and three of the 12th regulars reinforced the town and drove the enemy, who destroyed the dead and wounded as they retreated.

Reported Surrender of Luna.

New York, April 28.—A despatch to the Evening Journal says: General Luna with a large force of insurgents 300 arms has surrendered. Luna is the Filipino field commander.

### Despatch From Otis.

Washington, April 28.—General Otis telegraphed to the war department this morning that the commanding general of the insurgents has received from the insurgents government directions to

VICTORIA, B. C. TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1899.

# A DEATH DEALING CYCLONE

## Part of the City of Kirksville, Missouri, is Entirely Wiped Out by a Fearful Storm.

## OVER ONE HUNDRED INHABITANTS PERISH.

## Sad Scenes of Desolation—Flames Break Out Among the Debris and Assist Search Parties in Their Work of Rescue.

Kirksville, Mo., April 28.—Although darkness prevailed after the cyclone and rain was falling in torrents, the balance of the people who escaped the calamity turned out to rescue the injured and hunt out the bodies of the dead.

Aided in their errand of mercy by fires which had broken out in a dozen parts of the town, surgeons, professors, the operating staff and students, men and women of the American school of osteopathy, together with drug doctors resorted to the town, formed a rescue hospital corps, and in the darkness and rain are handing unfortunates to set fractured bones and otherwise aid the wounded.

From every locality cries come, "Send surgeons." Men, women and children are in agony, and the rescuing corps are lifting roofs and searching basements along the edge of the death track not entirely demolished, for forms of bleeding agony and dead.

Cabs, express wagons, private conveyances and stretchers are all in the service, yet the supply is inadequate. Many needy ones are limping out of the wreckage and making their way as best they can to asylums.

Undertaking establishments are being used as charnel houses, and scores of dead are now there, some unidentified.

### The Search for Victims.

Later.—To-day there are scenes of desolation and suffering as a result of last evening's tornado. Many dead and dying remained in the ruins of their homes during the night. Others who had been found and taken to places of shelter died before morning. Small corps of doctors from the college, students and citizens spent the dark hours in a ceaseless hunt for unfortunates. The dead were carried away to a selected spot to be cared for, when the needs of the injured could be satisfied.

All night rescuers darted here and there among the debris answering some cry for help.

Here and there fires started soon after the tornado passed and which were allowed to burn.

Only days of search can reveal a true state of affairs.

### Newton, a Town in Sullivan County, Shares the Fate of Kirksville.

Chillicothe, Mo., April 28.—Reports from Newton, Sullivan county, are that twenty persons were killed in last night's tornado and between thirty and forty injured. Many of the injured will die.

The known dead are E. Bedford, wife and children, L. Evans and two daughters, William May, wife and seven children.

The entire eastern half of the town was destroyed. From 500 to 600 feet wide, and hardly a dwelling in its course escaped. Frame houses were lifted from their foundations and crushed like eggshells.

The more substantial buildings were partly wrecked and half a hundred persons at least are homeless.

The storm blew down the telegraph wires in and about the city and washed away the bridge over Medicine creek, a small stream just south of the town. Traffic is suspended on some of the streets owing to the destruction of bridges.

A terrific thunder storm followed the tornado and the excitement was intense. Women and children ran about the streets shrieking for their parents and friends, and men searched the ruins in the drenching rain, hoping to locate the bodies of victims.

The houses of survivors were thrown open to those who were rendered homeless and everything was done for the injured.

Trains have left here to repair the railroad track going into Newton.

The G. E. and St. P. depot stockyards and ten palace stock cars were completely demolished.

Fully one third of the business portion of the city was destroyed.

St. Louis, Mo., April 29.—The roll of killed and wounded at Kirksville, Mo., where half the residences were destroyed by a tornado on Thursday evening, continues to grow by reason of the finding and identification of additional bodies of dead and wounded, and the release from their suffering by death of some of the more badly hurt of the victims.

A revised list shows the names of fifty-two dead, and 128 injured.

To the list of deaths is added the name of Mrs. Hendon, wife of a newsdealer, who died shortly after midnight.

At least a dozen of the injured are so badly hurt that their lives are despairing.

M. R. Elliott is added to the list of missing.

There is scarcely a household in the devastated district but lost a member by death or suffered injury in some way. In several instances whole families were wiped out.

The total financial loss is placed at \$300,000, falling most heavily on small householders, who lost everything.

It is believed that all the dead and injured at Newton have been accounted for. The number of dead is placed at eleven, and the injured at thirty-two.

The Force of the Tornado.

Lancaster, Mo., April 29.—A great many articles of wearing apparel, papers and pieces of jewelry bearing the names of Kirksville persons were found strewn over the eastern part of this county yesterday. They were blown from Kirksville, 25 miles, by the tornado. Among other things was a \$100 note.

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# DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Detroit, Mich., April 28.—A Free Press special from Newago, Mich., says the fire village of Croton was swept by fire yesterday. It originated in an hotel, burned 13 buildings including the post-office. The loss is \$60,000. Small insurance.

# DISMISSING THE INSTRUCTORS.

The Dowager Empress of China D's cards Foreign Aid.

Pekin, April 29.—It is stated on good authority that most of the European drill instructors in the Chinese army are to be dismissed. This is taken as confirming the reported tendency of the Dowager Empress and reactionaries to discard as far as possible foreign aid.

# WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

London, April 28.—Wireless telegraphy had its first practical demonstration this morning. The Goodwin Sands lightship was struck by a passing vessel and the crew, utilizing the wireless telegraph apparatus, notified land that their ship was in a sinking condition. Thus were thereupon despatched to the assistance of the lightship.

# IF YOU ARE NERVOUS OF DEMENTED TRY CARTER'S LITTLE NERVE PILLS.

Carters Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous and nervousness makes you dyspeptic either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

NO. 24.

# Will Demand Prohibition

## A Resolution Will Be Presented to the Government Next Week.

## To Be Applied Only to the Provinces Which are in Favor of It.

## Ottawa, April 29.—(Special.)—It has been decided by the prohibition members of parliament, in accordance with a recommendation of the Dominion Alliance, to bring in a resolution next week calling on the government to recognize the result of the recent plebiscite by bringing in a law against the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicants throughout the Dominion, provided, however, it shall only come into effect in provinces which expressed their approval by the vote of the people. Quebec will thus be freed from its imposition, while the Maritime Provinces can avail themselves if they choose.

A large delegation of members of parliament waited on Sir Henri Joly and Hon. W. S. Fielding last night and protested against the duty on coal oil. They want a reduction with its entire removal as early as possible. British Columbia and Manitoba and Northwest Territories Liberals were with the delegation.

The customs revenue of Canada for ten months up to April 30 was \$21,008,026, as compared with \$18,334,800 for the same period of last year, an increase of \$2,763,000. For the month of April there was an increase of \$40,000.

# THE DREYFUS CASE.

## Germany Urges the French Government to Put an End to the Agitation.

London, April 28.—Ernest Vizetelly, who has hitherto shown that he is well-informed on the subject treated, has an article in the Westminster Gazette today, the course of which he states that the German government had addressed an expostulatory note to the French government regarding the Dreyfus case. This note was recently presented to M. DeLacaze, the French minister of foreign affairs, by Count von Munster, the German ambassador to France, and deals with the proceedings before the court of cassation as published in the Figaro and which the note says surprised and pained the German government.

The note, according to M. Vizetelly, intimates that in certain eventual

CHINESE EXCLUSION

Everybody is pretty well agreed by this time that the five-dollar head tax on the Chinese is quite ineffectual in accomplishing the object which it was instituted to attain, namely, to exclude the Chinese from Canada.

The number of Chinese who paid the head tax in the year ending June 30, 1898, was 2,263, and the average for the past three years has been between two thousand and three thousand.

The Chinese are good for the country, on the contrary they are a hindrance to its progress and a source of danger and annoyance. They take but give not; any other immigrant is worth a dozen Chinese, because nearly all other immigrants will assimilate in time with the Canadian population, becoming citizens of the country, taking a lively and intelligent interest in its affairs.

Some of the Australian colonies and New Zealand have found it necessary to impose a tax of \$500 on each Chinese landed, and ships carrying Chinese immigrants to those colonies are not permitted to land more than one Chinese to each 300 tons and 200 tons (for New Zealand) ship's burthen, respectively.

As we said, the opinion is general throughout British Columbia that if our government do not soon decide to put a stop to the yellow flood of immigration this country is bound to suffer severely before it is much older.

PEACE

Among the giant forces which thus work in unobtrusive night, there is this growth of human sympathy, which neither made or marred by human effort—moves steadily forward from century to century. It is a natural process, through which brutal and unsympathetic strains by slow degrees are worked out, leaving the earth to be possessed by the sympathetic. If it were only the withdrawal of one per cent. at each generation, the change, being cumulative, would make itself strongly felt. See what breeders can do by persistent culling of their flocks. And a natural process culls the human race with equal efficiency. If the brutal fellow finds it hard to mate and find his kind, his numbers are permanent after finding it plain that his particular type will leave less than the average of offspring. If the unkind and unsympathetic parent loses more of his children than the average parent, then here again we have a culling process, and in the new generation the sympathetic type will be better represented than the unsympathetic. If the low and unkind fellow gets eliminated, his kind is put into prison for ten years at a time, he leaves the world to be peopled by better men than he. But—apart from the criminal classes—the quarrelsome, selfish, unsocial man, the generally unkind citizen, has always in spite of what the cynics say, a less chance of thriving and leaving grandchildren behind him than his honest, helpful and kindly competitor.

It is something beyond the volition or control of man, and its progress through the centuries even for a short period of man's occupancy of the earth as from the dawn of the Christian era down to our time, is as clear to the student of history as the sun at noon. Professor John Fiske, in his little work, "The Destiny of Man," touches in a very feeling way upon the probable decline of war. After a fine piece of argument to prove that the pacific tendencies of society are gradually overcoming the ferocious instincts from man, he says:

"As regards the significance of man's position in the universe, this gradual elimination of strife is a fact of utterly unparalleled grandeur. Words cannot do justice to such a fact. It means that the wholesale destruction of life, which has heretofore characterized the evolution ever since life began, and through which the higher forms of organic existence have been produced, must presently come to an end in the case of the chief of God's creatures. It means that the universal struggle for existence, having succeeded in bringing forth that consummate product of creative energy, the Human Soul, has done its work and will presently cease. And the wrongs and prejudices of the primeval militant barbarism are dying out from the midst of peaceful industrial civilization. The colder forms of cruelty are disappearing, and the butcher's knife is fast being diminished. By the time warfare has not merely ceased from the earth, but has come to be the dimly-remembered phantom of a remote past, the development of the sympathetic side of human nature will doubtless become prodigious. The manifestation of selfish and hateful feelings will be more and more sternly repressed by public opinion, and such feelings will become weakened by disease, while the sympathetic feelings will increase in strength as the sphere for their exercise is enlarged."

Professor Fiske, in the same delightful essay, expresses a thought that must often have puzzled the student of the sayings of Christ. How many have wondered at that one: "The meek shall inherit the earth?" As Professor Fiske beautifully expresses it:

"In the cruel strife of centuries has it

not often seemed as if the earth were to be rather the prize of the hardest heart and the strongest fist? To many men these words of Christ have been as foolishness and as a stumbling-block, and the ethics of the Sermon on the Mount have been openly derided as too good for this world. In that wonderful picture of modern life ("Les Misérables") which is the greatest work of one of the great seers of our time, Victor Hugo gives a concrete illustration of the working of Christ's methods. In the squalid career of Bishop Myriel, and in the transformation which his example works in the character of the hardened outlaw, Jean Valjean, we have a most powerful commentary on the Sermon on the Mount. By some critics who could express their views freely about "Les Misérables" while hesitating to impugn directly the authority of the New Testament, M. de Bienville was unsparingly ridiculed as a man of impossible goodness, and as a fool withal. But I think Victor Hugo understood the capabilities of human nature, and its real dignity, much better than these scoffers. In a low stage of civilization M. de Bienville would have had success in the character of reaching middle life. Christ himself, we remember, was crucified between two thieves. It is none the less true that when once the degree of civilization is such as to allow the higher type of character, distinguished by its meekness and kindness, to take root, and thrive its methods are incomparable in their potency."

We find in the pages of the current number of the Nineteenth Century, Review these grand thoughts, most ably elaborated by another writer who has evidently studied history and human nature with the philosophic and the hopeful mind. Mr. Alexander Sutherland, the writer to whom we refer, dealing with the question under the title of "The Natural Decline of War," has some things to say that we cannot refrain from laying before our thoughtful readers, they are so full of high encouragement to all who look for the coming of that time when men shall be as brothers the world over, and the weapons of war shall be beaten and moulded into the implements and utensils of peaceful industry and commerce. Mr. Sutherland says, in concluding his paper:

"Those therefore, who dream that a return of peace may, after all, be not so very far away, should find some comfort in noting that all the current of historic tendency is in favor of their dream. If they were striving against the tide, their cause would be manifestly hopeless. But it bears them on towards their goal. And it is wise at times to reflect, amid our efforts, that though man may dip his paddle and either help or thwart a little, it is the current itself that really settles the direction of progress. Beneath our busy efforts, that seem to fill so large a place in our interests there are great, slow, world-forces, which sweep out on a far grander scale than our own. While our ears are filled with the rumors of the streets, the babblement of newspapers, and the wrangles of politics, and while we think that these things make history, the great forces which mould our human destiny flow deep and silent beneath these eddies and that froth."

Mr. Foster intimated that he would report to the Minister of Agriculture to-day, his request for the production of certain official returns quoted in Mr. Fisher's speech on the address.

Mr. Foster (Compton) made inquiry as to the district of the Standard Oil Trust into traffic manager of the Intercolonial Railway, and was informed by the Minister of Railways that Mr. Harris's services were dispensed with, because it was found after some months' experience, that though an active, capable and energetic officer, he showed a lack of judgment in his method of dealing with the public in connection with the business of the Standard Oil Trust.

Mr. Clarke (Toronto West) enquired whether the government had taken any action upon the report of the commissioners appointed to investigate the hardships in connection with persons employed upon the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and whether any decision had been reached with reference to the death of the two young men from New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, from diphtheria, whose cases were brought before parliament by Mr. Fraser. The First Minister stated in reply that the matter had been fully investigated by Mr. Clute, Q. C., as commissioner, a copy of whose report would be laid before parliament.

Mr. Clarke also enquired whether the standard rules used by railway employees in operating trains in the United States had been put in force on any of the railways in Canada. The Minister of Railways replied that the government was not aware whether the American standard rules had been used.

Mr. T. R. (Victoria) had submitted new rules, which had been accepted by order-in-council and on March 17, 1889, new rules for the Canada Atlantic and

Dominion Parliament.

Private Members Day-Government Kept Busy Answering Questions.

The Duty on Coal Oil-Proposal to Place it on the Free List.

Ottawa, April 25.—The House of Commons will to-day turn to the consideration of the estimates for the ensuing year, which were laid on the table before the adjournment last night, Private members' business was then in order yesterday.

Mr. Danforth introduced a bill to amend the act respecting railways, the object of which is to further provide for protection against fire in the Northwest, to perfect the legislation of 1890, securing compensation to farmers, stockmen, and others who may suffer loss through railways; also to provide for the safety of railway employees and to provide for compensation in case of injury.

In reply to a question by Mr. Martin (East Queen's) the Minister of Fisheries stated that he had before him a proposition for the transport of fish in cold storage from the Maritime Provinces to the great centres of Ontario, Quebec and the west.

Immigration Expenses. The Minister of the Interior stated that a sum of \$2,345 has been paid British and \$23,130 to foreign steamship companies for the transport of immigrants to Canada during the last twelve months.

Mr. McMillen asked whether the government intends revisiting the Civil Service act with a view to economy, as he had before him a proposition for the payment of services rendered and a more efficient service. The Minister of Finance replied that it is the government's intention to introduce an amendment to the Civil Service act.

Greater Britain Exhibition. Mr. Clarke asked whether arrangements have been made for a mineral exhibit by Canada in the mining section of the Greater Britain exhibition to be held from May to October this year at Earl's Court, London. The answer was "No."

Free Coal Oil. Mr. Davis (Saskatchewan) brought forward a resolution favoring the placing of coal oil on the free list. He allowed that the reduction in the duty of one cent a gallon which had been made by the present government in cutting the duty on public works, which was agreed to, its consideration in committee being allowed to stand over until Sir Mackenzie Bowell was in the house.

Senator Mills moved the second reading of an act for the preservation of health on public works, which was agreed to, its consideration in committee being allowed to stand over until Sir Mackenzie Bowell was in the house.

Senator Mills then moved the second reading of the Expropriation act, which he explained gave the Crown power to take less land than was at first expropriated in cases where there was afterwards found that less would suffice for the public needs.

Senator Ferguson did not think this bill as harmless as it looked. It almost entirely altered the conditions of the Expropriation act.

Senator Macdonald, B. C., asked if Senator Mills would amend the bill so as to take out the retroactive clause.

The Hon. David Mills—Certainly not. He had heard of a case which would be affected by the bill as it stood, but neither the case nor the claimant had been in his mind when the bill was framed.

Senator Macdonald said the passage of the act as it stood would mean ruin to a man whom he knew had a case pending before the court.

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Senator Power recommended that an amendment should be made requiring the affirmation of the minister's signature on the reinvestment of land expropriated.

Senator Macdonald was disposed to oppose the bill in toto.

The bill was read a second time. Senator Kirchoffer moved the adoption of the report of the divorce committee in the case of the application of David Stock for divorce, which was adopted, after which the Senate adjourned.

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Parry Sound Railway, were similarly accepted by order-in-council.

Retirement of Judges. In reply to a question of Mr. W. H. Bennett (East Simcoe) the First Minister stated that the government has undertaken consideration of the question of introducing legislation this session to provide for the compulsory retirement of county court judges in Ontario who have attained the age of seventy-five years.

Mr. Bennett was also informed that R. C. Miller, formerly of Pembroke, has been appointed Crown Lands and timber agent in the Yukon.

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the bill to amend the Exchequer Court Act.

Senator Kirchoffer said as this bill implemented to a certain extent the bill to amend the Expropriation Act, which was on the order paper, he thought that the act should be taken into consideration first. It was one of the most extraordinary bills which had ever been brought into parliament. He read clause two of the bill which specified that in cases where the crown expropriates more land than it is afterwards found as required the crown may at any time before the money is paid over abandon or retain only such limited estate or interest as the minister in charge of the department requiring such land may specify in writing and upon that writing being deposited with the registrar of deeds such land may be declared abandoned and shall revert in the person from whom it was taken, subject to the estate or interest which the government may thus acquire. Clause three specified that such abandonment or reversion shall be taken into account in estimating the amount to be paid to the person claiming compensation for the lands expropriated, and section four provided that these two sections shall apply to lands heretofore taken as well as lands hereafter taken for any public work. This last clause, he said, not only took away the judgment of the judge, but the rights of the subject as well, and in his opinion would be found to be ultra vires.

The Hon. David Mills said he thought Senator Kirchoffer misunderstood the bill. It was not ultra vires, but within the expropriating power of the Crown.

Senator Ferguson agreed that the expropriation act should be considered first.

Senator Scott read the section of the present act and the clause in the bill, contending that the changes were very slight.

Senator Mills consented to have the bill read a second time, and then take the second reading of the expropriation act first. This was agreed to and the bill was read a second time.

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Young Liberals Entertain

Season of 1898-99 Closes With a Most Successful Banquet.

Hon. Joseph Martin Will Assist in the Liberal Campaign in Victoria.

The season of the Young Men's Liberal Club, 1898-99, which has been one of the most successful in the history of the club, was brought to a close on Saturday evening with a banquet at the Victoria Wallace Hall, when about ninety members and their friends sat down to an excellent repast provided by an energetic committee appointed the previous week, and consisting of Messrs. A. J. Hanna, John Bell and Henry Hawson. The Pioneer Hall, the club's usual meeting place, was converted into a smoking room, and the guests assembled, marching into the banquet hall in the strains of Canada's National Anthem, played by the Sehl-Lombard orchestra.

The chairman of the evening, Mr. G. H. Riley, hon. secretary, and Mr. G. H. Riley had on his right hand Hon. Joseph Martin, Attorney-General; Lieut.-Col. Gregory occupying the seat to the chairman's left. Among other members were Mr. Humphrey, Stewart and Mr. G. H. Riley, Ald. John MacMillan, an Ed. Brazz, Dr. Lewis Hall, Mr. T. W. Paterson, Mr. W. H. Langley and Mr. Frank Higgins.

After full justice had been done to the more substantial portions of the repast, the usual loyal toasts were given, and musical honors and the chairman briefly proposed the toast of the Dominion government, which was drunk with enthusiasm.

In replying, Hon. Joseph Martin, the guest of the evening, said that he did not know that the Laurier administration was particularly in need of sympathy just now, they seemed well able to take care of themselves. It had usually been his fortune to have been of more assistance to the Liberal party when they were in need of assistance, and he looked forward with great pleasure to the next general election, in which he would have the privilege of being found among the active workers in the Liberal cause in the city of Victoria, it being one of his ambitions to take part in a political campaign in Victoria, in which the Liberal cause should triumph. (Cheers.)

Although a resident of Vancouver he had every reason to believe that the party in that city would not be in any urgent need of assistance, and if there had been any possibility that such help would be needed there, it had been removed by the announcement made to the effect that Sir Charles H. Tupper had come out West with the greatest intention of making an attempt to wrest the Terminal City from the Liberal party.

Mr. Martin referred briefly to the event of the session at Ottawa, and particularly to the charges made regarding the administration of the affairs of the Yukon, his vindication of the government being received with enthusiastic cheers.

The next toast of "The learned professions" was responded to by Dr. Lewis Hall, Mr. F. Higgins and Mr. W. H. Langley, the last named taking occasion to refer to the statements made in the House at Ottawa regarding the charging and collection of a fee of \$500 by a Victoria lawyer now a member of the B. C. Bar for obtaining the issuance of a liquor permit. Mr. Langley explained that no permit was issued, and no fee had been collected, the explanation of the circumstances given by Mr. Langley being received with hearty rounds of applause.

Mr. Hanna, the leader of the Opposition in the Young Men's Liberal Club, proposed the toast of the "Government of the Commonwealth and created roars of laughter by reading an imaginary letter from Mr. J. H. Turner and a telegram supposed to have been received from Sir Charles Tupper.

Mr. Campbell, the Premier of the Commonwealth, responded in a most encouraging manner to the encouraging success of the club, and expressed the hope that the Mock Parliament would be continued another year.

Mr. C. E. Renouf, proposed the toast of "Opposition" to which Mr. H. L. Dent responded. Other toasts were "The Civic Fathers," "Trade and Commerce," "The Press" and "The Ladies."

During the evening Mr. J. B. Brown, hon. secretary, contributed songs and Mr. F. Finch-Smiles delighted the audience with a pantomime. The entertainment concluded on the stroke of midnight with three hearty cheers for Mr. Riley, the chairman, the singing of the psalms, the company dispensing with many congratulatory references to the success of the Young Liberals as entertainers, and with best wishes for the continued prosperity of this active political organization.

THE TRANSVAAL. Great Britain's Reply to Kruger's War-Like Preparations. London, April 29.—The Speaker, referring to a speech made by Mr. J. Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, said in reply to the speech, that the massing of a large British force in South Africa was due to the fact that the Boers had declared war in Pretoria, and Johannesburg, which were regarded as a menace to Great Britain, declares that the speech was quite as mischievous and unjustified as Captain Coghlan's, and that it was given in defiance of the Boer's protest. Captain Coghlan's gave to the German and Mr. Chamberlain's indiscretion was just as useless as Coghlan's.

Mr. Chamberlain yesterday announced that Great Britain had informed President Kruger that the dynamite breach of the London convention.

Commenting upon the statement, the Daily Mail says: "Kruger's sands are fast running out, and the hour is approaching when England must take action."

THE SENATE. Expropriation and Exchequer Court Attorneys Considered. In the Senate yesterday the Hon. David Mills moved the second reading of

Government Business

Important Statement

Finance Minister Field Make His Budget Statement To-Morrow.

Ottawa, May 1.—(Special.) ported to-day that there will be a reduction in the coal oil duty, but the regulations will be as to meet to some extent the views of those who have been on the government for change of regulations, as well as a reduction of interest on consols.

In the House to-day Premier gave the information asked for by G. E. Foster on Friday last, government business for the week. The Premier said that the House would deliver his budget to-morrow. After that the county railway and the Pacific resolution would be taken, government business to be resumed on Monday.

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Generals certain

Closes With successful

Will Assist Campaign

Men's Liberal

usual meeting

into a smoking

sympathy

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Government Business.

Important Statement by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Commons.

Finance Minister Budgeting Will Make His Budget Speech To-Morrow.

The Pacific Cable-Senate Reform Resolutions-A Redistribution Bill.

Duty on Coal Oil Will Not Be Reduced-Regulations To Be Changed.

Ottawa, May 1.—(Special.)—It is reported to-day that there will be no reduction in the coal oil duty, but that the irksome regulations will be changed so as to meet to some extent the wide views of those who have been pressing on the government for changes in the regulations, as well as a reduction in the interests of consumers.

In the House to-day Premier Laurier gave the information asked for by Mr. G. E. Foster on Friday last, as to the government business for the session.

The Premier said that Hon. W. S. Fielding would deliver his budget speech to-morrow. After that the Drummond county railway and the Pacific cable resolution would be taken up.

Other government business to be introduced would be the Senate reform resolutions, a redistribution bill and certain resolutions in respect to railways, which means railway subsidies and supplementary estimates. All these matters would be introduced before the business now on the order paper was disposed of.

Col. Prior moved his resolution for papers, correspondence, etc., in regard to Deadman's Island. He said that he would not say anything on the subject till he got the papers.

Dr. Jordan said that it would be best to leave discussion until such time as the negotiations between Mr. Lodge and the city had been completed.

Sir Louis Davies said in reply to Mr. W. W. B. McInnes that the right on Brodie's Island, opposite Victoria, had been completed and would be placed in operation this year.

Hon. A. G. Blair said that the C.P.R. did not submit the revision of its rates on the Crow's Nest Pass branch for the approval of the Governor-General-in-Council.

Sailors Are Alive.

News of the American Relief Party Captured by Filipinos.

They Are Reported To Be Imprisoned at the Enemy's Headquarters.

Washington, May 1.—The following telegram was received from Admiral Dewey to-day: "Manila, April 30, to Secretary of the Navy, Washington: According to apparently reliable information ten of the crew of the Yorktown's boat, including Gilmore, were captured by insurgent forces. I am continuing investigation. (Signed) Dewey."

ANOTHER NEGRO LYNCHEE!

Having Confessed Setting Fire to a Barn He Was Taken From Jail and Hanged.

UNKNOWN MAN POISONED.

Chicago, May 1.—The body of an unidentified man was found in a room in an opium resort early to-day. The police believe he was murdered by a woman who accompanied him to the place and left him there. The physician who made an examination said the man probably died from poison.

"LITTLE ENGLANDERS" JUBILANT.

London, May 1.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the government had failed to come to an agreement with Mr. Cecil Rhodes respecting the proposed guarantee to the Cape to Cairo Railway.

MUST REMAIN IN PRISON.

New York, May 1.—Justice Bookstaver in the Supreme Court to-day dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Randall B. Moulton, sentenced to the tender of Mrs. Adams, and ordered the prisoner to remain in the toms. The grand jury will now decide upon the issuance of another indictment.

WRECK ON BAY ROAD.

One Passenger Killed and Fifty Injured in a Smash Up Yesterday—An Investigation Ordered.

Rochester, N. Y., May 1.—A thorough investigation is to be made at once to determine, if possible, the cause of the big wreck on the Rochester and Lake Ontario railway, familiarly known as the Bay Road, yesterday afternoon, in which John Healey lost his life and fifty passengers were injured, three fatally.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Lord Salisbury on the Signing of the Agreement.

London, May 1.—The Marquis of Salisbury, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader, announced to-day in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons respectively, the general drift of the Anglo-Russian agreement regarding the spheres of influence of the government of Great Britain and Russia in China, as they have already been made known.

Lord Salisbury said that he hoped Russia would consent to the publication of the text of the agreement when it arrived in a few days. His lordship emphasized his anxiety not to appear to exaggerate the importance of the specific stipulations of the agreement, adding, "but of course I attach very great importance to the signing of this agreement, because it is a sign of good feeling and desire between the governments of Russia and England."

STORMS IN SCOTLAND.

London, May 1.—There was a heavy snow storm this morning in Perthshire, Scotland. The unreasonable weather resulted in the killing of a great number of sheep and lambs.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Her Majesty is Anxious to Have a Family Gathering at Windsor.

New York, May 1.—The London correspondent of the Journal says Queen Victoria has expressed a desire that all members of her family who can possibly be in England shall attend Windsor Castle on May 24, when she celebrates her eightieth birthday.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

Vienna, May 1.—The semi-official Fremdenblatt in the course of an article today designates the cablegrams which passed between the Emperor William and President McKinley last week over the German cable matter as an important demonstration of friendship, because they mark the close of a period of disturbance of relations between Germany and America.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The May sittings of the Full Court commenced this morning with Chief Justice McColl and Justices Drake, Irving and Martin in attendance. The list was a very short one and will not occupy the time of the court for more than two or three days.

Privation And Death

Terrible Stories of the Sufferings of Miners on Copper River.

Scurvy Stricken Men Dragged on Sleds Over the Ice to the Coast.

Seattle, May 1.—Sixty prospectors who arrived here to-day from Copper River, Alaska, brought with them repetitions of the stories of privation and death, and many bore evidences on their bodies of the ravages of scurvy and frost.

A man named Young hobbled off the steamer on the stumps of two legs, and Alexander Powell had but one foot.

F. C. Goodwin, Oakland, California, whose legs are black with scurvy and whose knees are bruised by contact with the ice, tells an interesting story of his experiences, which are similar to that of the others.

Just before the Excelsior left Valdez a big slide was reported on the glacier, but no particulars were learned.

Chilkats on the War Path

Armed With Rifles a Band Descends Upon a Party of Trail-Builders.

Troops Sent to the Scene—Fire at Dawson—Death on the Trail.

According to news received from Skagway by the steamer Cutch the Chilkat Indians are on the warpath. On Sunday last, about twenty bucks, armed with rifles, gathered from the several villages along the Chilkat river, and after a short pow-wow, marched to a rocky point about eight miles distant from Haines Mission, where eight white men were engaged in blasting rocks and blazing a trail to Klukwan, the largest of the Indian hamlets in this vicinity.

The whites, fortunately, were warned in time of the coming of the Indians and they fled. Word was immediately sent to the United States marshal and commissiouner at Skagway, and to Capt. Chestnut, who is in charge of the troops at Dyea.

According to the arrivals from Dawson the police at Lake Tagish report that 500 men have come out of the Klondike country this winter and 700 have gone in. The record is for the months of February and March only. The rule compelling everyone to have money and supplies for a year is being rigidly enforced. Only one exception was allowed.

A man furnished proof that he was going in as an employee and was to be furnished an outfit at Dawson. When he reached there he quarreled with the man who had hired him. The police compelled the employer to furnish an outfit according to agreement.

Details are given of the fire on March 30th, which was briefly chronicled in these columns. The fire at one time threatened to sweep out the waterfront. Over \$12,000 worth of property was destroyed in a very few minutes.

The losers are: John Lyons, second-hand store, \$5,000; Minneapolis Meat Market, \$3,500; Klondike Freight Co., \$3,500. John Lyons' second-hand store had a tent roof, and when this accidentally caught fire it burned like tinder.

Dawson papers say that the justices at Dawson are imprisoning for debt under the old English Masters and Servants Act. It is only of late that an imprisonment at hard labor clause in case of default has been attached to judgments.

Oppose The Polatch

Delegation of Natives From the Naas Wait on Hon. Mr. Martin.

Ask That Law Be Enforced to Suppress the Heathen Custom.

To potlatch or not to potlatch is a question which is agitating the minds of the Indians of Naas river district, and it is a question which appears to involve the great principle of right and wrong and upon which depends very much the importance to the natives than is generally believed.

The members of the deputation were Luke Nelson, of Kinkholth, chief of the government-appointed council in that settlement; Andrew Mercer, of Aiyansh, a member of the council; and David McKay, of Lak Kalzap, also a member of the council there.

At this meeting it was also decided that total placer-claims shall comprise 20 acres, and shall not cover more than 1,500 feet in length. Each claim must be represented for a period of 30 days' actual work on each claim, or 18000 worth of work. Said work must be applied at any time between May 15th and September 15th.

The Skagway-Atlin Budget states that Skagway will shortly have a Methodist college erected within its limits. Rev. J. Walker, superintendent of Methodist Missions in Alaska, having arrived in the town for that purpose.

A Was Found Dead in his bed at a Log Cabin hotel. The man was a stranger, and the cause of his death is unknown.

As the Cutch was steaming into Juneau, a big snow-slide took place on the shore opposite the Townsend mines. The slide happened in the dead of night, and as the huge masses of snow and rock swept down towards the water they carried trees and everything before them.

Danube Arrives

Dawson Men Out With \$35,000 in Gold and Drafts.

A Very Rich Strike Reported From the Atlin District.

Steamer Danube, Capt. Meyers, reached port at 3 o'clock this afternoon after one of the fastest trips from Skagway via ports, on record. She occupied but 85 hours.

News was brought from the Atlin rich strike on Wright creek. Two of the Danube's passengers who are just out from the new Eladorado say that two days prior to their departure one of the claim owners on Wright creek took out \$600 in coarse gold, "in as many minutes—and \$600 a day, is what I call a good claim," said the miner.

Other passengers by the Danube were H. J. Cameron, owner of rich claims on All Gold and other creeks in the Klondike district. He and Fred. Hall, who accompanies him, left Dawson on April 13th. They brought out \$35,000 in gold dust and drafts.

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# Copra King Missing

### Believed That He Has Been Lost on One of His Schooners.

### Strange Tales From the Caroline Crown-Warfare and Romance.

According to news received at Hongkong before the steamer Olympia sailed for this port, E. D. O'Keefe, the white King of the South Seas, is among the missing. It is feared at Yap that the King is no more. He sailed for St. David Island some three months ago, and should not have been gone more than a month. About the time he sailed the island was swept by one of the most terrific gales ever known, and it is the impression that his craft foundered with all hands.

The life of O'Keefe has been one of romance and adventure. A most daring fellow, he took all kinds of chances, and from a bankrupt cast upon the shores of the Carolines, he became a millionaire and the copra king of the South Seas.

O'Keefe came originally from Charleston, S. C., where he is said to have a daughter still living. It has been often said that he was obliged to leave his home in South Carolina on account of some scrape he got into in his young days. Be this as it may, he never returned to Charleston. On several occasions he has declared his intention of visiting this country, but he never got any farther than Hongkong.

It is about thirty years ago since he landed on Yap and now he controls the copra there and owns the island of St. David, some 300 miles away. Both Spain and Holland have at various times laid claim to the island, but King O'Keefe has made good all comers away from the latter city. He planted the American flag long years ago and dared the representatives of Holland and Spain to haul down the ensign. He has a native wife in Yap and another at St. David. The latter is quite content to take care of her liege lord's copra interests and to see him at the different seasons of the year. The King is said to have families both at Yap and St. David, having for South Sea accommodations, luxurious establishments at both places. A daughter, 18 or 19 years of age, is being educated in a convent at Hongkong. He has large realty interests and a big bank account. He is said to be worth easily over a million, and the daughter of his first marriage in Chicago is his heiress to the bulk of his vast fortune. Both his queens and royal families in the South Seas are amply provided for in his will.

Still Fighting. In an isolated spot in the South Pacific the Spaniards are still fighting. This is at Ponape, in the Carolines. News of Dewey's conquest at Manila was brought to the Spanish governor of the islands by a Japanese trader. According to news received at Hongkong the governor immediately ran his gunboats into the mangrove swamps, and there they are still lying. The governor made a prisoner of J. V. Melander, an American trader of Kusaie, and detained his vessel, loaded with copra. Henry Nonapi, a native, was also seized and held as a hostage. Nonapi stands very high with the native tribes and the governor knows that as long as he is safe in Ponape the natives will not attempt to demolish the city.

Melander was afterwards released, the governor telling him that his vessel had never been seized. Meantime Hongkong firms are interesting themselves in his behalf. Letters had passed between here and Washington and from the Secretary of State to Madrid. British assistance had been invoked and the governor of the Carolines finally learned that the Hispano-American war was over.

It is presumed that the Spanish gunboats have ere this been pulled out of their hiding place in the mangrove trees, and that their guns will soon be turned against the natives.

The German firm which has control of the Marshall and Gilbert trade has advanced money and goods to the beleaguered Spanish governor. Representatives of the firm were working hard with the governor, dining and winning him, in the effort to get a mortgage on the Spanish islands. This done, there would be a German trader established at Ponape, another at Ruk and a third at Kusaie. The natives would refuse to give their copra goods, then the Germans would fetch their warships to the Carolines and demand "protection," which would mean the conquest of the group. These were the methods used to obtain footholds in the Marshall, Gilbert and Samoan groups.

Strange Gospel. The situation in Ruk and Ponape, the most westerly of the Carolines, is not very pleasant now says a trader who recently arrived from there. He says: "The Germans have secured a foothold in Ponape and Ruk and are trying hard to make Kusaie, but have thus far been unsuccessful. The missionaries are trying to aid them. This is a strange proceeding on the part of New England missionaries. In Ponape and Ruk there will be fighting till the last native is killed if the Germans attempt to hoist their flag. In Kusaie the natives cannot do much, as they are weak."

Two tribes on the island of Ruk are in a state of constant warfare. A G. Sculling, the missionary there, wrote me advising me that it was harboring thousands of one of the tribes and that had better clear out, else I would get into trouble. He told me to move away and give the natives good fighting ground. That's queer gospel for a missionary. The fighting has been going on for a year. At the start one of the tribes was captured and beheaded, then another and his body burned to ashes. There have been like scenes ever since. My house, which is perforated with bullet holes, can testify to the fact. Occasionally a native has married a girl from another tribe. When he returned to his own tribe, his bride was put to

death. There have been exciting times at Ruk.

## THE TURF.

### Newmarket Races.

London, April 28.—At the fourth day's racing in the Newmarket first spring meeting today Mr. T. Craven's Waterhouse won the Friday handicap of 100 sovereigns. Lord Wm. Beresford's Doris, 3 to 1, ridden by Sloane, was 2nd. Seventeen horses ran. One thousand guineas stakes were won by F. Lottland's Sibola.

Sibola made the running and won in a canter by three lengths. Two lengths separated the second and third horses.

Fascinating was second and Mussa third. This race is of 100 sovereigns each, half forfeit for three-year-old fillies, the owner of the second filly to receive 200 sovereigns out of the stakes and the third to save its stakes. Fourteen horses ran.

The Bestby handicap of 200 sovereigns was won by Mr. Daniel Cooper's London. Sloane rode Waldron (7 to 2), but was unplaced. Twelve horses ran.

## Late News of the North

### Fires at Circle City—Malicious Destruction of a Boiler at Juneau.

### Hundreds of Miners Expected at Atlin From the Stikine Country.

News has reached here from Circle City, under date of March 28th, that there has been a series of fires at this camp. In addition to the warehouse of the Alaska Commercial Company, previously reported, the United States customs house and the building used by the federal troops as an arsenal have been burned.

Several cases of scurvy and freezing are reported. Early in March a man named Price, of San Francisco, accidentally shot himself in the shoulder.

United States Mail Contractor Richardson caused notices to be printed March 18 that no more mail would be sent out of the winter, because there were no locks for the mail bags. But one United States mail has reached Circle City this year and that contained last year's letters.

News is given from Juneau of the blowing up of a large steam boiler which was intended to be set up near that city. It was maliciously blown up while being moved to the mines. Somebody placed a powder inside the boiler and set fire to a connecting fuse. The Boston group is represented by William A. Eburne, a miner of well-known integrity.

The explosion is generally regarded in the north as an outrage, and a mass meeting to express the indignation of the people of Juneau was held last Friday night at the opera house. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the explosion as an "unwarranted, wicked and malicious act," pledging all possible assistance to the authorities to discover the misdoer, and taking steps to raise money by subscription for the purpose of finding and punishing the guilty persons.

News received from the Atlin district states that the miners are sending their winter supply of goods to their camps, and 600 are expected to arrive there soon by way of Glenora and the Teslin route. Gold Commissioner J. D. Graham is busy getting the mixed mining matters into shape, and receipts at his office amount to \$400 to \$500 a day.

Much of the development work in the Atlin done during the winter has been on Spruce creek. The Walls Walla Company, on No. 22 below discovery, is opening a drain ditch 800 feet long, and it is said that the upper grade will pay from the surface on the claims of this company. Chocoe Pine and Spruce creek claims are selling for \$1,500 to \$2,000 each, although but few are changing hands. Most of the bench claims will not be worked before another year.

Many Americans are leaving the Atlin for the Porcupine district. Three-fourths of one of the Redmond-Thompson quartz claims, seven miles southeast of the outlet of Otter lake, was bonded recently to the Eagle's Nest Mining Company, represented by Hawkins, Heney and Hilsop, of the White Pass & Yukon railroad.

George Pratt has a large quartz ledge on Meadow creek, fifteen miles beyond the Skagway river pass, which assays as high as \$100 of free gold to the ton, and ex-Mayor Stanley, of Skagway, has located a ledge in the Dyea canyon, three miles from salt water, which shows a four-foot vein and assays \$20 to the ton.

The Pan Tail trail is in bad condition, as the snow is rapidly becoming soft. They say that in a few days it will be impassable, and people going or coming will have to await the opening of the lakes.

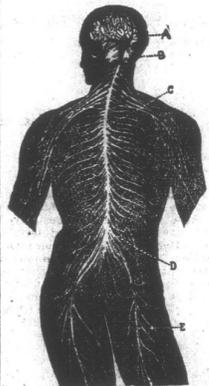
From Summit to Log Cabin the trail shows signs of an early break-up, and horses now frequently break through the ice on the lakes. From Log Cabin to Bennett the slash is from one to two feet deep.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. Manila, April 28.—There is a suspicion that the Filipinos hoped by means of a conference with General Otis to ascertain what terms they could expect if they surrendered. If they saw that anything was to be gained by continuing the war, an armistice would afford them an opportunity for recuperating their demoralized forces.

London, April 28.—Members of the Filipino junta here credited the reports that peace negotiations were in progress at Manila, and declared they knew that a cessation of hostilities was imminent, although temporary delay might be expected if General Luna was in charge of the Filipino's overtures, as Luna and Aguinaldo had split. Members of the junta, were, however, convinced that a direct arrangement between General Otis and Aguinaldo would be accomplished.

New York, April 28.—A special de-

# New Vigor for Spring



A—Brain. B—Cerebellum. C—Spinal cord. D—Cauda Equina. E—Sciatic nerve.

Human vitality runs low in springtime, when the seasons are changing. The blood is thin, weak, and watery, and does not contain the nourishment required to sustain the nervous system. At no time is nature so much in need of assistance. The body cries out for aid in a thousand different ways. There are headaches, dyspepsia, backaches, nervousness, sleeplessness, and irritability; brain fog, exhaustion and weak, tired, feelings; sluggishness of the liver and kidneys, and irregularities of the peculiarly feminine organs; trembling nerves, feelings of anxiety and despondency, and all the miseries of weak, diseased blood and shattered nerves.

## Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food

Contains in condensed form the life-giving elements which create pure, rich blood and new nerve force. It gives new vigor, new confidence, new business capacity. Through the nervous system and the circulation of the blood it sends a thrill of new life and vitality to every organ of the human body and drives out the ills of spring. This great food cures, tones, and invigorates the system as no preparation was ever known to do. To the weak, nervous, despondent, and low-spirited Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a fountain of new strength, health, and happiness. It is beyond doubt

## The Greatest Spring Restorative.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or by mail along with a copy of Dr. Chase's new book, "The Ills of Life and How to Cure Them," on receipt of price, by Edmansson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

## Killed While He Slept

### A Falling Tree Crashes Into a Camp of Chinamen With Fatal Results.

### Kwan Qu Kow Killed and One of His Companions Injured.

During the wind storm of last night an accident occurred in Saanich by which one Chinaman lost his life and another was badly injured; a third man having a very close call for life.

The intelligence of the accident was brought to town this morning by Ah Tah, who sought out Lun Sam and reported the matter to the police. Ah Tah, who was very much excited, and ill from the fright he received, says that with two countrymen, Kwan Qu Koon and Ah Dik, he had been employed for some time cutting wood for Mr. T. W. Patterson, manager of the V. & S. railway. They had completed their day's work and retired for the night, when a tree was overturned by the strength of the gale, and crashing into the tent, killed Kwan Qu Koon, who lay, falling, across the sleeping man, crushing his body to a pulp. Ah Dik was sleeping next to him, and was badly injured. He escaped with a few slight bruises. This morning he came into town and reported the matter to Mr. Husey, who dispatched a couple of provincial police officers to the scene.

The accident occurred about ten o'clock last night, and Kwan being killed outright no attempt was made by his companions to remove the timber from his body. The dead man was about 31 years of age, and has a wife and five children in Chinatown.

Dr. Compton was acquainted with the circumstances, and in all probability an inquest will be held.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA. Ottawa, April 28.—(Special.)—The intention was to have proceeded with the Drummond County railway matter in the House to-day, but owing to the absence of the leader of the opposition it was deferred. This is the second time it has been put off to please Sir Charles Tupper. Supply was taken up.

Representatives of the Canadian brewers were here to-day and wanted an increase on the duty on American beer, against which they cannot compete.

An important paper in connection with the Pacific cable question was presented in the Senate to-day. It was a private agreement made between the Eastern extension and the imperial government, which practically prohibited any cable being laid from Hongkong to Canada for a period of years. The agreement when given to the press will create a sensation as it was a direct blow at imperial unity, and particularly against Canadian interests. The agreement was signed by the Marquis of Ripon.

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New York, April 28.—A special de-

patch to the Evening World from Manila says the Filipinos have not surrendered. Commissioners have been sent to General Otis, to ask for a cessation of hostilities.

Paying for the Philippines. Washington, April 28.—Secretary Hay this afternoon was notified by the French ambassador that Spain would accept through him the twenty millions to be paid under the treaty of peace for the Philippines. The payment will be made to the ambassador as soon as the president returns.

CHINESE CONCESSIONS. London, April 28th.—The morning Post's Berlin correspondent says: "The Anglo-Russian negotiations have practically concluded in an agreement this morning to put an end to the battles for railway and other concessions in China. The agreement recognizes the Russian sphere as the north and Great Britain's as the Yangtze valley."

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills, and you will receive relief from indigestion, flatulence, and give tone and vigor to the system.

ASTOR A NON-RESIDENT. New York, April 28.—The corporation counsel has notified the president of the tax board, Thos. L. Fetter, that Wm. Waldorf Astor of London, England, has been assessed for personal taxes as an investigation of his case shows he is a non-resident and therefore not amenable to the law bearing on personal taxes. The decision, which is a result of Mr. Astor's recent visit to this country, relieves him of the payment of \$9,000 yearly.

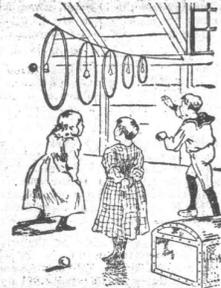
ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT. London, April 28.—The Morning Post's St. Petersburg correspondent reports that the Anglo-Russian agreement is being signed in London. It is said, however, that the agreement is not yet signed. The agreement, it is said, recognizes Russia's sphere as north as Great Britain's in the Yangtze Valley.

DR. SPROULE'S BOOK. Do you understand the nature and action of Catarrh? Probably not. Not one in a thousand does. Yet in this climate no one can afford to be ignorant of it. Of course to know all about it would require a lifetime; and few could give that. Dr. Sproule, the eminent English specialist, has just issued (for free distribution) a new book called "Catarrh: its Origin, Dangers and Cure." From it you can get a clear comprehensive understanding of this obscure and stubborn disease. It tells in a strong, clear, and very interesting manner, of the way Catarrh begins and creeps along wherever a mucous membrane gives it a foothold. The book is divided into short chapters. The most important are the ones on Catarrh of the Nose and Throat; How Catarrh Comes On; Catarrh of the Stomach; Catarrh of the Kidney and Bladder; Catarrh of the Uterus; and Catarrh of the Eye.

A large number of illustrations make the book so clear that even a child could understand it. Dr. Sproule has written it briefly, concisely, yet clearly; leaving out all that was not absolutely necessary. His aim was to produce a book which the most busy man, the most careworn woman could find time to read. He has succeeded. The book will be a revelation to most. It should be read by all.

Dr. Sproule, though still comparatively young, has devoted many years to study along this special line. He graduated from Dublin University (Ireland) and was almost immediately appointed surgeon in the Royal British Naval Service. While he filled this post he visited many lands and studied deeply into the effects of climate on chronic diseases and the best methods of contracting them. When, on leaving the service, he adopted Catarrh as his specialty he found himself in a then unexplored field. His study and researches had to be on original and independent lines. But he entered into his work with all the devotion of a true investigator. He visited all the great hospitals of Europe and America. He studied keenly his private patients. He solved at last the mystery of Catarrh. He found for it a method of treatment that has never failed him.

The result of these seventeen years of research he now gives in the volume just issued. It will be mailed free on application to Dr. Sproule, 7 Doane street, Boston.



## Craw Fish...

Who is afraid to father his own works? Consistency, thou art a Jewel!

FOR THIS WEEK!

Geillie's Hungarian Flour . . \$1.15 sack  
Hudson's Bay Flour . . . . . 1.15 sack  
Three Star Flour . . . . . 1.10 sack  
Red Crown Snowflake Flour . 1.05 sack  
Fresh California Butter . . . 40c. roll

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

## J. PIERCY & CO. Wholesale Dry Goods

Spring stock in Underwear, Silk, Wool and Cotton, Print, Zephyrs, Fancy Flannellets, Muslins, Lace, Curtains, Dress Goods, etc.

25, 27, 29 and 29 Yates St. VICTORIA, B.C.

## Two Sealers' Adventures

### Hunters of the Dora Seward Return After Thrilling Experiences.

### They Were Lost From Their Schooner Off the Oregon Coast.

Among the passengers on the steamer Walla Walla, which arrived this morning, were two Indians who had a thrilling tale of adventure on the ocean to tell. The two swashes, B. F. Butler and Job Aniche, were hardy looking sons of the sea who for years past have earned their livelihood in the sealing industry. They joined the schooner Dora Seward about the beginning of March and sailed south in pursuit of the elusive fur-bearers in her. On April 9th last Butler and Aniche left the schooner early in the morning to follow the herd. They saw no sign of seals and went on and on across the waters in their search, all oblivious to the fact that they were putting many miles between them and their vessel and that a mantle of fog was clouding the seas. It was not until the afternoon that they found out their misfortune. Their compass was set and they bore down towards where they had left the schooner, but so thick had the mists become that they could not find her. They paddled around and around, but all without avail. Night came on and with the thickened gloom came a heavy downpour of rain and heavy winds, which increased to a gale as the night went on. Seeing the uselessness of further search, they doubled their sail and threw it over as a drag anchor.

There she lay swinging around before the winds, and the two lost sealers, cold, wet and almost despairing, were hard worked bailing out the waters which swelled into the cabin. There they struggled till morning, when they hoped to see their schooner through the rising fog. They were, however, doomed to disappointment, for with the morning light they were enabled to see nothing but a wide expanse of waters, and far off on the horizon the dim outline of a mountain range. They then decided to start for the land, and for two days they paddled through the waves, the rain meanwhile still streaming down. At last they got in well within sight of land and then came trouble. The breakers capsized their little craft and the two wearied sealers were battling in the surf. They were an hour in the water before at last they turned the canoe over and struggled on through the breaking surf to the Cape Arizo lighthouse, situated just below Emmette City on the Oregon coast.

The lighthouse keeper took them in charge, washed and gave them hot coffee and food, and dried clothes and made them a bed in front of his fire, for they

were nearly dead from the effects of the cold and prostration. They were not hungry though, for they carried a quantity of food in their provision chest on the canoe. They lost one of their guns, their compass and all their effects save a gun, mat and paddles, when the canoe capsized.

From Empire City they went to San Francisco on the steamer Alliance, and the British consul at the Golden Gate sent them north.

They will leave for Abohuset on Monday by the Willapa. There will be rejoicing among the tribesmen on their arrival for they are considered dead by the Indians. The Dora Seward, all in ignorance that the two sealers had reached shore, arrived there on Saturday last and reported that they had been drowned. Their coming will be a pleasant surprise to their relatives and friends.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

## CURE

Headache, and relieve all the troubles that result from a bilious state of the system. Distress, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Indigestion, Flatulence, Constipation, and all the ailments of the stomach, intestine, liver and bowels, are cured by these pills. Reasonable success has been shown in countless cases.

## SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, intestine, liver and bowels, and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

## HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who encounter them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick headache

## ACHE

is the base of so many ills that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vial at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

## APIOL & STEEL FOR LADIES' PILLS

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pili Cochis, Pennyroyal, &c.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from the MAN & BOY CO., Victoria, B.C. or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

Under the top of the smoking room, on for about 20 feet went down, the beer works hanging at Hatcher's. It was possible to shore or into shallow water, but a of the two vessels were accounted for. One was picked up fifty where he was the Kingston sunk minutes from the

the Kingston to was a boarding Wright, and he ten minutes after the Bradow, the Gatter testified these words to saw him: "I sized and thought you to keep outside of me out and was with a light on that the Glenogle time of the wreck id, he could prove is from the wreck ards away during that elapsed from until the Glenogle gam for the dock, the Master.

son, the master of the first witness ex- ing the same lines foregoing. "We end at 4.05," said were going full later. At 4.12 I off our port bow, the same whistle on the first blast, port on the second, asts, crowded the tern. Three min- umer crossing our board; stopped the er struck and kept ll all the passen- were there forty

Made fast" to the starboard side ahead, arriving t 5.55.

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Two minutes first and second at signal the ship at and north, and three points to minute after the the starboard the danger signal the engines and

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'S ESCAPE. izez Baffles a Encmy. m Bladder Disease lief Tilt He Tried Pills—They Him.

—There are few to have not known trouble. racks four out of and unless it is ads to more seri- nditions, such as bladder stricture,

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an I can tell, till s. Kidney Pills. es, but they made lity man. ills are worth their s are sold by all s a box, six boxes ept of price, by Co., Limited, To-

ise and the experi- ved by quotation.

Classesoyal Art Unionreal, Canada.

In art to those course includes nting from still magine words, absolutely free, admission may me.

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# An Epidemic of Crime

## Raging Along the Lower Yukon—Miners Fight a Duel to the Death

## A Dressmaker the Bone of Contention—Indians Kill a Companion

According to news received from the lower Yukon, crime, rampant there in the last week of March, has now become an epidemic. Two Circle City miners fought a duel over a pretty dressmaker which resulted in the death of both. A Dawson miner named Alexander took his companion for a moose and shot him dead. Swindler Michael Eschwege was captured on the trail to Circle by his victim, Edward McDougal, and marched back to Eagle City; a gang of 100 toughs rescued him, but were brought to time by a United States customs inspector, who declared martial law and closed the saloons. Dawson complete attempted robberies at Dawson complete the terrible record.

The news of the Circle City duel reached Dawson April 8th. The principals were miners named Thompson and Sullivan. They fought over a pretty dressmaker named Annie Blank. One man had a gun and the other a long knife, but both inflicted wounds sufficiently serious to cause the other's death.

Sullivan loved pretty Annie and was visiting at her cabin on the evening of the trouble. Thompson came along and demanded to be put in the room. Sullivan was refused and he started to break the door down. Doors are expensive at Circle City and Sullivan decided it was cheaper to open the door and fight Thompson. He would the nastiest and plunged his long knife into the other miner's lung. Thompson pulled his gun and as he fell shot Sullivan through the lung also.

The pair fell almost on each other's arms and were carried to the hospital by friends. There was much excitement over the affair. Both were expected to die.

George McDougal's charge after Michael Eschwege, the swindler, will go down in Yukon history as one of the most exciting affairs the interior country has ever seen. He bagged his quarry three miles above the Chancy river after a long race over the frozen river. McDougal got near enough to set the trap before he was recognized and Eschwege gave up. He was released and a gun was supposed to be secured for forty miles. McDougal had not the heart to shoot an unarmed man, but did thrash him with his fists until he consented to return. Three nights later Eagle City was reached. The body of Eschwege was reached at once. That Eschwege should never be taken across the line and delivered to the Canadian police. Nearly all of the crowd had been run out of the country by these same police. They were ready for riot.

Customs Inspector Chapman declared martial law and said there would be a bloody fight if the toughs tried to make trouble. He closed all of the saloons and arrested a former miner's trial.

On the second day three hundred American miners gathered and McDougal told him he had been arrested. Others told him the testimony. Eschwege could only promise to do better in the future if they let him off. By unanimous vote it was decided that he be turned over to the mounted police and a gun was supposed to be secured for forty miles. A great many favored whipping him at the stake.

The shooting of a Katana Indian named John by his hunting companion, Alexander, caused great excitement. John was an Indian. Alexander was waiting a moose when he noticed a movement in the bushes and fired, thinking the animal was coming toward him. The bullet pierced both John's lungs and he died immediately. Rev. Totty, the missionary, saved Alexander from arrest.

## A RICH STRIKE

## Promising Quartz Found in the Mount Sicker District

J. H. Little came down from the Mount Sicker mines on the train this morning bringing news of a new and rich strike in that district. A five foot ledge has been uncovered on the star claim, owned by J. H. Little and A. O. Andrews, from which very rich rock has been taken. Assays made by William Stone Marshall, the official government assayer, showed \$43.40 in gold, silver and copper to the ton. The Star property is one of those most recently located. Little work has been done so far. The rock which gave such good results was taken from the surface outcroppings. Development work will be at once started on the property.

## THE DEATH OF KWANG.

Sergt. Langley, who went out to investigate the circumstances of the death of the Chinaman who was killed at Saanich on Friday night, reports that the result of his investigation proves that the men acted in a most foolhardy manner and were themselves to blame for the accident. They had chopped a large fir tree almost through but had not felled it, and had foolishly pitched their tent directly in the line of the tree's fall, should it be blown over. The high wind which rose during the night broke the tree off the stump, it being retained by only a few inches of punk, and it descended upon the sleeping men. The man who was heard to utter the cry that they had been struck upon and were stupefied in consequence. The men were lying parallel to one another, but fortunately the limbs on the upper trunk were all on one side, and while the tree crashed Kwang, the man next him escaped with only a few cuts on the head and face. The remains of the man who was killed were brought into town, but no inquest will be held.

## THE OAR

Championship of Empire London, May 1.—In the race today for the professional sailing championship of England and a purse of £400, over the course from Putney to Mortlake, George Towns, of Australia, beat William Barry, of Putney, by four lengths.

# Local News

## CLEANING UP CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A BRIEF FORM.

(From Friday's Daily.)  
The annual meeting of the Sabbath school of the Centennial Church was held last night, when satisfactory reports were received and adopted. The election officers reported as follows: Superintendent, Noah Shakespear; Secretary, Frank Bone; Treasurer, A. Johns; Librarian, Arthur Deville; Assistant Librarian, Bert Gray; Chorist, P. M. Thompson; and T. W. Matthews, leader of orchestra.

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(From Saturday's Daily.)  
The wife of William Raynor, for some time steward on the Garonne, is anxious to receive intelligence of his whereabouts. He is a shoemaker by trade.

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## Have Taken Over The Run

## Dodwell & Co. Take Charge of the Victoria-Tacoma Steamship Service.

The Victoria-Tacoma ferry steamship business of the Northern Pacific railway has been taken over by Dodwell & Co., owners of the Northern Pacific line of steamers running to the Orient, and one of the biggest steamship companies doing business on the Pacific.

## Looking for a Suitable Steamer

## The Utopia Coming To-Morrow.

The Victoria-Tacoma ferry steamship business of the Northern Pacific railway has been taken over by Dodwell & Co., owners of the Northern Pacific line of steamers running to the Orient, and one of the biggest steamship companies doing business on the Pacific.

## Along the Waterfront

News comes from Skagway that Deputy Collector Andrews has seized the British sloop *Utopia*, which was on her way up from Vancouver. The sloop was carrying a cargo of furs and was being towed by the tug *Utopia*. The sloop was seized at Skagway and is being towed back to Vancouver. The sloop was carrying a cargo of furs and was being towed by the tug *Utopia*.

# Annual Inspection

## The First Battalion Have Favorable Conditions For Their Parade.

## Col. Peters Congratulates the Battalion on Their Appearance.

Notwithstanding the forbidding appearance of the weather on Saturday forenoon, the elements behaved benignly in the afternoon and provided Queen's weather for the annual inspection of the First Battalion. The rain which fell in the earlier part of the day served to lay the dust, and made the streets leading to the review ground much pleasanter for marching than would otherwise have been the case. The troops were formed up in the drill shed promptly on time, and had swung through the big doors, up the stairs to the parade ground, before the hour set for inspection. The battalion was under the command of Lt.-Col. Gregory, with Major B. Williams and Capt. M. Blanchard, the adjutant, completing the list of mounted officers.

The adjutant's parade statement showed a total strength of all ranks of 246 men, a considerably smaller showing than that of the emergency parade. Out of this had to be deducted 24 bandmen, 9 of a staff and a piquet guard of 8, making a rather large casualty list.

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## Along the Waterfront

News comes from Skagway that Deputy Collector Andrews has seized the British sloop *Utopia*, which was on her way up from Vancouver. The sloop was carrying a cargo of furs and was being towed by the tug *Utopia*. The sloop was seized at Skagway and is being towed back to Vancouver. The sloop was carrying a cargo of furs and was being towed by the tug *Utopia*.

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# Mining News

## Running For Stamps

The mill on the Ymir mine is now running at its full capacity, and forty stamps are dropping the full twenty-four hours. Until the mill has been run a month at its capacity, it is not likely that the mine management will let the public know anything as to actual results; but as the expenditures have all been made on practical lines, and the expenses of operation kept at the minimum, it is not likely the results will have a tendency to drive capital away from the Ymir district.—Nelson Tribune.

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# Whoooping Cough

## I had a Little Boy Who Was Nearly Dead From an Attack of Whooping Cough

I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of the best remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in my house. P. L. Moore, South Park, Victoria, B. C.

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# Provincial News

## NEW WESTMINSTER

Mr. John Blue, of Her Majesty's Court, is fast recovering from a recent operation. Mr. Charles Reilly, who is in the employ of the corporation, is recovering from a recent operation. Mr. Charles Reilly, who is in the employ of the corporation, is recovering from a recent operation.

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Provincial News.

NEW WESTMINSTER. Mr. John Blue, of Her Majesty's...

It is understood the city council has acquired the ten-story store buildings...

Mr. F. S. Roy, the Dominion engineer, arrived in Alberni on the last boat...

Mr. F. S. Roy and Mr. Going, surveyors, were both on the boat Willapa...

Messrs. Leslie Jones and J. Donohoe have gone to Esquimalt to do some assessing...

Mr. Hovelacque was down from the Regina at the end of last week...

For the first time in over seven weeks W. A. Caryle, the well known superintendent...

Alger Bross narrowly escaped death on Monday at the Le Roi mine by a premature explosion...

Acting under instructions from the Customs House the police on Saturday seized a number of cheap pocket-knives...

A gang of twenty men have started work on the Denman street extension of the street railway company's line...

When workmen of a firm of builders arrived at their working quarters on Westminster avenue the other morning...

The Spring Court of Assize held in this city on Thursday last was presided over by Mr. Justice Irving...

W. E. Pratt, V. S., is engaged in the landwork of organizing a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals...

Chief Guthrie of the fire department will get, after the hotel and boarding house keepers and insist on their compliance with the by-law...

While engaged sinking a well for fire protection here this afternoon, Hiram Brown had a miraculous escape from death...

Much freight is moving through Midway at present bound from Marcus and Penitence to Boundary Creek points...

A meteorological station is to be established in New Denver. Dr. Brouse will have charge of the instruments.

At the same rate. What direction the proposed extension is to take is not mentioned.

Workmen are in demand in Cariboo at present, and there does not now seem any chance of there being a surplus of them.

A man named Coffey was brought into Golden Hospital last week from Peacock's camp at Moberly suffering from a compound fracture of the leg.

The new machinery at the Columbia River Lumber Company's mill at Golden has been started to-day.

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Rev. Rural Dean Barber delivers an eloquent sermon to the craft.

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Human Sacrifices

Ghastly Story of Barbarism from the Niger Coast Protectorate.

Metropolis Deserted by Society Who Are Enjoying New-market Races.

New South Wales Lancers Arrive for Training at Aldershot.

London, April 29.—London is still practically deserted by society people, most of whom are at Newmarket, where there is a very gay and respectable gathering.

A Great Demonstration took place on Market Hill. Many thousands visited Cromwell's home at Hinchbrook and meetings were also held on the battle field of Naseby.

Another body of Australians, whose doing will help swell the newspapers during the next six months, is the Australian cricket team which begins to tour England next week.

The Queen's Name Victoria. In honor of the Queen, another section immediately started a counter proposal to name the bridge Felix Faure.

At Various Social Functions this week, Mr. Choate has been invited to speak at the banquet at the Royal Academy this evening.

The Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of the Queen, has just received a snub in connection with the application for a license for a hostelry at Roseneath.

Supplanted Spain in Commerce with the Indies. Mr. Porter will pro-

ceed to Russia next week to study Russian economic questions. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, whom the papers here describe as the most striking figure at the church missionary centenary celebrations, has been lionized everywhere since his stay in England.

Go Back to Rome and as far as American was concerned, there is no such tendency anywhere, cooperation with the heads of the church in England and America, however, had convinced him that there is a widespread desire for unity.

Madness of William Morris, which was published this week, mentions two interesting facts. Mr. Morris was sounded on behalf of Mr. Gladstone, as to whether he would be willing to be nominated P.M. in succession to Lord Salisbury.

Warner, Idaho, April 20.—A serious riot took place yesterday, which resulted in the loss of property to the amount of \$250,000 worth of property destroyed.

One hundred and forty masked men, armed with Winchester, the Burke men on the lower end of the mine, following, started with yells for the Burke Hill and Sullivan mill and other buildings.

The strikers went back to the station at 3 p.m., just three hours after its arrival, the train started for Canyon Creek.

Portland, April 29.—At 3:30 this afternoon President A. L. Mohler, of the O. R. & N. Co., telegraphed officials in this city from Wendover, Idaho, that the striking miners had left the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine, and that it was burning.

CENTRAL HOTEL. Excellent accommodation for visitors, miners and prospectors at reasonable rates.

Kind Offices of British

Commander of H. M. S. Plover Endeavors to Secure a Settlement at Iloilo.

Offers Unofficially to Arbitrate the American-Filipino Differences.

The Iloilo correspondent of the China Overland Mail, copies of which were received by the Olympia, says: "A plucky attempt was made by Lieut.-Commander C. D. M. Cowper, of the British gunboat Plover, to effect a settlement between the American authorities and the natives of Panay. I say the natives of Panay advisedly, he says, because there is not the slightest doubt that the insurrection is kept alive here by the brave and adventurous sent over by Aguinaldo to anticipate the capitulation of Iloilo to the Americans. The attempt to effect a compromise was, of course, unofficial. While willing to consider any suggestion put forward by the natives, the American general could not under any other condition begin to treat with the insurgents, but before setting out on his humane and adventurous task Commander Cowper submitted his proposal to General Miller, who allowed him to cross the American lines. Commander Cowper was accompanied by a friend of his, a member of the British community and the representative of one of the leading commercial houses and well known to the local leaders. The third member of the party was Mr. Raimundo Melliza, an ex-president of the Filipino congress at Iloilo and the son of Mr. Cornelio Melliza, a rich native merchant and planter. It was not known in what spirit the natives would receive the ambassadors, and in some quarters there was apprehension for their safety. They crossed the river at Molo and trudged through the town of Mandurriang, intending to go as far as the insurgent trenches; but finding the insurgents were further off than they expected, they decided to rest in a house by the roadside, sending on a messenger to invite the rebel leaders to meet them there. They came. The party comprised sixteen officers and officials, including Roque Lopez, ex-president of the congress, Jobito Yusay, and Villanava. Pablo Areneta, the Ulsayan general, and Diogas, the Filipino general, and Aguinaldo's principal representative, were notable absentees. Commander Cowper was favorably impressed by the youthfulness, smartness, intelligence and moderation of the native representatives. Speaking in Spanish, Commander Cowper, in suitable terms, after explaining that he came unofficially and as a mutual friend, suggested that an arrangement might be arrived at that would accomplish, at any rate, peace and permit the resumption of trade and the ordinary routine of domestic life. He endeavored to convince them that the American people had no desire to oppress the natives, that they were fighting for friends, that there was no intention to rule in the spirit of old Spain, but to give the inhabitants of the Philippines a larger freedom, to improve the country, and to develop the resources of the island. The continuation of the present struggle would result in loss of life, loss of capital and the indefinite dislocation of trade, with attendant evils to the lower classes of the people. He was listened to attentively and respectfully. The remarks of some of the natives convinced him that they would welcome a settlement, but some of the arguments were unanswerable and tended to show how, by their fatal procrastination in declaring their policy in regard to the Philippines, the American government misled the native population, or, at any rate, that small section of it which interests itself in the political affairs of the country. One man said they were as anxious as any American could be to resume their peaceful occupation. They were not fighting because they liked it. They did not find it enjoyable to be out in the country, living under warlike conditions, risking their lives; but they were fighting for rights they considered menaced by the American authorities and were prepared to defend their rights to the death. Another said they could not decide upon any compromise until they consulted with the government at Malolos. They stood or fell by Luzon. If the insurgent leaders in Luzon were able to bring about an arrangement with the American authorities, the people of Panay were willing to accept their decision. Some accused the Americans of bad faith. The acts of the Americans were not in accordance with the fair words they used to the native leaders. Commander Cowper argued with them and endeavored to shake them from the position they took up, but all his arguments were turned aside. There was a certain degree of willingness to welcome a compromise, but Commander Cowper could not offer them any tangible proposal, and they were no more disposed to make advances to the American than the Americans are disposed to propose terms of peace to the insurgents. As a last resort, Commander Cowper asked if any of them could suggest a possible solution apart from consultation with Aguinaldo. He was quite prepared to take back any message they were prepared to give. After long consultation among themselves, a native spokesman replied that they as natives of Panay, were prepared to treat for peace through a strong independent power, and suggested that Great Britain should step in as arbiter between them and the American people. This brought the conference to a termination, and although the mission failed to accomplish the main object, Commander Cowper had in view, it was at least successful in securing an expression of opinion that will help to guide the American authorities in future dealings with the native leaders. In fulfillment of his promise, Commander Cowper placed the opinions of the insurgents before General Miller.

The car wheels made at the Pennsylvania Railroad shops in Altoona are generally run 40,000 miles on passenger coaches and are then put on freight cars. A forty-two inch wheel now in the shops has been run over 700,000 miles and a thirty-six inch wheel has travelled 600,000.

INCREASE IN MARRIAGES. Interesting Statistics in Regard to Wedlock in Britain.

Some interest has been aroused by the report of the registrar-general, just issued, which estimates the population of England at more than 31,000,000, with women in the majority by 900,000. There were more marriages in 1897 than in any year since 1876, proving the theory that when trade is good matrimony flourishes. The total number of marriages was 249,145, or 16 to every 1,000 of the population. It is a good sign that the record of ages of marriage shows a tendency to advance, while second marriages are decreasing, but the number of divorced persons who remarried is the largest on record. Of divorced men who remarried, 114 married spinsters, twenty-one married widows and seven divorced men married divorced women. One hundred and twenty-nine divorced women married bachelors and thirty-three married widowers.

A Forgotten Garrison

Spaniards Who Have Been Holding Baler Since Last May.

An Attempt to Kill General Lawton-Hew Two Prisoners Escaped.

Steamer Olympia brings a story from Manila of a forgotten Spanish garrison at the town of Baler, on the east coast of the Island of Luzon, who have been holding that town against all-comers, quiet unconscious that their country was no longer at war. The garrison numbers forty-seven, and since May last they have remained entrenched behind the city's fortifications.

The United States gunboat Bennington has been sent from Manila to ascertain the position, inform the beleaguered Spaniards that the war is over and relieve them from the surrounding Filipinos.

News is also given of an attempt to assassinate General Lawton. The Manila Times says: "During the advance on Santa Cruz a native who had remained behind when the rebels fled, fired at General Lawton from a distance of eight feet. The aim was, however, far from good. His shot went wide. He was surrounded immediately and killed."

A story is also given of the escape of two American soldiers who were taken prisoners by the natives. They were disarmed, except for a bayonet which one of them, Private Myers, had concealed in his trousers. While they were being taken into the insurgents' lines Myers stabbed his guard, his comrade snatched the guard's rifle and both escaped to the American camp.

A BIG MINING CASE. Application to Explore Workings of Iron Mask Granted.

Rossland, April 28.—When Clarence King finished his testimony in the Iron Mask and Centre Star lawsuit to-day, E. P. Davis made a formal application to do certain experimental work in that part of the disputed ground known as the Centre Star winze. This is the third time the defendants have made this motion to explore the plaintiffs' workings in order to demonstrate the truth of the facts alleged by them. Twice they have failed but to-day they obtained the wished-for order. E. V. Bodwell for the plaintiffs most vigorously opposed the order and the whole of the court's time to-day was taken up in the consideration of the application. At the conclusion of the argument Mr. Justice Walkem delivered judgment allowing the defendants access to the plaintiffs' workings and granting them leave to do the further work asked. Mr. Bodwell at once asked for a stay of proceedings until an appeal could be heard, but it was finally arranged that all details, including the exact form of the order, should be settled when the court meets on Saturday morning. It is, however, only the details that will come up. The court has already granted the order asked. Mr. Bodwell stated that without question he would insist on an adjournment of the whole case until an appeal from the order could be disposed of and if the order was finally allowed on appeal a further adjournment would be necessary. The merchant who doesn't advertise is a rowboat, pulling and steering and making no headway. The advertiser is a steam launch, and has only to steer and keep his boat trimmed.—Brambleboro (Vt.) Reformer.

The Secret of Health

The health of the whole body depends upon the blood and the nerves. Therefore a medicine that creates new blood and supplies the necessary materials for rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissues, reaches the root of many serious diseases. It is these virtues that have given

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

their wonderful power to conquer disease, and caused the miraculous cures that have startled the scientific world. Thousands of cases have demonstrated that this remedy is an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness in either men or women.

But you must get the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Imitations never cured any one, and other so-called tonics are but imitations of this great medicine.

A SEVERE CASE OF ANÆMIA. Miss Mabel J. Taylor, living at 1334 City Hall Avenue, Montreal, writes: "I write to give you the honest testimonial of a young girl who believes her life was saved by the use of your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In November, 1897, I was suddenly stricken with loss of voice, and for eight months could only speak in a whisper. At the time I was completely run down. I had no appetite, no energy; suffered from headache, palpitation of the heart, and shortness of breath. I was not able to walk up or down stairs. I was given up by the best doctors, and the different remedies I took did me no good. While in this condition I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had taken four boxes my voice was restored, and after the use of eight boxes I am feeling perfectly well. I cannot find words to express my thanks for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, and you are at liberty to publish this letter, in the hope that it may be of benefit to some other sufferer."

NOT ABLE TO TURN IN BED. Mrs. J. Sinclair, of Rockway Valley, Que., writes: "I have suffered more than my share from the agonies which accompany a severe attack of rheumatism. I was first attacked with the disease some four years ago. The trouble gradually grew worse until finally I was confined to bed, and could not turn myself. I was not able to put my hands to my head, and every bone in my body ached, and pained if I dared to stir. I was run down and felt very weak and wretched. I took several bottles of medicine prescribed by the doctors, but it did not help me. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills so highly recommended that I got a few boxes, and before I finished them I saw I was gradually gaining health and strength. I kept on taking them for a couple of months, when every pain and ache had left me, and I was enjoying the best of health. I am never troubled with rheumatism now, and I have to thank Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for my release. I always recommend them to friends who are ailing."

Image of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People packaging. Text: The Genuine are Sold only in Packages like the Engraving. At all dealers, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

Late News of the Far East

Damming the Yellow River—An Anti-Foreign Policy at Peking.

Germans Buy Up a Fleet of British Trading Steamers at Singapore.

News was brought from Shanghai by the steamer Olympia, which arrived this morning, that Li Hung Chang, who has just returned to Peking, after visiting the province of Shantung, where he was accompanied by a Belgian engineer, reports that the necessary works to be done in foreign style to prevent the periodical floods of the Yellow River—China's sorrow—will cost about six million dollars. To treat the entire river the cost would be enormous. He says the foreign method of damming the river, which yearly costs China so many lives, is the only one likely to last. It is improbable, in view of the great cost of the work, that definite action will be taken.

Anti-Foreign Policy.

Apprehension is felt all over China, according to news brought by the Olympia, regarding the recent change which has come over the palace at Peking. The Dowager Empress, who is now finally committed to a policy of reaction, is embarking on a course which will strain foreign patience to the breaking point. She has announced a policy of open hostility to foreigners and has dismissed several high officials summarily for having betrayed progressive leanings. The Taung-li-Yamen, the Chinese foreign board, acknowledges the Dowager Empress' anti-foreign sentiments.

From Peking come news that the German troops despatched to restore order in Shantung did not enter I-chau-fu, but marched close to it, and are now returning, having blown up with dynamite three villages in the neighborhood where the assault on a German patrol occurred. A military detachment is still occupying

I-chau, but it is believed that the affair is practically at an end. It appears that the populace are being encouraged by the local mandarins in the anti-foreign sentiments.

Bought Up a Fleet. News comes from Singapore that a powerful German syndicate, consisting of the North German Lloyd and a number of German merchants, has acquired the whole of Messrs. Alfred Holt's fleet of steamers, which run between Singapore and Siam and Singapore and British Borneo. Eleven British steamers will thus be transferred to the German flag. This deal is causing a great sensation here, as the only regular lines of communication with Siam and British Borneo will now be in German hands. By the acquisition of these ships a great blow has been dealt at British trade, while German political interests and commercial prestige have made an enormous advance.

Pertils of the Sea. The Olympia brought news that on March 12th the Indo-China steamer Canton, en route from Hongkong to Shanghai and some twenty miles north of Fuyan Island, was steaming through a quantity of junk wreckage. The officer of the watch observed clinging to one of the fragments a couple of Chinese sailors, who, benumbed with their immersion, were waving feebly for assistance. The vessel was immediately stopped and the 2nd officer sent to take them off. Whilst the boat was away another poor fellow, in like condition, was also noticed on another piece of wreck. The officer, on returning, made a second trip, and later on, a fourth man, semi-perished, was sighted. Eventually they were all handed on board. Diligent search was then made for other survivors, but none being seen, the vessel continued her course. One of the men was delirious and the others in a sadly reduced condition, but on the application of restoratives they gradually recovered. Owing to the men knowing only the Amoy dialect great difficulty was experienced in getting information. It is understood, however, that on the previous night their junk, with a crew of 37 all told, struck on a rock awash, probably the one N.E. of Tai Island. It is almost certain that the remainder of the crew had perished.

More cases of sick headache biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

From West Coast Ports

Steamer Queen City Brings a Budget of Late Sealing News.

Two Indians Drowned From the Schooner Dora Seward.

Steamer Willapa, Capt. Hughes, returned last night from Cape Scott and way ports of the West Coast after a quick and pleasant passage. She brought little news of the mines or of happenings along the coast, but of the sealers she has a budget of news. The Emma and Louise, which, until about three weeks ago, was an American vessel and changed her flag just prior to her departure on a sealing cruise, was at Nootka until the 25th, when she sailed with seven crews on her brief sealing cruise—the season closes on the coast on May 1st.

There are stories told by the passengers who arrived by the Willapa that should the Emma and Louise go in to Nootka again she will in all probability be seized by the police officers. It is reported by the recent arrivals that while the schooner was there "delate hiru firewater" went around amongst the Indians and they claim, together with the storekeeper and the residents of Nootka, that the liquor was supplied to the siwashers from the Emma and Louise. The schooner should be back again at Nootka in about a week.

The schooner Dora Seward, Capt. H. F. Seward, put into Ahousnet, where she spent about five hours on Saturday last. Capt. Seward reported the loss of a canoe of Indians, who are thought to have been drowned. She had a catch of 380 skins.

The schooner Viva, Capt. McPhee, was at Buclet on the 23rd with 442 skins on board. She reported having spoken the schooner Zillah May on the 23rd with 322 skins.

The Enterprise was at Clayoquot on

the same day with 601, and the Minnie, Capt. V. Jacobsen, was reported at sea about the same time with 218 skins.

The Willapa will sail north again on Monday. She will have amongst her cargo a large amount of machinery, including two big concentrators for the Elk River mines in Clayoquot district.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The trial of the Province vs. General Drake, took place at 2 p. m. before Mr. Justice Drake. Mr. Oliver for the defendant withdrew defendant's counter claim and judgment for \$1,159.00 and costs was entered against the defendant. Mr. H. Langley appeared for the plaintiff company.

Before Mr. Justice Drake and a special jury the trial of Bowden vs. the E. & N. Railway Company commenced this morning. On 20th August last W. J. Bowden, of Victoria West, who for the last nine years had been a freeman on the E. & N. met with an accident while loading coal at the chute in Wellington. He alleged that the engine was negligently lashed up against him and claimed \$2,000 damages under the Employer Liability Act. The defendant company says it was the plaintiff's own fault that he was hurt. Under the act the plaintiff should have given notice of the accident to the defendant within six months of its happening, but as he did not do so his lordship this morning adjourned the trial for a week and now allows the notice to be given. H. G. Hall and W. P. Grant for plaintiff, and A. P. Luxton for the defendant company.

Sorrow is the mere rust of the soul. Activity will cleanse and brighten it.—Johnson.

Image of MICA Axle Grease packaging. Text: It's easy to haul a big load up a big hill if you grease the wagon wheels with MICA Axle Grease. Get a box and learn why it's the best grease ever put on an axle. Sold everywhere.

FOR SALE—Good young cows, second third and fourth calves, part Jersey and Ayshire. Apply Jay & Co., City.

Wheaton's Flying Brig

Cutting a Wide Swath the Filipino Insurgents.

Full Details of the Recent Fighting Between Americans and Natives.

R. M. S. Empress of China budget of mail advices from the Manila correspondent of the Hongkong Daily Press, says: "The seat of war under date 30th, says: Hostilities began on the 14th; it is now March 20th; two months have passed, and half the fighting line remains in position; it attained as far as the 10th. The only movement has been the work of the Flying Brigades, an organization under Brigadier-General Wheaton, mixed volunteers and regulars, provided with artillery and the river gunboats manned by the river and the troops were sent out to the east and began the work by clearing out Guadalupe and Olas; then it passed on through the rough, well-covered country, and half miles to the landing Pasig, Patara, and from this high ground all were bombed. However, and Taguig, and from this all these towns were bombed, and the Pasig and Taguig stated the enemy and left them in the bamboo jungles, while the river and the troops were before reaching the bank the entire line and almost attention. Considerable delay was the lack of necessary transport finally escos and launches were the river and the troops were across to Patara after the line been raked over by the artillery light ensued, in which the loss was about fifty and twelve in killed and wounded than on the morning of the Pasig. Patara was practically captured and was partly burned by a lit three companies of the 1st Volunteers, and there was no but after the victory the men were back to camp, some by the rear, and the fruits were by From Patara to Taguig is short stretch, and after captured Wheaton's men pressed drove the natives back from Taguig to the shores of the lake from which they could and one hundred and fifty perimeters. Only a few were seized, as the natives threw the river and lake to avoid the fall into American hands."

The Taking of Pasig. Just to the north of these to the river bends, lies the once town of Pasig. It has fared than the rest and fire has nowed it and left only smoking, stumps marking the success of Pasig was splendidly fortified, and lines of well constructed trenches, and a large number estimated at about three thousand the morning of the attack the cans were drawn up on the side of the river one thousand facing the insurgent trenches away. Two companies of the west front to attempt to gain and prevent escape, for Pasig is a narrow neck of land, and the Washington Volunteers were across and sent to the east of the while a battalion of the 20th Infantry assailed the trenches front. One field gun of the Artillery was mounted on the American bank, among the manding position shells were to any place desired. Time, they exploded on stone walls. The enemy, tore off a tiled roof, and the walls of the church, the battalions of the violence for seven hours, and the troops were within 500 feet of the church the forest street was carried on. It was the organized and sustained resistance of the natives with the natives with desperation surprising in surprise.

From this time to last Sunble, with its famous fifteen miles were adopted that meet of but a few observers unanimously condemned by themselves. The brigade turned accomplished some astonishing fighting as it went, burning a fious and menaces in the shape of jungles, and then rushed to former positions. The Country was Cleared for the immediate moment, but the was held and no advance positions beyond Taguig on the and Cainta on the East, the followed in the wake of the retired took up their old position again. The natives, as in good as to resist, and advance as resistance, Taytay and Cainta was at a loss of some four killed and been wounded and the former given into the hands of the again, inasmuch as it was not last Sunday's work completed of what might be called brilliant, but advantage was no from the work performed. A fifteen miles was made along from Patara to the vicinity Pedro Tamason, ten towns are of the burned, and the population to 300. The American loss killed and wounded varied, and nineteen wounded, and perishing a few moments of opposition at the start the fig

Advertisement for Ayer's Cathartic. Image of a bottle. Text: Ayer's Cathartic. "The leader of them all!"





### Outrages in Shantung

#### Two Catholic Christians Burned to Death in a Public Bonfire.

#### Others Tortured to Death by Chinese Mobs—German Party Attacked.

According to news received by the Empress of China there have been serious anti-foreign outrages in Shantung. The Ichoufu correspondent of the North China Daily News writes:

To the southwest, twenty miles from the coast, there has been a number of riots, but no one punished for anything as yet. A Catholic priest who is just in from the vicinity to-day says that his life has only been saved through the intercession of his bishop, who for three months he has had to keep the house and night, so that he might be able to flee at any hour.

Three Catholic Christians have been killed in Feibien, about 40 miles to the west of us.

Six of them have been killed at Shenshan, 20 miles southwest, of whom two were burned to death in a public bonfire. This is a different affair from the one I wrote of in my last letter, when the child was burned, and two had their eyes put out by the fiendish mob.

A new mirror, having advantages where extreme lightness is essential, has been submitted to the London Royal Society by Mr. A. Mallock. It is made by faking a ring with accurately ground edges, and stretching upon it the thin film left on the surface of water, after a few drops of a solution of pyroxyline in amylacetate have been allowed to spread there and evaporate, the film being then carefully silvered.

The mirror, in diameter, can be made of less than ten grains in weight.

A miniature telephone is the aid to 'impalpable' hearing devised by Mr. F. H. Collins, a Massachusetts inventor. A small receiver, adapted to be inserted into the passage of the ear, is connected by wires with a transmitter worn upon the head, and with a battery and induction coil carried in the pocket.

The rodents are the most numerous family of mammals, and the number of species known has increased from 970 in 1880 to 1,900, about 1,500 of the number now on record being living species.

The regular markings often seen on sand hills and beaches have doubtless often excited the wonder of even casual observers. In a study of various wave phenomena, detailed to the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. Vaughan Cornish has given special attention to the rippling of sand by the wind, and finds that the shape of such ripples is always approximately the same for all wave-lengths from 1/2 to 145 inches, and is the same in desert sand as in that of the seashore. He has succeeded in reproducing the ripple markings by the action of a steady blast upon ordinary dried sand. But sand from which the finer portion had been separated did not give the phenomenon, and it thus appears that the ripples depend upon the presence of particles fine enough to be tossed away by the eddy that forms in the lee of the larger grains. Sand-dunes are built up by the wind on similar principles.

An interesting investigation of the stability of motion of a bicycle has been made by Mr. J. Whipple, of the University College, Cambridge, Eng. He finds four critical velocities connected with this stability, these velocities with a typical machine appearing to be about 2.2, 10.4, 8.5 and 7.4 miles per hour, but being, of course, calculated for any given machine. At greater velocities than the first, motion is unstable, requiring turning of the first wheel toward the side of falling or steering the body away from it. Between the first and second velocities the motion is stable, even without moving the body, or using the handle; and between the second and third it is stable when the body is slightly moved in the same direction as the fall. Between the second and fourth it is stable with very slight movement of the handle.

An illustration of the pitfalls that confront recent students is given by Dr. Martin Flicker, of the University of Colorado, in a paper on the bacteriological uses of various degrees of error in work with bacteria in the glass of the vessels used, as different kinds of glass impart varying degrees of alkalinity to water, and that some bacteria—notably those of cholera—are favorably affected by alkalinity. This novel cause seems responsible for marked and important discrepancies.

About a century ago prickly pines were introduced into Australia by the governor, and the climate proved so favorable that they have spread wonderfully, becoming such weed pests that they have caused much abandonment of good land. It is now found that six species of these plants have become naturalized weeds in that country.

The surface and bottom of the ocean, as is generally understood, differ markedly in temperature. All known observations of deep-sea temperatures have been arranged on equal projection maps, from which it is estimated, states Sir John Murray, that over 90 per cent. of the sea floor is occupied by water cooler than 40 degrees F., 3 per cent. being under 30 degrees, while on the 127,000,000 square miles deeper than 100 fathoms no annual variations of temperature have been observed, except possibly at the line of meeting of the Gulf stream and Labrador currents. On the 10,000,000 square miles of quest here, and no perceptible annual variation, but of course that is always said under such circumstances, and it is not always easy to let go. The local officials here who are competent to handle the people and punish the ringleaders in the repeated riots, are hampered by lack of men, and, worse still, by lack of support from the higher officials. In the few cases where they have fought with the mobs in their efforts to preserve order, in case of the death of a rioter the soldiers have been arrested for murder (1), and as the result of one such affair 700 men were in jail for months, and would have been executed long before this but for our representations to our consul, who has greatly interested himself on their behalf.

For some reason we regret the coming

### Scientific Information

#### An Epitome of Latest Scientific Facts and Theories

Vandium, though widely distributed in moderate quantity, attracts little attention. It is a silver-white metal, has the high melting point of about 2,000 degrees C., is somewhat lighter than zinc, oxidizes slowly in the air, and is unaffected by acids, and is affected by sulphuric and hydrochloric acids and alkaline solutions. It has been prepared with difficulty by reduction from the chloride in hydrogen, and is also obtained electrolytically. It has been prepared with difficulty by reduction from the chloride in hydrogen, and is also obtained electrolytically. It has been prepared with difficulty by reduction from the chloride in hydrogen, and is also obtained electrolytically.

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### R.P. RIMMET & CO., Ltd

#### WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.

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#### WHISKIES: SEAGRAM'S, - THORN'S O.H.M.S., THISTLE BLEND.

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#### COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. ENDERBY AND VERNON

#### VICTORIA AGENTS, WHARF ST. VICTORIA, B.C.

#### the second passing it on to a third, and so on.

#### The so-called "Life Plant," which grows wild in Guadeloupe, is suggested by Consul Azye as a novel addition to the conservatories and houses. Under cultivation it reaches a height of four feet, producing graceful red and yellow flowers; but its interesting peculiarity is that the leaves, when broken off, throw out roots and develop a new plant in a few weeks, even before planting in soil.

#### The usual explanation that the blue color of the sky is due to minute dust particles suspended in the air is questioned by Lord Rayleigh, who is inclined to think that it may be due to dispersion of the light by the molecules of the air itself.

#### Turbid liquids are cleared by Spring by passing through them a small electric current of considerable voltage. It is assumed that a certain electrical condition causes the particles to remain suspended, and that the passage of the current changes this condition, leaving the particles free to settle.

#### TWO MEN AND A KLOOTCH. A Hard-Luck Story From Douglas Island.

#### Passengers who arrived from Douglas Island by the steamer Cottage City have a story to tell of the hard-luck of a newly married couple who were on their way to the island.

#### Johnny likes the klootchmen, and is not particular whether the object of his solitude and love is married or single—his devotion reaches out to the object of his affections just the same, and thereby hangs the tale.

#### Willis Willis, a young Indian who resides near Johnny's, got married recently, and, as the saying is, he is married and single—his devotion reaches out to the object of his affections just the same, and thereby hangs the tale.

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#### Some one caused the judge to believe that Johnny could not be prosecuted alone and when the warrant was issued for Johnny's arrest, one was also issued for the arrest of Anna.

#### They were duly tried and convicted for the same offence, and sentenced to five years in jail.

#### They are in the bastille, (i.e., a hut like a packing case with barred windows) and Willis is nearly heartbroken. He did not want to see his Anna behind the bars, it was Johnny, and Johnny alone.

#### OUR ANNUAL HOLIDAY. Preparing the Aquatic Events—The Collectors Out on Their Rounds.

#### The regatta committee of the Queen's birthday celebration committee met last evening and arranged a preliminary programme for the boat races at the Gorge. It was decided to reduce the number of events so that the regatta may be brought to a close earlier than was the case last year. The regatta will be the principal feature, the Indian races probably running them close in general favor. There will be no tub races, no Peterboro' canoe races, nor will there be any prize awarded for the best decorated boat. A boy's double scull race, open to all schools, and a four-oared lapstreak race for the champions of British Columbia, a double scull dingy race with lady coxswains for officers of Her Majesty's forces and a similar event open, will be included. The steam or naphtha launch race was tabooed as being too dangerous on the Gorge course.

#### An appropriation of \$1,000 will be asked for from the general committee. Captains Gaudin and Clark and Mr. D. Cartmell will superintend the towing arrangements, and Mr. Case of H. M. dockyards will look after the arrangements at the starting point. Mr. H. Dallas Helms announced that J. B. A. will erect their tent as usual on the shore. The sub-committee will meet again on May 15th.

#### The collecting committee started in its deers in less than 75 per cent. of the total, even in the coldest months, while it rises to 87 per cent. in the hottest part of the year.

#### A new elephone repeater, by which the voice could be reproduced at the opposite side of a continent longer than when it is first suggested by the inventor, has been made in the staff of the C. P. R. Co. The changes will be necessitated by the promotion of Mr. McNeill, general manager, to a higher position. The thought is the wind knowledge, the sail, and mangled the vessel—J. C. and A. W. Hare.

### News Notes From Dawson

#### Quartz Locations Filed Over Placers—An Interesting Question.

#### Stamperers to Sulphur Creek Stake Quartz Locations.

#### According to the miners who arrived from Dawson by the steamer Cottage City, an assay of the bedrock of Bonanza, El Dorado, Sulphur, Dominion and other rich districts has been made. The fact that it is rich in gold. Last week a stamperer was organized for Sulphur Creek, and the length of the creek was staked off with quartz locations and recorded. Fabulous reports are in circulation as to the richness of this rock, but nothing definite is known.

#### Quartz locations have been filed over placer locations, and the promised result is an interesting contest as to what quartz locations thereby acquire. Placer claimants obtain but a leasehold for placer mining purposes, and it is claimed that quartz locators will have the right to enter upon the land for the purpose of developing the lodes where the placer locator is yet at work in the gravel.

#### The Dawson electric light plant is a failure so far as the winter of 1898-99 is concerned, due to the fact that the plant was not adequate to supply the necessary power. In the beginning it promised to be one of the most profitable enterprises. One thousand lights at \$25 per month had been contracted for.

#### The tramroad enterprise to the Forks is also a failure, because the courts have enjoined the collection of toll. The hauling of the material had cost the freighters' charges down from 10 to 25 cents as low as 12 1/2 cents per cent; yet the collection of three-fourths of a cent per pound toll was opposed, and the warrant of law for its execution was held not to exist. Therefore it failed. The firewood business has been to all intents and purposes a failure. Wood at \$15 to \$20 a cord has not paid the profit to justify the expense made by syndicates and individuals.

#### Both telephone systems seem prosperous, however. Telephone at from \$40 to \$60 a month, look promising.

#### Three companies have been formed to supply Dawson with pure water during the summer months. One of these has been granted a franchise to distribute the water of a creek on the spring, and the third has applied for a franchise to distribute water procured from wells sunk at the river side. Of the latter company G. W. Van Meter of San Francisco is the promoter. It is his theory that at about forty feet he will strike a vein of pure water. He goes deeper he expects to strike an artesian vein.

#### Mr. Van Meter is the patentee of the most successful thawing machine in use in these regions, and if successful in obtaining the franchise, it is his intention to begin to sink at once using his thawing machine. He will build up around the mouth of this well with the earth removed, which, when frozen, will be covered with sawdust to prevent thawing. In this way he expects to provide a bulwark impervious to surface water and keep his supply pure and unadulterated.

#### Many large institutions, hospitals, hotels, etc., are providing for their summer water supply by cording up the river ice under cover. The franchise price of water is 10 cents per gallon, as granted to the companies named.

#### The problem of Dawson's water supply is too closely connected with the health of the community to be ignored. The winter's accretions upon marsh and hillside are a threatening character. The miasma-breeding swamp upon which the city is situated, it is predicted, will make the death rate higher than in any city of equal population in the world.

#### Moss, the prizefighter, arrested for burglary, was convicted on five counts, sentenced to seven years and has a sentence of twenty-eight years suspended to ensure his permanent absence from Canadian soil upon his release.

#### Wallace M. Clark of Dawson started for Barney Creek, on American territory, to represent a claim held by him in joint ownership with others on the 25th of February. On the night of the 25th he was lost in a blizzard, and when found next day had both hands frozen. He was taken to the winter quarters of the Alaska Exploration Company's steamer Arnold, where, by skillful treatment and good care, his hands were saved. The miners of Seventy-mile district, recognizing his misfortune, will waive non-representation and lay his claim, which is a valuable one, over for six months.

#### It is estimated by experts that the black race numbers about one-tenth of the living members of the human species, or 150,000,000 individuals.

### Letters to the charges against government officials.

Answer.—This is true. On the other hand, Miss Shaw did not profess to have satisfied herself by enquiry that the charges were true. She did not pretend to have heard what the officials accused had to say for themselves. Her account of the state of things in the Yukon, so far as it related to the conduct of officials, was obtained at second hand from street gossip, from the Nugget, from what appeared in eastern papers hostile to the government. At the time Miss Shaw was in Dawson, the Nugget was particularly active in fabricating charges against officials. The Times is, of course, a newspaper of great influence and respectability. But it is not infallible. A few years ago it brought grave charges against Mr. Parnell. A royal commission was appointed to investigate them. The Times produced letters purporting to have been written by Mr. Parnell in which he approved of the Phoenix Park murder, and said that he would be glad to be chief witness called by the Times had himself forged these letters; he confessed his guilt, fled and committed suicide. There is no intention here of reflecting upon the good faith of Miss Shaw. It is manifest, however, that her testimony as to the corruption of government officials should be received with a large measure of caution since she allows that she did not set on foot an independent enquiry, but accepted common rumor on the principle, apparently, that where there was so much smoke there must be fire.

Mr. Treadgold, of the Mining Journal of London, Eng., who spent some time in the Yukon last year, has written a report (quoted by Mr. Sifton, p. 204) which he goes into minutely. His report on the recent enquiry, together with the testimony, will reach Ottawa in a few days. When it arrives the government will be in a position to determine whether a fresh enquiry, by another tribunal, is desirable and necessary, or not. Meanwhile the government confidently asks the public to condemn those who, merely in order to manufacture party capital, are bringing Canadian and Canadian institutions into disrepute by spreading atrocious slanders upon the whole Yukon administration, invented for the most part by the clique of narrow-minded Americans connected with the Nugget, who have done their best to destroy respect for the law, and to promote an agitation for the subversion of British authority.

### A Strange Case

#### A Man Named Arnold and His Scheme to Lose His Wife.

Readers of the Times will remember an article some time ago dealing with the escapades of Mr. Arnold in Manila, and how he wished to be considered dead to escape his wife. A late issue of the Manila Times received by the R.M.S. Empress of China has the following: About the middle of February a letter was received in Hongkong, which was written by Mr. Arnold in Manila. Mr. Arnold stated in that letter that he was in a pitiable plight, and was so reduced in circumstances that he had to live in a native hut on one meal a day, consisting of rice and a banana; that he was very weak, and unless he could find something to do by which he could earn some money, he should go to the front and see if a rebel's bullet would find him. According to the letter we publish here, Mr. Arnold was in a very bad way, and was in a pitiable plight, and was so reduced in circumstances that he had to live in a native hut on one meal a day, consisting of rice and a banana; that he was very weak, and unless he could find something to do by which he could earn some money, he should go to the front and see if a rebel's bullet would find him. According to the letter we publish here, Mr. Arnold was in a very bad way, and was in a pitiable plight, and was so reduced in circumstances that he had to live in a native hut on one meal a day, consisting of rice and a banana; that he was very weak, and unless he could find something to do by which he could earn some money, he should go to the front and see if a rebel's bullet would find him.

### Common Report.

It is reasonable to suppose that as wide-spread as the Dominion has government officials, inasmuch as common report at Dawson, and the correspondence of a great many newspapers, together with the statements of a great many persons returning from the Yukon, agree in so asserting. All these witnesses cannot be mistaken. It is easier to believe that corruption existed in or under the Dominion than it is to believe that it did not exist. The Dominion has a reputation for corruption. It is reasonable to suppose that as wide-spread as the Dominion has government officials, inasmuch as common report at Dawson, and the correspondence of a great many newspapers, together with the statements of a great many persons returning from the Yukon, agree in so asserting. All these witnesses cannot be mistaken. It is easier to believe that corruption existed in or under the Dominion than it is to believe that it did not exist. The Dominion has a reputation for corruption.

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Readers of the Times will remember an article some time ago dealing with the escapades of Mr. Arnold in Manila, and how he wished to be considered dead to escape his wife. A late issue of the Manila Times received by the R.M.S. Empress of China has the following: About the middle of February a letter was received in Hongkong, which was written by Mr. Arnold in Manila. Mr. Arnold stated in that letter that he was in a pitiable plight, and was so reduced in circumstances that he had to live in a native hut on one meal a day, consisting of rice and a banana; that he was very weak, and unless he could find something to do by which he could earn some money, he should go to the front and see if a rebel's bullet would find him. According to the letter we publish here, Mr. Arnold was in a very bad way, and was in a pitiable plight, and was so reduced in circumstances that he had to live in a native hut on one meal a day, consisting of rice and a banana; that he was very weak, and unless he could find something to do by which he could earn some money, he should go to the front and see if a rebel's bullet would find him.

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# News of China and Japan

## Famine Refugees Massing at the Towns-Corrupt Officials

## British Bark Lost-Palawanatives as Empire Builders-Chinese Rebellions.

## A Lawsuit Over the Seized Filibuster Abbey-Trouble in Korea.

A budget of interesting news was received from the Orient by the H. M. S. Empress of China. C. Edwards, an Englishman who arrived here after a trip through the famine stricken districts near the Yellow river, paints an awful picture of the suffering refugees. He said: "You talk about your mushroom towns in the Western United States, South Africa and Klondike, but they're not a circumstance to a Chinese mushroom town. The report got out of Tsing-tang that the famine refugees were to be given out and it travelled far and wide. The wandering beggars going south returned and from all the neighboring islands the refugees poured into that town at the rate of 2,000 a day. Some said, but the official total estimated 100,000 people, and one can believe it from the sight. All this mob of humanity collected in a few days. Acres of land to the south of the city were covered with them and at a distance, the noise and talk sounded like the hum of a hive of bees. Nothing like it in twelve years past! Relief was slow in coming and naturally this floating element got desperate. Bands of them roved around at night and pillaged where they could. Some more bold started an one of the gates of the city, swinging across as they went. The magistrate came on to quieten them, but they thronged around his chair and became so urgent that blank cartridges had to be fired to drive them off. After this they were not allowed to enter the city gates and even the mud wall (suburban) gates were guarded to prevent any but women and children entering. The result was that many men living in the suburbs were roughly killed at these gates and indeed had a hard time to gain access to the city."

It is positively stated that 114,000,000 were granted besides a lot of rice. Well, the people who the magistrates grounded and brought forth a mouse, for each refugee was allowed one pint of rice and promised 100 cash each, provided they returned home at once, and by stopping at a certain place on the way they would get the promised money. The majority went, whether to stay or not is another thing but many were left and are being decimated with smallpox, measles, fever, and the mauling, as known in that section of country—starvation. The officials are roundly denounced for not being more liberal (though the Taoist has a great reputation for generosity) and the magistrates in charge of the money tickets have given false ones, just to get rid of the poor starving wretches, to say nothing of the other reason. Some say one ticket is a very poor one or a counterfeit. Such a people! Oh, China, when will thy corruption cease?

The foreigners have been able to distribute 150 tons of cash, but that only reaches one section of the refugees. Famine fever comes along every year (thanks to being along the march of the refugees), but this year it is getting in its work about two months ahead of time. The pleasure of distributing relief is greatly marred by the sight of the suffering and the malodorous surroundings.

**Wreck of a Bark.**  
From Hongkong news is given of the wreck of the Chinese bark, Chi-chi, a boat's crew containing H. Jones, her mate, and nine of the crew, came into Hongkong on April 3rd, two days before the Empress sailed. The captain's boat was sickened up on the morning of the Japanese steamer Futani Maru, and the men were brought to Hongkong. All were saved. The Chi-chi, which was a vessel of 1,004 tons, commanded by Captain Thomas, left Hongkong on March 20th with a cargo of rice for Pisco, in Peru. All went well till 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, April 1st, when the vessel struck on the Pratas shoal. A strong breeze was blowing at the time and a heavy sea running. The crew stood by the ship until daylight, when it was found that nothing could be done, and she was abandoned. The mate's boat sailed 120 miles, when for some calms were encountered, and the rest of the journey was made by rowing. The survivors state that the ship is likely to become a total wreck and that the heavy sea running when they left her.

**H. M. S. Archer's Strange Mission.**  
H. M. S. Archer, which left Singapore on February 26th under sealed orders, has returned. The Straits Times says: "There was a general belief when the ship sailed that her destination was the island of Palawan whence it was thought there might have been some native disturbance. That belief has been confirmed, since it appears that the Archer went direct to Palawan. Her orders were received by telegraph, and they were that she was to proceed as quickly as possible to that island where it was stated that the British flag had been hoisted by the natives. The Archer's mission was to haul it down, and the landing of a small settlement on the Palawan coast, the British red ensign was seen to be flying; and the ship had not been at anchor any length of time before several Filipino came aboard and had an interview with Commander Dore. He informed them that he had been instructed to take the flag down, and that it would be his duty to do so. Some palaver ensued in the course of which it became apparent that the inhabitants of the town had hoisted the British flag because they thought it might afford them protection from bands of brigands who were encamped in the island, and had been repeatedly firing on the inhabi-

# News From Dawson

## Faith Fenton, the Toronto Globe Correspondent Sends an Interesting Letter.

## Wash Up Forecast-It Is Placed in the Vicinity of Twelve Millions.

## Not Damaged in the Fight.

The Hongkong Daily Press reports that on the 1st April a writ was filed on W. F. Sylvester, of the firm of Louis Spitzel & Co., of Tientsin, by an officer of the United States consulate-general, and a Mr. Messageries Maritimes steamer Caledonia. The writ was in a suit filed with the United Consular Court at Canton March 17th, 1899. E. B. Crew versus W. F. Sylvester. E. B. Crew seeks to recover the sum of 15,000 taels alleged to be due under a bond to the petitioner from the defendant, which provided that the American steamer Abbey should convey direct to the port of Singapore, and to no other place, 500 Mauser rifles and 400,000 Mauser cartridges. On the strength of this bond a customs permit was granted. The shipment, however, was not landed as agreed in Singapore, but proceeded to the island of Luzon. The steamer was seized on or about the 25th September last, and is at present in the hands of the United States naval authorities.

There are advantages in a residence in the Yukon. We have known nothing of gripe, with its concomitant pneumonia. That is a growth of raw winds and damp, variable temperature. The latter winter months are too still, and the air is so heavy and oppressive to suit Monsieur La Grippe. It might as well be stated also that we have neither smallpox nor typhoid fever in Dawson, both of which diseases have been two blank diseases of the winter press. There has never been a case of the former in the Yukon, in as far as can be discovered. The fever we have had, and probably still have again, is the milder March weather even for Ontario. We shall drop down into brief frost world again. But we have had one hint, and spring is coming.

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The second correspondent of the Japan Daily Mail says: It is reported that a mob in Kon ju, Tsungting province, Korea, has sacked a French missionary's residence, and carried him off. The Korean had been ordered by the Japanese troops to retire order and recover the captured missionary, whose fate is as yet unknown.

The French minister at Seoul has demanded of the Korean government the immediate suppression of the existing disturbance and rescue of the captive French missionary from the hands of the rioters. The government has sent instructions to local troops to subdue the mob. It is reported that the number of the rioters amounts to several thousands, but this is still doubtful.

**Rebellions in Kwangsi.**  
The Wuchow correspondent of the Hongkong Press says: It is reported here that the prefect yesterday received information from Wat Lahn Chau that the rebellion has broken out again in that part of the Kwangsi province.

When last year, the rebellion of July and August, was suppressed with ruthless severity, its leader, Li Dap Ting, retired into the Tai Kwai mountains. He has now, it is reported, taken the field again, and is threatening Wat Lam and Pak Lau.

The outlook is rendered more serious because drought, cattle plague, and the increased cost of food are producing widespread discontent; also, because large quantities of arms and ammunition have recently been imported into Kwangsi.

The trade of the West River is already beginning to suffer interruption.

**More Treaty Ports.**  
The Chinese government is considering the advisability of opening Changsha, Shang-tan, and Chang-tek to foreign commerce.

The construction by Russians of a road leading into Chinese territory has already been reported. A despatch received in Tokyo from a European source says that Russian soldiers, numbering 300, have entered Chinese territory.

Germany has preferred several demands to China with regard to the Ichow affair. She asks for mining and railway concessions and the right of collecting hikin duty in Sharung province.

**DREYFUS CASE.**  
A Foreign Office Official Proves Another Forger-Paty du Clam to be Examined.

Paris, April 27.—The publication by the Figaro of the supplemental deposition made before the united chamber of the court of cassation by M. Paleologue, one of the permanent officials of the foreign office, whose evidence establishes a new forger, has created a great sensation.

A rumor circulated early this evening that Col. Paty du Clam had been arrested turns out to be untrue, but it is understood that the latter's request he will be examined on Saturday.

The Temps will announce to-morrow that the court of cassation has applied to the minister of the colonies to deliver the document which was found in French Guiana in 1897 among other Dreyfus documents and sent to the colonial office under the strictest precautions. It is alleged that the document absolutely proves the innocence of Dreyfus.

Samuel B. Downey, deputy internal revenue collector at Lancaster, Pa., was arrested yesterday charged with informing Jacob and Kendig, the cigar makers arrested for counterfeiting, of the fact that three United States Service Agents, Burns was after them.

# He Wanted Human Flesh

## A Strange Story of a Wingo From the Far North.

## His Companions Forced to Kill Him For Their Own Protection.

## BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL.

A meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Colonist's report.

As no notification was received at the Times office of a meeting of the council of the Board of Trade, it was held yesterday afternoon, no reporter was present from the Times. The following report of the proceedings is clipped from the Colonist of this morning:

"The council of the Board of Trade held a short meeting yesterday afternoon, at which a number of minor matters were disposed of. The principal thing was the acceptance of an invitation from the citizens' Committee of Fifty to the members of the board to be present this evening at the conference with the representatives of the Port Angeles Eastern railway. This meeting will be held at the city hall at 8 o'clock, and the press was asked by the chairman to make the matter public, so that as many members of the board as possible could attend.

"A number of formal communications were received and filed, and so was a letter from the Hon. J. H. Evans, of Rossland, enclosing resolutions passed by the Provincial Rights Association against the granting to D. C. Corbin of the 'Kettle River charter. Mr. Evans regretted the retrograde step taken by the British Columbia Board of Trade in endorsing the road.

"The letter received some time ago by the board from W. P. Wilson, director of the Philadelphia commercial museum, inviting the Board of Trade to name two members on the international board of the museum, was taken up.

"There was a letter from the city clerk stating that the city was willing to grant \$150 towards a descriptive pamphlet of the southern end of Vancouver Island, provided 20,000 copies were distributed. This letter was in response to one from the board embodying the suggestion from the agent-general in London that Victoria should get up such a pamphlet for distribution in the Old Country as an advertisement. Mr. S. Leiser and Mr. D. R. Ker will see to the printing and can do towards helping out the scheme.

"The suggestion came up of organizing a trip to Atlin similar to the business men's trip to Kootenay of a couple of years ago. The secretary was instructed to write the Vancouver Board of Trade to see whether they would join in a trip to Atlin and the Yukon.

"Mr. A. McCandless, before adjournment, said that he had been asked to him by some of the press that no notice was sent to the papers often when there were meetings of the council, and that the matter of courtesy, in London, that Victoria should get up such a pamphlet for distribution in the Old Country as an advertisement. Mr. S. Leiser and Mr. D. R. Ker will see to the printing and can do towards helping out the scheme.

**RICH GOLD DISCOVERIES.**  
New Mining District Found at Cape Nome Near Golovin Bay.

A letter from D. B. Earle, manager of the North American Transportation and Trading Co. at St. Michael, dated December 1st, says: "Dr. Kittleton, formerly superintendent of the government herds at Port Clarence and Unalakleet, has discovered a new mining district, which he has named 'the' motion, which carried, and the meeting adjourned."

**THE SHELL MOUNDS.**  
Interesting Paper Read at Last Night's Meeting of the Natural History Society.

O. C. Hastings, who has made a special study of the shell mounds of the Indians on this coast, gave a very interesting paper before the Natural History Society Monday night on his last theme. Mr. Hastings described a visit paid last summer, in company with a party of American scientists, to a large shell mound on the Fraser river, and the discoveries made there. The mound was about 50 feet in length, about 30 feet wide and about eight feet in depth. In it were found nearly 200 skeletons, besides a large number of bone weapons and implements. The first five feet was of mussel shells only, while the top was of clams. Mr. Hastings's theory is that the mound was the site of a village of Indians and that here they buried their dead with their weapons of the chase and of warfare, in the dross of the topos. An estimate of the great ages of these deposits may be formed from the fact that trees from ten to twelve inches in diameter were growing on the site of the mounds and that they were probably the second growth.

It was decided to accept Dr. Kirtke's invitation to visit Esquimaux on Saturday week and open some of the cairns there. The results from these cairns have not been as satisfactory as from the shell mounds, occasional skeletons being recovered, but no weapons. It is surmised that they are the work of a contemporary but distinct tribe of Indians.

**THE FIGHTING IN SAMOA.**  
Another Battle Between Friendlies and Rebels—Warships Shell the Position.

Auckland, N.Z., April 27.—Advices from Apia, Samoa, give particulars of a second battle fought at Vaitiki between friendly natives and rebels on April 17th. The fighting was desperate, the rebels holding strong fortifications, which were ineffectively shelled by the ships.

The Friendlies advanced to the attack with Falolole and Dana on the left, Gaunt in the centre with 120 men, and Tumasanga on the right. Gaunt's party retreated to a second and stronger fort about 150 yards back. The Tumasanga friendlies bolted, but Gaunt crawled out to the firing line and drove them back to the point of his revolver. They then advanced to attack the second fort, but found the position too strong and lost several men killed and wounded. Ten shells from the ships burst close behind the

# General Otis Ultimatum

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**General Otis Ultimatum.**  
General Otis has issued an ultimatum to the Filipino rebels, demanding their unconditional surrender. He stated that the United States would not recognize the rebels as belligerents, and that the only terms of peace would be the complete cessation of hostilities and the restoration of the Philippine archipelago to the control of the United States government.

The natives, however, have responded to the ultimatum by demanding a cessation of hostilities and a settlement of the dispute. They have also expressed their desire for the United States to recognize their status as a free people.

In a recent battle at Quingan, two hundred men were reported to have been killed on both sides. The fighting was particularly fierce, and the rebels were seen to be in a desperate struggle for survival.

**Losses in the Spanish War.**  
The Spanish government has announced that the losses in the recent fighting have been significant. It is reported that the Spanish forces have suffered a number of casualties, and that the rebels have also incurred heavy losses.

The Spanish government has also announced that it has received a number of offers of mediation from various countries, but that it has declined them, as it believes in the strength of its own arms.

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# THE ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI.

## Full Particulars of Alleged Injustice to Settlers La'ed Before Parliament—Merely Gossip.

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The story that M. Menier, the chocolate king, who owns Anticosti island in the St. Lawrence, was ruthlessly transporting some of the settlers, because of their refusal to conform to his rigid regulations; and was in addition placing military defences on his property, with the full knowledge and consent of the French authorities, determined to become a menace and a danger to the good government and the peace of Canada, owing to the invulnerable position the island occupies for strategic purposes, has been critically exploded.

A return has been prepared by the settlement regarding the whole matter. In August last Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, wrote the Canadian government on the question enclosing some extracts from a letter from English newspapers on the subject. The result of this was that Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick made a report to Mr. Chamberlain. The charge was made in the newspapers, that the French government was placing military defences on the island which had vested rights there. Mr. Fitzpatrick gave a history of the island since it was taken possession of in 1825 by Jacques Guay, in the name of the King of France, down to the time Menier got it for \$25,000 in 1895 from the English company which then held it. The island has not formed any part of the territory of Canada in the province since it was granted in 1680 by the King of France to Sieur Louis Joliet, to which grant the present owner traces his title.

Mr. Fitzpatrick endeavored to show that M. Menier never contended that the island was in any respect exempt from that inherent sovereign power which is possessed by the crown over all land within her Majesty's dominions. Mr. D'Almeida, on his part, claimed that immunity from the federal laws which were applicable to him and his property, was a private property, was not at all times liable for military or other purposes which the Canadian government might see advisable. It was not fortified by its present proprietors with field guns or artillery of any description, nor did its owner prohibit fishing within three miles of the coast.

Mr. Menier promulgated a number of rules to be observed by his tenants. Under these rules the island was said to be progressing. Some of the regulations regarding the killing of wild animals, the cutting of wood, etc., were repeatedly violated by the settlers at Fox Bay. The proprietor, therefore, applied to the province of Quebec for four constables to act in their behalf, and has undertaken to bear all the costs of their defence.

The correspondence concludes with a letter addressed to the Colonial Secretary by Rev. Edward J. Stobo, secretary of the Anticosti Association of Quebec, in which he draws attention to Menier's attempt to oust from Anticosti "a small Protestant community, 60 or 70 persons." He states that he is the treasurer of a legal defence fund raised to contest Menier's rights to the land, and will be pleased to explain the matter to Mr. Chamberlain "if desired."

An opinion was handed down yesterday in the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. v. G. D. Hurs, holding that copyright on a book, the contents of which have been published serially without being previously copyrighted, is invalid. The case involved the copyright of "The Anticosti of Fox Bay Breakfast Table" by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, father of the plaintiff in this case.

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The story that M. Menier, the chocolate king, who owns Anticosti island in the St. Lawrence, was ruthlessly transporting some of the settlers, because of their refusal to conform to his rigid regulations; and was in addition placing military defences on his property, with the full knowledge and consent of the French authorities, determined to become a menace and a danger to the good government and the peace of Canada, owing to the invulnerable position the island occupies for strategic purposes, has been critically exploded.

A return has been prepared by the settlement regarding the whole matter. In August last Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, wrote the Canadian government on the question enclosing some extracts from a letter from English newspapers on the subject. The result of this was that Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick made a report to Mr. Chamberlain. The charge was made in the newspapers, that the French government was placing military defences on the island which had vested rights there. Mr. Fitzpatrick gave a history of the island since it was taken possession of in 1825 by Jacques Guay, in the name of the King of France, down to the time Menier got it for \$25,000 in 1895 from the English company which then held it. The island has not formed any part of the territory of Canada in the province since it was granted in 1680 by the King of France to Sieur Louis Joliet, to which grant the present owner traces his title.

Mr. Fitzpatrick endeavored to show that M. Menier never contended that the island was in any respect exempt from that inherent sovereign power which is possessed by the crown over all land within her Majesty's dominions. Mr. D'Almeida, on his part, claimed that immunity from the federal laws which were applicable to him and his property, was a private property, was not at all times liable for military or other purposes which the Canadian government might see advisable. It was not fortified by its present proprietors with field guns or artillery of any description, nor did its owner prohibit fishing within three miles of the coast.

Mr. Menier promulgated a number of rules to be observed by his tenants. Under these rules the island was said to be progressing. Some of the regulations regarding the killing of wild animals, the cutting of wood, etc., were repeatedly violated by the settlers at Fox Bay. The proprietor, therefore, applied to the province of Quebec for four constables to act in their behalf, and has undertaken to bear all the costs of their defence.

The correspondence concludes with a letter addressed to the Colonial Secretary by Rev. Edward J. Stobo, secretary of the Anticosti Association of Quebec, in which he draws attention to Menier's attempt to oust from Anticosti "a small Protestant community, 60 or 70 persons." He states that he is the treasurer of a legal defence fund raised to contest Menier's rights to the land, and will be pleased to explain the matter to Mr. Chamberlain "if desired."

An opinion was handed down yesterday in the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. v. G. D. Hurs, holding that copyright on a book, the contents of which have been published serially without being previously copyrighted, is invalid. The case involved the copyright of "The Anticosti of Fox Bay Breakfast Table" by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, father of the plaintiff in this case.

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# General Otis Ultimatum

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## United States Command to Recognise the Natives.

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**Losses in the Spanish War.**  
The Spanish government has announced that the losses in the recent fighting have been significant. It is reported that the Spanish forces have suffered a number of casualties, and that the rebels have also incurred heavy losses.

The Spanish government has also announced that it has received a number of offers of mediation from various countries, but that it has declined them, as it believes in the strength of its own arms.

**Manila, May 3, 12-10 p.m.**  
The Spanish government has announced that it has received a number of offers of mediation from various countries, but that it has declined them, as it believes in the strength of its own arms.

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