The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST MONDAY, MARCH 27. 1899. VOLUME XLIII—NO. 48

n receipts under such re was as strong evi- would desire that Can- Columbia as a part of up and doing to com- mpetition that was ap- all the trade of the

prefacing his remarks declaration of his posi- eting, not as an advo- n, but as a citizen of if Mr. Bodwell came simply as a citizen d hardly have forborne ence to what the Cana- had done and is doing t of the country, nor uilding, but—as stated of its vice-president—in iters through the coun- evelop its resources in manner, while creating he mouth of the mines. d come forward simply ld scarcely have helped opositions in contrast— g then to examine them oose between. he (Mr. Lugrin) wanted the rich mineral dis- prosper; he wanted to towns arise, smelters a market created for l sections of Yale—con- an enterprises and the anadian people, and not y to the south, at the n.

that had been offered, cluding his remarks he was the logical result ubles—and these in turn justified by the facts. when Mr. Lugrin con- and as there were other d to present their views desired opportunity to nts pro and con before Mr. W. H. Ellis moved, H. Todd, that the de- until 5 o'clock on Wed- n finally prevailed. ting were the following rd: G. A. Kirk, C. A. Gray, R. H. Hall, E. V. Capt. J. G. Cox, R. W. Hon. R. W. Pearse, A. Piercy, C. T. Dupont, Paterson, C. H. Lugrin, R. Ker, James Mitchell, Crease, R. T. Williams, H. Evans (the new anada Paint Co.), A. Jensen, J. H. Todd, H. rvey, C. F. Todd, H. Nicholles, Hon. Fred. ncken (M.P.P.), A. G. W. Aikman, E. E. dge, Clive Phillipps- Charles Hayward, T. N. iggins, A. St. G. Flint, m Wilson, W. H. Ellis, William Munsie, Capt. ll (M.P.P.), Capt. Wil- Quade, G McL. Brown, Seabrook, Jacob Sehl, Johnson, W. J. Hanna, ndrews and J. J. Shall-

YUKON RAILWAY BILL

Mackenzie & Mann Seek Incorporation to Build From Stikine and Lynn Canal.

Suggestion That Subsidy in Money Will Be Proposed—The Alaska Boundary.

Canada Eastern Railway Purchase Meets Liberal Opposition—Mr. Sifton's Enemy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 24.—Another Yukon railway bill is in prospect. Wm. Mackenzie and D. D. Mann are seeking incorporation as the Canadian Yukon Railway Company with power to build a line from a port in British Columbia on the Stikine river thence via Teslin to Dawson City; also a branch line from the head of Lynn Canal to Teslin. This is the project of last session over again, shorn of the big government subsidy. Politicians are, wondering whether it means that the government will bring down a proposition for a subsidy this session, and some say that a proposal for a money subsidy will be included by the government in a subsidy bill to be brought down towards the end of the session.

Ontario county councils are petitioning that the pay of the militia be increased by 25 cents a day, so that municipalities may be relieved of making direct grants to militia corps.

Hon. R. W. Scott, secretary of state, said in the Senate to-day that the government had no advices that a modus vivendi had been arranged about the Alaska boundary. The amount received in royalties for Yukon up to the 31st of January was $399,403.

The Senate adjourned until Tuesday, April 11.

Mr. Gillies will move a resolution in the Commons in favor of reducing the present high duties upon tobacco.

The Ontario Liberals had a grievance caucus to-day. Alex. Smith, the organizer, was present and endeavored to smooth matters over. There is a lot of kicking over Mr. Blair's proposal to acquire the Canada Eastern railway.

The position of editor of the Commons Hansard, vacated by the death of J. C. Boyce, has been filled by the appointment of Walter Boyce. The place on the Hansard reporting staff vacated by the death of Dr. G. B. Bradley, who was chief reporter, has been awarded to Geo. Simpson, the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe.

Mr. Richardson, M.P. for Lisgar, has been thrown down by the Liberals. They did not invite him to the caucus of Westerners, and substituted Mr. Bostock as Western Liberal whip. This, it is said, has been done at Mr. Sifton's detection, his feeling against Mr. Richardson being very strong.

Messrs. Davin and Pope were the only speakers in the debate on the address to-day. Mr. Davin's speech was a powerful arraignment of the government.

NANAIMO NOTES.

Miner Locked Up for Bluffing with Revolver—Movements of Colliers.

Nanaimo, March 24—(Special)—Arthur Ramsdale, a miner working ata Wellington, entered the house of Helen Dessup last night and demanded money. He managed to get the whole of the inmates in the parlor and locked the door, then said he had a surprise for them and at the point of a revolver ordered "hands up." The whole party could only raise a trifling amount. He refused to take it and threatened to shoot them all, when the police arrived and took him in charge. This morning he was sent up for trial.

Nanaimo's hockey club is practising hard for a game on Tuesday with Vancouver.

The steamship Siam arrived last night and sailed to-night with 4,706 tons of coal.

Thes hip Glory of the Seas arrived at Departure Bay last night from San Francisco.

CAMBRIDGE THE FAVORITE.

Heavy Odds in Their Favor for the Intercollegiate Race To-day.

London, March 24.—The betting on the annual Oxford and Cambridge boat race, which is to take place to-morrow, is 11 to 4 on Cambridge.

The odds on Cambridge are generally admitted to be extravagant, and it is probable that but little money will be invested at that rate. The time tests, however, seem to show that Cambridge will be an easy winner. The swing of the light blues, their back and leg work and their sliding are superior to similar work done by the dark blues. They average 2½ pounds lighter than the Oxford men, but the general material seems to be slightly superior. Curiously enough, though Oxford is daily losing in public favor, the dark blues are improving in form, and those who are most intimate with Gold's splendid power and resources and the strengthened Oxfords, still claim that if Gold, who is the Oxford stroke, wins the choice of stations he will be able to take the race.

A MURDER MYSTERY.

Dead Body of Unknown Man Arrives at Chicago in Refrigerator Car.

Chicago, March 24.—The dead body of a man with his skull beaten in and the body covered with bruises was discovered to-day in a refrigerator car on a side track at the stock yards. The authorities are inclined to the belief that the man was murdered in some other city and sent to Chicago in the car. From appearances the man has been dead for about a week. He was about 35 years old and was apparently a miner. The car in which the body was found arrived in Chicago yesterday over the Pan Handle route from New Berry, S. C.

TORONTO MERCHANT'S DEATH.

Toronto, March 24.—Patrick Hughes, formerly a prominent merchant of Toronto, died last night after a brief illness, aged 68. His brother, Bernard Hughes, died only a month ago.

GORDON MEMORIAL FUND.

Lord Minto Acknowledges Subscription of Canadian Militia—Salutes to Governors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 24.—An explanation of the royal salute accorded to Lord Minto at the drawing room last Saturday is given in to-day's Militia orders, the following extract from Queen's Regulations, 1898, being published for general information, and to be made the subject of a general order at an early date:

"Honors and salutes to be given by troops on parade are as follows: To a viceroy, and to a governor or lieutenant-governor of a colony, or special royal commissioner, acting on behalf of the sovereign, opening or closing the session of a colonial legislature, royal salute, standards and colors lowered, officers saluting, men presenting arms, bands playing first six bars of National Anthem.'"

The Major General Commanding has much pleasure in announcing that the sum of $1,260 has been credited to His Excellency's fund towards the Gordon Memorial College as a subscription from the troops under his command. In accepting the same His Excellency has been pleased to express his appreciation of the kindly feeling of comradeship shown by the Canadian troops towards the British and Egyptian armies, employed in the recent military operations in the Soudan by the handsome contribution to the national memorial, in honor of heroic Gordon.

MISSIONS FOR GOLD FIELDS

Presbyterian Committee Short of Funds for the Work in the West.

Toronto, March 24.—(Special) — The home mission committee of the Presbyterian church which has just closed its annual meeting, has issued a statement respecting urgent need for funds for prosecuting their work in the goldfields. The contributions this year for home mission work are larger than in any previous year but owing to the extension of work in the Klondike region and in the mining districts of British Columbia the expenditure has grown greatly and the committee is at the present time $12,000 or $13,000 short of the sum needed to meet its obligations.

NEW ALASKAN ROUTE

United States to Send Mails to Circle Through the Copper River Country.

Three Year Contract Called For With Monthly Service for a Beginning.

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 24.—An all-American route in Alaska from Prince William Sound to Circle, through the Copper river region, has been determined on by the postal authorities, and the postmaster-general is writing proposals for the service.

Post office inspector Wayland has been detailed to accompany the war department exposition to start from Seattle April 1, and will establish post offices at the various military stations to be located.

The contracts for the new service will be received up to April 24, for letter mail service only, the compensation to be graded according to the weights carried. The service is to connect with the regular monthly mails by steamboat which have been contracted for beginning April 1 and to be regularly kept up through the year.

The new route will run from Valdez, through Copper Centre, Slahan, Tetlige, Seaward and Eagle, a total of 593 miles. The contract provides for one round trip a month from October 1 to June 30, 1902, with thirty days' running time each way during the first year and twenty days' each way thereafter. Contractors are required to provide sufficient relay stations, reindeer, dog teams, and other equipment.

MUST REVISE REPERTOIRE.

Catholic Archbishop of Montreal Takes Exception to Promised French Opera.

Montreal, March 24.—(Special)—Archbishop Bruchesi, head of the Roman Roman Catholic church in Montreal, has created a great sensation in theatrical circles by writing to the proprietor of Her Majesty's theatre stating that unless some of the pieces in the repertoire of French opera are eliminated he will be obliged to forbid the faithful to attend.

The death of Father Cattule, formerly parish priest of St. Ann's one of the leading Irish parishes of the city, is announced from Brussels.

EXPANSION OF IMPORTS.

Government Not Uneasy at the Relative Position of Great Britain.

London, March 24.—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Charles Howard Vincent, Conservative, asked whether, in view of the enormous increase of exports from the United States while the export sof the United Kingdom do not show such vitality, the government is prepared to issue a royal commission or appoint a select committee to inquire into the cause of such a condition.

The president of the board of trade, Mr. Ritchie, replied that the facts and figures set forth were substantially correct. The cause of such a condition of things, he added, were generally well known and there was no necessity for a special inquiry in to the matter, especially as there was no reason to regard the situation of trade and industry in Great Britain as other than satisfactory.

A COMEDY OF PROMISE.

London, March 24.—Sir Arthur Sullivan and Owen Hall have accepted a commission from Augustin Daly to compose and write a musical comedy for production in New York in the autumn. Adrian Ross will write the lyrics. It is said that the scene will be laid in Egypt.

THIS POLE IS HOLLOW,

Antarctic Peopled by Shipwrecked French Refugees Who Like the Climate.

One of Them Escapes to See the World and Tells His Story to Paris.

Has Three Times Visited the South Pole Which Is But a Huge Volcano.

By Associated Press.

Paris, March 24.—A man who calls himself Marquis de Dangley is attracting attention here by a remarkable story.

He says he was wrecked on the Antarctic continent in the ship Oregon in 1863. There was aboard a French colony made up of descendants of refugees who left Europe at the time of the Napoleon wars.

They organized themselves into a kingdom named Adelai. The country which they inhabit in the Antarctic is fairly temperate.

The Marquis says that while among them he visited the south pole three times and describes it as a huge volcano. Gold, he says, is abundant in the region. The old man says he recently made his way to Australia after being shipwrecked twice. He exhibits many peculiar relics to support his story. Maritime records show that the Oregon was wrecked in the Antarctic sea in the year mentioned.

SUICIDE ON THE STAGE.

Popular Actress Shoots Herself Before a Horrified Audience.

London, March 23—The Vienna correspondent of the Standard says that the popular actress, Lolo Banzolla, exclaiming, "'Tis love that kills!" shot herself with a revolver on the stage, in full sight of the audience, during a performance at Cilli Styria, and was removed in a dying condition.

CARLISTS OF NO ACCOUNT.

Dissensions in Ranks and Weakness of Leader Make Them of No Account.

London, March 23.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says that Don Carlos, the pretender, has perplexed his adherents by a despatch in which he allows them to go to the polls at the forthcoming parliamentary elections if they also desire, but explains that he does not wish the Carlists to be represented officially in the cortes.

The general opinion in the political world, says the correspondent, is that the dissensions in the Carlist ranks and the irresolution of the pretender really deprive the party of all importance.

PLACE THESE WINNERS.

Grodno, Crodno, Crestfallen and Chubb Figure for Two Prizes at Liverpool.

By Associated Press.

London, March 23.—At the Liverpool spring meeting to-day the Liverpool Spring cup was won by Lord Beresford's Grodno, with Sloane up. There was a dead heat between Lord Derby's Crestfallen and Mr. Fair's Chubb for second place, and they divided the stakes. Nine horses started.

The race was one of the most interesting events for a long time. Tod Sloane on Crodno and Sam Loates on Crestfallen both rode splendidly. Loates brought Crestfallen up at the last stride. Crodno did not get away well, but led to the first turn, when the colt was headed by Chubb. At the mile post Crodno resumed the lead, but at the distance Chubb was again in front. Crodno, however, again pushed to the front and then Crestfallen sprang forward, and a most exciting finish was the result, Chubb being only a short head behind the dead-heaters.

[A request for correction of the evident mistakes in the above was made to the Associated Press early last evening, but Montreal answered at 12:30 a.m. that the request was received too late.]

THE POPE A POOR PATIENT.

He Ignores the Doctor's Prescriptions and Attempts to Follow Usual Occupations.

London, March 23.—According to the Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's physician, has been ill for two days. He is suffering from an attack of bronchitis, and will not resume his attendance upon the Pope until fully recovered.

The correspondent further says that the Pope ignores his doctor's prescriptions and follows his usual occupations, though he is so feeble that it is doubtful if he will be able to hold the next consistory. The question of a conclave is the subject of much secret negotiation.

PROMISE TO BE GOOD.

Railroad Officials Take Their Disputes Away from the Interstate Commission.

Washington, March 23.—The presidents, general managers or other representatives of about 25 railroad companies, comprising almost the entire trunk line service between Chicago and Lake Michigan and the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers and beyond, were in executive conference throughout the day with the interstate commerce commission. The result was a verbal assurance on the part of all the roads represented to maintain uniform tariffs through co-operation, and the appointment of a committee to confer with the commission to-morrow looking to more definite and specific action for securing general stability in freight rates.

SETTLING WITH RUSSIA.

London, March 24.—It is semi-officially announced that the Anglo-Russian negotiations in regard to China have assumed practical shape, and that an early and satisfactory agreement may be said to be assured.

WILL TAKE THE MONEY.

Cuban Generals Decide to Accept the Three Millions—Offer of Ten Thousand Soldiers.

Havana, March 23.—The executive committee of the Cuban military assembly has appointed General Maso commander-in-chief of the Cuban forces in the eastern provinces.

The Cuban generals, Dias Montaguda, Roban, Nodarse, Belancourt and Peraza, who held a secret meeting last night after consulting their commands with reference to the course to be taken in the controversy between Gomez and the assembly, reported to-day that they had decided to accept the $3,000,000 for the soldiers and also to help to organize a new Cuban army of 10,000 men under the American administration.

A DISCRIMINATING CYCLONE.

"Wiped Out" Little Town in Tennessee but Does No Killing.

Nashville, Tenn., March 23.—The little town of Libert, in Dekalb county, has almost been wiped out by a cyclone which swept over it last night. Trees were uprooted and houses destroyed in all directions. The Christian church, a handsome brick structure, was blown to pieces. No fatalities were reported.

OLD MAN DROWNED.

Toronto, March 23.—Samuel Leatherman, an old man of 80, missing from home since Sunday, was found drowned in the bay this afternoon. He was very feeble and no doubt fell in.

TO DAWSON FOR $100.

Rates Reduced by Halt by Combine of Ocean, Rail and River Interests.

Freight Shares in the Good Luck of Passengers With Hint of Further Reduction.

By Associated Press.

Seattle, March 23.—Rates to Dawson City have been cut in two by the formation of a transportation combination, including the various steamers running between Seattle and Skagway, the White Pass & Yukon railway and steamers on Lake Bennett and the upper Yukon.

The rates, to take effect with the opening of navigation on the lakes, are announced as follows:

$162 per ton for freights of all kinds.

First class passengers, $100; second class, $80.

In case of a rate war between the upper steamers, the freight rate will be cut down to $140 a ton.

WILL URGE ARBITRATION.

American Delegates to Made That the Feature of the Czar's Disarmament Congress.

New York, March 23.—A despatch to the Herald from Washington says: "There is reason to believe that an important proposition, looking to the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, will be advanced at the coming disarmament conference by the American delegates. It was learned to-day on high authority that the credentials for and instructions to the American delegates are now being prepared by Secretary Hay and will be ready for submission to the President for his approval when he returns to Washington from his southern trip. These instructions will be a complete exposition of the attitude of this government on the question of disarmament and arbitration.

Sir Julian Pauncefote has been advised of his appointment as senior member of the British delegation. The British minister to The Hague will also be a member. M. Destaael, Russian ambassador to Great Britain, and the leading representative of the Czar at the conference will be assisted by Professor Martens, professor of international law in the university at St. Petersburg, and probably by the Russian minister to the Hague. President McKinley will name the minister to the Netherlands as one of the American delegates. Ambassadors White and Tower will probably be the other members of the American delegation.

It is explained by a diplomat, having knowledge of the the present programme of the Russian government, that upon the assemblage of the delegates a committee will be appointed to determine the subjects to come before the conference and the order in which they shall be considered. So far as the proposition for a general disarmament of the nations of the world is concerned, it will be the duty of the American delegates to explain and show that the United States, both from a military and naval standpoint is far below the armament it should have; and besides it was explained that this government does not intend to hamper in any way the inventive faculty of the people of this country. Nor is it expected Great Britain will do so.

In fact the most important results which officials expect from the conference will be the adoption of some plan for the reference of disputes to general arbitration, but the United States will have a plan of this character as well as the other nations. The administration is strongly in favor of arbitration as a means for the settlement of disputes between nations, and, while it appreciates that there are a number of controversies that can only be settled by war, still it is believed many questions which arise and are causes of much friction, can be arbitrated. The President is committed to international arbitration by his inaugural address, and by subsequent remarks, but his administrations has not attempted to negotiate arbitration treaties, for one reason, because of the imminence of war with Spain and the occurrence of war.

In view of the assembling of the conference at the Hague, it is thought by officials that the time has come when the administration can put itself on record before the world as favoring arbitration.

AN EMPIRE IN AFRICA

Assured to the French by Agreement Just Concluded With Great Britain.

While British Stand to Lose Nothing as Freedom of Commerce Guaranteed.

Prediction That France Will Yet Wish Herself Rid of These New Possessions.

By Associated Press.

London, March 25.—A red letter page in the history of Africa was turned this week, when Great Britain and France came to an agreement in parcelling out the last portion of Africa still open to "grabbers." The agreement reached disposes of hundreds of thousands of square miles, leaving only four recognized independent states throughout the continent, Morocco, Abyssinia, Liberia and the Orange Free State.

The settlement has given satisfaction in Great Britain where it is considered fair by both parties and has special value in finally averting, as far as diplomatic documents can, the risk of future disputes. Moreover, an important feature of the agreement providing equality in the commercial treatment of the territory between Lake Tchad and the Nile is that it does not hamper Great Britain in the least, as her free trade system would have secured the commercial rights of France, while the French concession of equal rights improves the English position. In the face of French colonial protection this is a most valuable advantage for Great Britain which is fully appreciated here.

The reception of the agreement by Europe is a decidedly favorable one. The Russians do not seem to care; the Germans apparently hope for compensation elsewhere and are not sorry to see France's hands full of colonial embarrassment; while in France, except for colonial faddists, and inveterat Anglophobes, the majority of Frenchmen are dazzled by the extent of empire secured to them which they picture to themselves as a second India, and they also heave a sigh of relief at the fact that the matter has finally been adjusted. The French government is hurrying the bill to a ratification and it is expected that it will be voted by the chamber of deputies on Monday. M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, counts on a good majority. One good result of the agreement is seen in the announcement published in the Echo de Paris to-day of the suspension of military preparations for the defence of Corsica, Algeria and Tunis and the return of troops sent to Algeria, Tunis and the coast towns of France recently owing to the tension of Anglo-French relations.

Soudanese experts predict that the French will find they have a hornets' nest in the region round Lake Tchad where several states hold sway. The leading ruler is Rabeh, formerly a slave in Upper Egypt, who went westward and carved an empire for himself with his sword. He is now styled the "African Napoleon." He has an army of 40,000 men and rules the territory southwest of the Lake Tchad. He is at loggerheads with the neighboring Sultan of Wadai, whose country is also included in the French sphere, and who has nearly three million followers among the Senoussi, and whose troops are said to be led by Europeans.

France's policy is to foster the mutual hatreds between Rebeh and Wadai but if this leads to an attempt to subdue either of them she will have a tremendous struggle before her, especially in the case of Wadai, as thousands of the Senoussi live in Tunis and Algeria and would make common cause with their coreligionists under Wadai involving a conflagration in France and North African possessions.

GERMANY IN SAMOA.

Great Credit Taken for Willingness to Repudiate Illegal Acts of Officials.

Berlin, March 25.—The Samoan question continues to engross the attention of the newspapers, and the comments on the subject have been of such a character that the semi-official Post to-day counsels moderation. The inspired organ continues:

"Germany has no intention of abandoning her rights, but we ought to be grateful to the government for opening negotiations to correct a want, and not for inaugurating a conflict. Germany does not purpose to endorse any or all of the actions of her officials until she ascertains whether these actions conformed with the law. If Herr Rose (the German consul at Apia) has contravened the provisions of the Berlin treaty we, of course, will correct his contravention. But Germany expects the same respect for the law from the United States and Great Britain. Germany's proposition to withdraw all the officials involved in the trouble, which is now reported, is the only provision promising success.

"It is not the governments of the United States and Great Britain which are blamable for the muddle, but it is their representatives who have wilfully and unauthorizedly acted contrary to the treaty. The governments, therefore, had it entirely within their power to set things right. Any resolve of the United States or Great Britain separately or conjointly will not change the situation an iota, as, according to the treaty, Germany's consent is necessary to all proposals, and one-sided resolves are invalid. This clear right cannot be twisted or modified, and judging from both the circumstances and the present political situation, it cannot be supposed any one will undertake to violate it."

RINK COLLAPSES.

Brockville, March 24—Brockville's new skating rink, erected last fall, is in ruins. It collapsed with a crash that could be heard blocks away and only the back and front ends remain standing. Loss, $3,000.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TRUSTS IN POLITICS.

Their Influence in America so Great that England Could Gain Nothing by Alliance.

London, March 24.—The Saturday Review this evening acrimoniously discusses the future relations between the United States and Great Britain in a long article entitled "The Rivals." After pointing out "that nothing material has yet been the outcome of the passing wave of sentimental hypnotism," it proceeds to blame the American trusts for the failure of the British-American-Canadian commission, saying: "These trusts may be expected to menace British trade supremacy with the same unscrupulous rivalry in the Far East as is now shown in Canada and ultimately everywhere in the world. And as the trusts control American politics such immediate advantages as England might gain from an alliance would be largely overshadowed by the dangers into which the trusts are likely to force America by insisting upon an indefinite policy of expansion."

The article concludes by advising England to pursue her own way, "treating America with the same courtesy which she extends to Continental nations, no less and no more."

DRANK LAUDANUM.

Toronto Surveyor Gives Doctors Two Hours' Hard Work Saving His Life.

Toronto, March 24.—(Special)—Theodore Fuller, a surveyor, boarding at 82 George street, drank an ounce of laudanum in the Russell House yesterday afternoon. The doctors at the emergency hospital had to work hard to save the man's life but their efforts were successful, and Fuller was able to leave the hospital in a couple of hours.

MOBS KILLNG NEGROES

White Lynchers in Arkansas Hanging Them on Trees in Every Direction.

Alleged That the Blacks Had Selected Victims of Intended Race War.

By Associated Press.

Texarkana, March 23.—A race war is on in Little River county, and during the last 48 hours an indefinite number of negroes have met their death at the hands of the white population.

Seven are known to have been lynched and the work is not yet done. The bodies of the victims of the mobs' vengeance are hanging to the limbs of trees in various parts of the county. The county is in a state of most intense excitement. White men are collecting in mobs, heavily armed and determined, and negroes are fleeing for their lives.

The negro population is large and for a long time has proved very troublesome. Frequent murders have occurred, and thefts and fights have become very common affairs.

It developes that carefully laid plans have been made by a number of negroes to precipitate a race war, and that many white men had been marked for victims. It is learned that 23 negroes were implicated in this plot, and the whites are now bent on meting out summary punishment to the conspirators.

Jackson, Mich., March 23.—Three negroes were lynched by a mob near Silver City, in Yazoo county, last Saturday morning. After being shot to death the bodies were thrown into the Yazoo river. They were the ringleaders of the negroes in a race encounter on the Midnight plantation early next week.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters take best in the market. Price 25 cents.

NEGROES ON THE RUN.

White Men in Arkansas Stringing Them Up Promiscuously—Coroner's Jury Joke Over Inquest.

Texarkana, Ark., March 24.—Details of the wholesals lynchings reported from Little River county are coming in slowly. Three more dead negroes were found in Red River bottoms, between New Boston, Texas, and Rocky Comfort, Ark. Two of them, Joe King and Moses Jones, had been hanged and shot dead. The third body was naked when found.

A Texas justice of the peace held an inquest over the bodies to-day. The verdict returned by the jury declared the men "came to their death from natural causes or were frozen to death." The verdict is regarded as a gruesome joke. There is some doubt as to where these lynchings occurred, it being near the state line, may have been either in Little River county, Ark., or Bowie county, Texas.

Many sensational reports are current. One states that the whites are still out in organized posse hunting the leaders in the negro revolutionary plot, with the avowed intention of stringing them up wherever found. Another says the negroes are recovering from their panicky terror and are securing arms and threaten vengeance on the whites.

A colored men who arrived here today from Wilton says that every negro in the neighborhood of Rocky Comfort and Richmond has left his home and is afraid to return. A large number of them have crossed Red River and have gone into Bowie county in Texas. He says more negroes have been killed than have yet been reported.

TRADE OF THE WEEK

Satisfactory Reports From Canadian Cities but Few Special Features Notable.

Half a Million Industrial Employees Share in Rise in Wages in United States.

By Associated Press.

New York, March 24.—Dun's Review says: The returns from Canadian points indicate no important change in the condition of trade, though some check in business because of more unfavorable weather. At St. John increased business is reported in dry goods and millinery, with fair business in groceries and hardware and very fair in shoes, and the fact that no failures have been reported for three consecutive weeks indicates the soundness of business. At Halifax business is progressing favorably, with a rising market, fair profits and prospects good in hardware and fair in other lines, though collections are somewhat slow. Cold weather at Quebec has interfered witn trade, but collections are fair. The return of decidedly mild winter weather has checked business in spring goods in Montreal, but snow will be of decided advantage in the country, and business conditions continue favorable. The money market is decidedly favorable. At Toronto trade is fairly active and country merchants are laying in good stocks, many taking advantage of discounts. In most lines trade at Winnipeg is steady but not up to average, while collections improve and clearings increase. Business remains fully satisfactory at Victoria, with collections good, and there is improvement in general trade at Vancouver, with increased demand for groceries, clothing and hardware and fair movement of miners' supplies. Collections are average.

New York, March 24.—Canadian bank clearings as reported for the past week were as follows:

Montreal, inc. 16.5 per cent	$15,353,866
Toronto	9,002,516
Winnipeg, inc. 22.9 per cent	1,016,305
Halifax, inc. 12.8 per cent	1,168,564
Hamilton, inc. 14.2 per cent	713,370
St. John, inc. 36.8 per cent	610,778
Victoria	575,894
Vancouver	528,087

New York, March 24.—Bradstreet's of tomorrow will say: Stormy weather, retarding spring distributing in some sections, has imparted an irregular appearance to general trade, while some few reductions in prices of leading staples, notably, raw cotton and wool, copper and some few other metals serve to break the otherwise almost unvarying appearance of strength of staple values. The general commercial situation, however, continues to present much apparent strength and the few lines that note a quieter tone of business find ready substitutes among other branches which as yet have been rather backward. The see-saw of wheat prices has been upward this week, but largely owing to speculative over selling during last week's depression, which, by the way, again developed some good foreign buying. Better weather at the South, and especially improved roads, find reflection in a larger volume of receipts of cotton this week, and the result is a fractional shading of prices. The iron situation is one of great strength, though the volume of business is concededly smaller than for some weeks past, and one grade of pig, bessemer, is lower on the week. Nearly every other grade of pig iron is higher on the week, however; steel billets and rails are firmly held and nearly all classes of finished material are higher, reflecting the earlier advance in the cruder forms. Large consumers appear to have temporarily supplied themselves, but small buyers are still reported urgent in demand, with available supplies smaller than at any time recently. Cotton goods retain all the old strength, though somewhat quieter in demand for first hand, while talk of combination in the manufacturing branch of the trade has seriously unsettled the price of raw wool, which is weak and lower. Lumber is feeling the stimulus of the approach of active building operations, and white pine and spruce are higher at nearly all markets, with hard woods sympathizing and even outstripping these classes of material in their upward movement. While advances in wages are as yet confined to the cotton manufacturing and the iron and steel industries, current work in most lines is running full and the number of operatives who have gained some advantage from the rise in industrial lines totals easily 500,000.

DUNRAVEN A CANDIDATE.

Seeks a Seat in Limerick County Council Bitterly Opposed by Nationalists.

Dublin, March 24.—The Crom division of County Limerick is ablaze with placards denouncing Lord Dunraven, who is standing as Unionist candidate for the division in the coming county council elections. The Nationalists are striving hard to defeat Dunraven, and at a meeting in the interests of John Coleman, the Nationalist candidate, last week addresses were made by the two leaders, Michael Davitt and Wm. O'Brien.

BINDER TWINE FREE.

Washington, March 24.—The secretary of the treasury has issued an order for the free admission of binding twine to the United States from Canada. This is because of the fact that the new Canadian tariff puts binding twine on the free list and the United States tariff law only imposes a duty on the binding twine when it is imported from countries which make the article dutiable.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

SIR RICHARD FURIOUS.

Lost His Temper at Criticism of His Ancient Enemy and Checked by Speaker.

Clarke Wallace Shows That the States Is Beneficiary of Preferential Tariff.

Col. Prior Calls Up the Yukon Scandals—Senate Adops the Address.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 22.—Sir Richard Cartwright was beside himself with anger today. He called Sir Charles Tupper a mischievous demagogue. The Speaker promptly called Sir Richard to order and compelled him to withdraw the phrase.

Sir Richard dealt principally with the work of the joint high commission. He denied that it had been a failure. Although the negotiations had been beset with special difficulties, the chief stumbling block to a successful treaty was the fact that it had to be approved by two-thirds of the American senate, which was not representative of the American people. Referring to the cry that Canada ought to retaliate, the minister said: "Let us not act in the temper of schoolboys. Let us first see the issue of these negotiations. Then it will be time to decide what course to pursue. I will never be one to counsel an unworthy surrender of the rights of Canada, nor will I be a party to silly bluster or any attempt to terminate prematurely the negotiations with the United States."

Mr. Clarke Wallace gave a masterly review of the trade question, dealing specially with the Liberal tariff, showing that instead of favoring Great Britain it really favored the States in many articles. Mr. Wallace said he anticipated the failure of the Washington negotiations. The debate was continued by Messrs. Casey, Taylor, Lemieux and Monk.

Col. Prior has a string of questions on the order paper in reference to the position of F. C. Wade in Yukon. He will also ask if the government intends to introduce anti-Chinese legislation this session.

Mr. Macdonald, of Victoria, gave an able contribution to the debate in the senate to-day.

The absence of Senator John Sutherland of Manitoba for two consecutive sessions, thereby vacating his seat, was reported to-night, and the matter was referred to the privileges committee to declare the seat vacant.

The Address has passed the senate.

THE YUKON SCANDALS.

Accusers Refuse to Come Before Commission Because Scope of Its Inquiry Is Too Limited.

Vancouver, March 22.—(Special)—The royal commission to investigate charges of corruption against government officials, according to the latest Dawson papers to hand, has collapsed. Those causing the investigation refused to go ahead, stating that the scope of the inquiry was too limited under the commission. Commissioner Ogilvie stated that in spite of the accusers withdrawing, the commission would continue sitting, and would investigate all charges.

The police have raided the gambling dens in Dawson. The gamblers were fined $50 each.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

Western Appropriations for Past Half Year—Salaries for British Columbia.

Toronto, March 22.—(Special)—At a meeting of the home mission committee of the Presbyterian church yesterday claims for services rendered in several Presbyteries during the past half year were passed, including the following: Calgary, $1,837; Edmonton, $2,257; Kamloops, $2,275; New Westminster, $653; Victoria, $912. In addition to these amounts several large sums were paid for services in the Klondike, for salaries to superintendent, travelling expenses, etc., amounting in all to $38,000.

The committee appointed to revise the salaries of missionaries reported as follows for British Columbia: Salary to be $725 when neither house nor horse is required; $775 when horse only is required, $800 when house only is required; $850 when both house and horse are required. A reduction of $25 on each of these was effected for next year.

FREE TRAVELLING AT HAND.

Now Costs Only $12.50 From St. Paul to Pacific Coast.

Montreal, March 22.—The Canadian Pacific has decided to meet the latest cut made by the Great Northern in the second class westbound passenger fare, to $12.50 from St. Paul to Pacific Coast points. In doing so the road will be backed by American roads interested in the conflict with Hill's road. It is stated that as yet no difference has been made in the rates east of St. Paul.

NEWSPAPER GUERRILLAS.

California Discourages Them and Ordains that Fighting Must be Done on Paper.

Sacramento, March 21.—Governor Gage has attached his signature to the Morehouse bill, requiring all articles published in the newspapers and periodicals of California referring to individuals to have the true name of the writers in each case affixed. Telegraphic despatches are by special provision exempt from this law. It is not known what action the newspaper proprietors will take in the matter.

POPE'S DEATH LOOKED FOR.

Indications That the End May Come Suddenly at Any Moment.

New York, March 22.—A despatch to the World from Washington says: Apostolic Delegate Martinelli, who is in constant receipt of news from private sources in Rome concerning the Pope's condition, believes that the pontiff's extreme age renders it extremely probable that his end cannot be far off. A recent letter from a vatican official quotes the Pope as saying since his last attack:

"When I die, I shall not give much trouble to the doctor, nurses or servant. I am only skin and bones, and my life will go out like a lamp which has no oil to feed it."

Church officials here think that is just the way the pontiff will go to his rest, and that already he is nearer the end than is believed in this country.

THIEVING SAILORS.

They Stole Officers' Clothes and Will Spend Two Months on Shore.

Nanaimo, March 22.—(Special)—Two sailors of the British ship Orion, loading at Chemainus, were sentenced to two months apiece for stealing officers' clothes.

THE DEADLY GAS BURNER

Claims Another Victim Who Knew Less of This Device Than He Supposed.

Sarnia, March 22.—(Special)—Robert Ironsides, aged 45, was asphyxiated on Monday night at the Arlington hotel. When he retired the night clerk went with him to his room and warned him to turn off the gas. Ironsides replied: "Young man, I was born before you were." In the morning the room was full of gas and Ironsides was dead.

SHIP BUILDERS' PROFITS.

Americans Wish Them to Come Too Suddenly and Send Trade to Clyde.

Glasgow, March 22.—A statement by Charles Cramp, of Philadelphia, a member of the well-known shipbuilding firm, now here, to the effect that on account of lower wages ships were built here 30 per cent. cheaper than in the United States, has aroused a vigorous denial. It is stated in opposition to Mr. Cramp's views that an American workman accomplishes twice as much as Clyde workmen in the same time, and three cargoes of American steel just received here show that building material is cheaper in the United States. The increased cost of shipbuilding in the United States, the Scotchmen maintain, is due to the inordinate profits expected by the American builders, who wish to become millionaires in a few years. The profit of Clyde builders is set down at from 3 to 10 per cent.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS DITCHED.

Engineer and Fireman and Several Passengers Injured.

Akron, Ohio, March 22.—The Erie limited, while running sixty miles an hour early to-day, jumped the track at Rittman, ten miles west of here. Engineer Logan was killed and fireman Barney Ward was dangerously injured. Five coaches, including two sleepers, were thrown into the ditch, the engine and three cars being demolished.

The following passengers were injured: Frank C. Wilson, Cincinnati, leg broken and badly bruised on body; H. Little, caught under car, internally injured. Many others were slightly hurt.

The wreck was caused by the breaking of a driving rod on the engine.

GERMANS GO GUNNING

They Threaten an Armed Rising Unless Samoan Chief Justice Is Removed.

Appeal to Their Home Government to Resent the Insults by Mr. Chambers.

By Associated Press.

Berlin, March 22.—A petition was received at the foreign office here to-day signed by all the Germans in Samoa protesting vehemently against the retention of Chief Justice Chambers and a further maintenance of the Berlin treaty, which is characterized as no longer bearable.

The petitioners detail a number of alleged contraventions of the treaty by Mr. Chambers especially towards Herr Grevesmuehl, the chief of police. The petition and the official reports will be sent to the United States ambassador, Mr. Andrew White.

In support of the German case, the Lokale Anzeiger publishes a letter from its Samoan correspondent, Herr Von Wolffersdorff, dated February 21. After recounting the critical situation the writer declares that if the German government will not help the Germans of Apia against the alleged injustice and outrages of Mr. Chambers the Germans will rise armed and obtain the desired redress.

The correspondent then describes the indignation of the Germans when the instructions of the foreign office arrived ordering the recognition of Mr. Chambers.

The Tageblatt demands the removal of Mr. E. B. S. Maxse, the British consul at Apai, claiming he is the prime cause of all the trouble.

BOLIVIAN INSURGENTS WIN.

They Have Their President in a Coop With Supplies Running Short.

Lima, March 21.—Dr. Zello Flores, who has just arrived here from Bolivia, said in the course of an interview to-day that Senor Covero Alonzo, president of Bolivia, who was with the government troops, is now within the walls of Oruro, besieged by the federalists or insurgents, and cannot much longer maintain the position. Deprived of supplies, he must either fight or withdraw from Oruro, if, indeed, he will not be compelled to disperse his troops.

The insurgents' army, in the opinion of Dr. Flores, is in every way superior, and existing conditions cannot be prolonged more than a fortnight.

THE DERVISH WOUNDED.

Kitchener Says Those Only Were Slain Who Seemed to Seek Opportunity for Killing British.

London, March 21.—The despatch of Lord Cromer, British diplomatic agent in Egypt, embodying the reply of the sirdar, General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, to questions regarding the alleged mutilation and useless slaughter of dervishes in the battle of Omdurman, has been laid before parliament.

The sirdar says that the only wounded dervishes killed by his troops were those who feigned death in order to obtain opportunity for killing. "Whatever was done," he continues, "was done with all possible considerations of humanity."

The sirdar justified the destruction of the tomb of the Mahdi and the disposal of the prophets remains, on the ground that if the mausoleum had been left intact and unprofaned it would have become the centre of fanatical pilgrimages, causing endless trouble. He says he himself ordered the demolition. Lord Cromer endorses the statements of General Kitchener.

DR. GUAY'S SUCCESSOR.

Levis, March 22.—(Special) — L. J. Demers, of St. Romuald, was elected by acclamation to-day to represent the county of Levis in the Commons. He is a Liberal. The vacancy was caused by the death of Dr. Guay, Liberal.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE

Pitiable Accounts of Peasants' Condition Wasted by Hunger and Disease.

Red Cross Efforts Have Staved Off Actual Starvation but Funds Exhausted.

Horrors of Eight Years Ago Will Be Repeated Without Prompt Relief.

By Associated Press.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—The newspapers of the city publish pitiable accounts of the condition of the so-called famine district of Russia, especially Samara, in the eastern part of European Russia.

The efforts of the Red Cross Society have staved off the horrors of actual starvation, but the society's funds are almost exhausted, and the dire distress, compelling the consumption of all kinds of garbage, has produced an epidemic of terrible mortality, with typhus, scurvy and other pestilential diseases.

The peasants are compelled to see everything and are living in cold, damp and filthy cabins. Weakened by hunger they fall ready victims to typhus and acute scurvy.

Unless the government gives prompt aid, the Volga provinces appear doomed to a repetition of the horrors of 1891 and 1892.

BODIES FROM THE RUINS.

Workmen Find Human Remains in Several Places—Bank Book Proclaims Another Victim.

New York, March 22.—Forty-nine persons, besides the fifteen dead, who are supposed to have been in the Windsor hotel when it was destroyed on Friday, are yet unaccounted for.

Shortly after six o'clock to-night a fragment of flesh was found on the Fifth avenue side of the ruins near where one of the bodies was found, but deeper down. At this place also were found several pieces of underclothing and a metal flask, the latter marked with the initials "C. M. C." A bank book of the Niagara Bank, city not given, bearing the name of C. M. Colburn, was found near by.

Three more bodies were taken from the ruins to-night. The first find was made near the corner of Fifth avenue and 46th street. The workmen uncovered the remains of a body consisting of a number of charred bones. Later portions of what are believed by the police to be two bodies were found near th elevator shaft. It is thought one was Warren Guyon, the elevator boy, who is missing.

This morning a number of bones were found on Fifth avenue side. Some corset steels near the place led to the belief that the bones are part of the body of a woman.

Margart Farrell, laundress in the Windsor hotel, reported missing, is safe at the home of her aunt, in this city.

C. Hasbook, of Boston, who has several times been reported missing, is safe.

Buffalo, March 22.—The finding of the bank book with the name G. M. Colburn on it in the Windsor hotel ruins in New York, leads to the belief that George M. Colburn, for many years connected with the management of the Clifton house at Niagara Falls, Ont., lost his life in the fire. Colburn is thought to have been in New York at the time of the disaster, and since then nothing has been heard from him.

McKINLEY TO THE FILIPINOS.

Conciliatory Address Promising Native Control When It Can Give Stable Government.

New York, March 22.—The address to the natives of the Philippine Islands, drafted by the American commission on behalf of the United States government, and embodying the views of the President, has been made public, says a Manila dispatch to the Journal. It has been translated into all native dialects and is to be distributed throughout the archipelago.

The salient points, which have been prepared by the President's orders, are these: It assures the population of the Philippine Islands of the intention of the Americans to develop the powers of self-government in the people. It explains that the United States has assumed international obligations which it must fulfill, and which make it responsible to the whole of civilization for the stable government of the Philippines. That the United States cannot divest itself of these responsibilities, the address assures the people.

The commission is to interpret to the natives the purpose and intentions of the President of the United States toward them, and also to suggest the establishment of such government as shall suit the capacity and requirements of the Filipinos and be consistent with the interests of the United States.

The people are assured also that the President's sole wish is to establish a system of government such as will render the natives capable of administering their foreign affairs, under American control.

The protection of the United States is not to be exercised in any spirit of tyranny or vengeance. Having destroyed Spanish power and accepted the sovereignty over the islands, the United States is bound to restore peace to the Philippines. To this end all insurgents are invited to lay down their arms and place trust in the government that emancipated them from the oppression of Spanish rule.

A majority of the commissioners incline toward giving the Filipinos a sort of tribal or provincial local autonomy under a central American government, which shall be military until a purely civil system shall prove feasible.

It is hoped that a great number of intelligent natives will desert the insurgent cause after the next defeat of thir arms.

HIGH-PRICED HORSEFLESH.

Famous Kentucky Stallion Chloroformed Because of Fatal Injury.

Lexington, Ky., March 23—The famous American thoroughbred stallion Hanover, 14 years old, by Hindoo, dam Bourbon Belle, was put to death to-day by chloroform. Gangrene of the left forefoot, the result of the killing of the nerves in it while racing, rendered the destruction of the horse necessary. Milton Young declined offers of $65,000 and $75,000 for him. He led winning sires for the last three years. Hanover was the sire of Hamburg, Halma, Ben Holiday, and the Commoner.

A CHARMING GIRL....

Has many admirers but no belle of the ball was ever more fascinating than our large display of Up-to-Date FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS and RUGS, HANDSOME CURTAINS, BEAUTIFUL CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVERWARE, Etc.

We have a large Illustrated Catalogue of House Furnishings, which will be mailed free to any address.

Be sure and write for it—it will be of service.

WEILER BROS. VICTORIA, B.C.

EXPLOSION IN SEATTLE

Boiler Hurled Through Sidewalk on Which were Passing Commercial Travellers' Party.

Two of the Travelling Men Killed and Others With Citizens Badly Injured.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

By the explosion last night of a water heater under the sidewalk of the building at the southwest corner of Second avenue south and Washington street, one man was killed and five fatally injured, two of them probably fatally. The explosion occurred at 9:07 o'clock. It shook the buildings on the four corners of the street, tore a hole ten by twenty feet through the tile sidewalk, and shattered windows in the buildings within a radius of a block. The victims are:

Jacobs, D. W., aged 37, of Chicago, commercial traveller for Florsheim & Co., shoe manufacturers, of Chicago; died of his injuries.

Saltiel, Alfred, of New York, aged about 33, representing the International Art Publishing Company, of Nos. 3 and 5, Waverly Place, New York. His injuries were pronounced fatal by the attending physicians.

——, Louis, said to be a longshoreman, residence unknown. His injuries are internal and a broken leg, and last night it was said that he would not survive.

Beals, Burns W., of St. Louis, representing C. S. & G. W. Schermerhorn, glove manufacturers, of Gloversville, N. Y. Injured by shock and bruised about body; also sprained ankle.

Moss, H., commercial traveller, of Lancaster, Pa.; hand cut by falling glass.

Swanson, Albert, of No. 503 Maynard avenue, ankle sprained and bruised about body.

A party of five commercial travellers, who were guests at the Seattle and Butler hotels, started out for a walk about 9 o'clock last night. In the party were Jacobs, Beals, Saltiel and Moss. They sauntered down below Yesler way. As they passed the new building at the southwest corner of Washington street and Second avenue south, occupied as a saloon, a terrible explosion from beneath the sidewalk threw them into the street. Saltiel, who must have been standing directly over the heater, was seen to be thrown high in the air, according to the statements of bystanders. The air was filled with smoke, dirt, debris and broken glass. For half a minute there rained a shower of broken bits of wood and glass.

As quickly as possible the injured men were cared for. Dr. McKechnie, Dr. Bories and Dr. Sweeney were summoned. It was seen at once that Jacobs, Saltiel and the unknown longshoreman were probably fatally injured. The faces of all were black with soot and dirt, showing that they were exactly over the heated boiler when the explosion came. Saltiel suffered a bad fracture of the skull, bruises and internal injuries. He was unconscious.

Jacobs was partially conscious, though suffering greatly from the shock. His right hip and leg were shattered into a dozen pieces, and his left leg below the knee was fearfully crushed. At the hospital he was placed under the influence of anesthetics, in order that the physicians might amputate his limbs. He sank rapidly under the influence of chloroform and from the shock. The physicians were compelled to desist, after which the sufferer became conscious for a few minutes. He inquired for Saltiel, gave his name and residence, and then lapsed into a comatose condition. He died at 11:45 p.m.

The unknown man was fearfully bruised and cut about the head and body. His left leg was badly fractured, the broken bone protruding through the flesh and making a gaping wound. He was internally injured as well, and was unconscious from the beginning. Dr. McKechnie dressed his wounds and set the broken limb.

Beals was able to give but a meagre account. He said that he was walking along the street; the next thing he knew some one was holding his head and asking him what struck him. "I told them I didn't know, and I don't."

Swanson was stunned by the shock, but was able to go home. Moss' injury consisted of a lacerated hand.

CREATES GREAT HAVOC.

The explosion created great havoc. Fire threatened to complete the disaster. The flames caught on trash and old lumber in the cellar, but they were quickly extinguished.

The explosion was terrific. It shook buildings and smashed windows for blocks around. Splinters from the sidewalk fell hundreds of feet away. The windows in the front part of the Hoffman house, across Second avenue, were shattered. Glass fell into the rooms and upon the sidewalk. Across Washington street, upstairs, where is located the "Owl" gambling house, and above it, many of the windows were broken.

The windows of the Phoenix house, diagonally across Washington street and Second avenue south, were broken. As far down as the Standard gambling house, on Occidental avenue and Washington street, the terrible shock was felt. But at Blake's place itself was the scene of the wildest turmoil and confusion. Every window was smashed.

"Denver" Ed Smith, the pugilist, and W. J. Murphy were standing at the bar at the time, while Richard Young was behind it. One of the windows fell upon Smith's head and the pieces came crashing down about him and upon the bar. Murphy, who was standing some distance away, was not struck. Bartender Young was raised four feet into the air and came down without injury.

"The trouble was caused by the steam heater blowing up," said Mr. Blake, the proprietor. "I had told the Jap who cares for the fire to put in a lot of coal, for I thought that it was going to be a cold night and we wanted the place kept warm. He put a large amount of coal in and went away about 8:30 o'clock, a half hour before the accident occurred. I never had any idea that the thing would explode; in fact, I had never been down there but once, and I didn't know anything about the heater or the furnace. I left all that to the Jap. It was such a dirty and nasty place that I didn't care to learn anything about it."

TO PUNISH THE SENATE.

Liberals in Ontario Legislature Join in Sir Wilfrid's Crusade.

Toronto, March 22.—(Special)—The Ontario legislature passed last evening the resolution favoring senate reform on the lines advocated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the regular government majority of 11.

Mr. Whitney moved an amendment commending the action of the senate in throwing out the Yukon and Drummond County railway bills, and Mr. Carscallen moved an amendment to the amendment declaring that the house would see with regret any change in the constitution which would disturb the present equilibrium between the provinces and the Dominion government. Mr. Whitney's amendment was not seriously regarded, but Mr. Carscallen's was viewed as better fighting ground by the opposition, who said little or nothing on the points in Mr. Whitney's amendment. Both amendments, however, were voted down.

KANSAS FIEND'S EXCUSE.

His Head Hurt so That He Can't Remember Killing His Five Children.

McPherson, Kas., March 23.— John Moore, the Hutchison murderer, to-day made a signed statement of his horrible crime. Moore murdered his five children with a hatchet and knife and then burned the house over their heads. He and his wife had quarrelled and he claims they were about to separate. In the statement Moore says:

"I had been feeling pretty bad for the past two or three days. The children were in bed asleep. I turned the lamp down, and went to bed. I then had one of my worst spells and my head hurt me awfully and everything seemed floating before me, and the next thing I remember after this was in trying to get out of the house. I have a recollection of going through a struggle like a dream that is half remembered. All the recollection I have about this is that I would rather see my children dead than to leave them in the hands of my wife's people. It was like a dream to me that I done something to the children, but I do not recollect using the knife or hatchet."

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Parliamentary Committee Appointed to Deal With Government's Course.

Ottawa, March 22.—A meeting of the legislative committee of the Dominion Alliance and members of parliament favorable to prohibition was held to-day in the railway committee room. Senator Vidal presided.

After a long discussion it was decided on motion of Mr. McClure, M.P., that in view of the large vote for prohibition, parliament could not ignore it, and that as the government refused to act a committee of seven be appointed to decide upon the best way of bringing the matter before parliament. This was carried by 28 to 11.

The following is the committee of seven: Messrs. Moore, Craig, Ganong, McMullen, Flint and McClure, M.P.'s, and Senator Vidal.

WAGES GO UP.

Stove Makers in Ontario Announce a Ten Per Cent. Advance.

Hamilton, March 23.—(Special) — The stove manufacturers of this city will increase the pay of employees by 10 per cent. on May 1.

London, March 23.—The McClary Manufacturing Co. have advanced the wages of their stove hands.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

preparatory to an attempt to purchase all the canneries on the Fraser. Two or three canners seen in the matter say they fear that the syndicate will close them out by competition if they do not sell.

Vancouver ladies read of the spring openings in the morning paper to the accompaniment of a snow storm. Later in the day the snow turned into a soggy rain.

The firm of Morrison & Armstrong is converting one million pounds of sheet steel and iron into water pipes for the city of Vancouver. The tubes are tested to 300 pounds pressure.

Mr. McLennan, of McLennan & McFeeley, just returned from Atlin, states that an inspector of weights and measures is needed there. The American system is in force now and is too favorable to the seller.

TWENTY MILLIONS IN SIGHT.

A Cheerful Story of Hydraulic Expectations by Londoners.

Seattle, March 23.—(Special)—Alexander McDonald, arrived from London, announces that a London syndicate including members of parliament, has bought the six richest Klondike claims. They will send in a $200,000 hydraulic plant and will clean up twenty millions in the biggest hydraulic mining scheme ever attempted.

FATAL POWDER EXPLOSION.

New Jersey Factory Buildings Wrecked and Three Workmen Killed.

Penn's Grove, N.J., March 22.—Over 3,000 pounds of smokeless powder exploded to-day at the E. I. Dupont powder works, instantly killing three workmen, and injuring a number of others slightly. The dead are: Isaac Taylor, aged 50 years, married; William Ford, aged 40, married; John Magill, aged, 30 single. The bodies of the dead were blackened and disfigured.

The shock from the explosion shook the country for miles around, and in this town heavy panes of glass were broken in many houses. The drying house and the store house were demolished, and other small buildings about the works were damaged.

Francis Dupont and his nephew were at work in the laboratory at the time of the explosion and were slightly injured by pieces of glass, but personally directed the care of the other injured and the recovery of the dead. The works have been running on large government orders for smokeless powder. The cause of the explosion has not been determintd.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Victoria to Suffer in Redistribution—Eloping Parson's Fair Partner Under Arrest.

Canneries of the Fraser Coveted by Chicago Syndicate — False Weights in Atlin.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, March 22.—A special to the World from Ottawa says: "The belief is that the redistribution bill will give one more member to the Mainland, taking one from Victoria. Mr. McInnes will fight for the Island, with no chance of success. The names will be changed to Nanaimo, Vancouver, Yale, Kootenay and Cariboo. Victoria and New Westminster will remain as at present."

The Young Australian group of claims adjoining the Dorothy Mortin have been bonded by the Fairfield syndicate for $75,000.

Two or three days ago the Colonist announced that Rev. E. A. Harris who had eloped from Albany, Ore., on March 5 with Miss Edna Lear, was being looked for in Victoria. At that time it now transpires, the couple were boarding in New Westminster at a Sixth street residence. The reverend gentleman got employment house painting and was on a scaffold engaged at work when he was informed that the police were after him. He succeeded in escaping, but the young lady, very repentant and weeping bitterly, was driven to the Colonial hotel where she is detained waiting advices from Albany. Harris fled to Blaine from Westminster. From Victoria, it appears, they came to Vancouver, where they made a good impression, and the boarding house lady outdid herself in catering to their comfort. Harris is good looking and dashing. Miss Lear is very pretty and plump, with golden hair and blue eyes.

A special despatch from Winnipeg to the Province says respecting Mr. Luxton's appointment in St. Paul, that because Mr. Luxton was ousted from the Free Press by the C. P. R. he has been engaged by Mr. Hill of the G. N. R. as editor of the St. Paul Globe to help fight the Canadian road.

Ald. Skinner has taken an affidavit that Rev. Geo. Maxwell, M.P., said to him: "Skinner, I will bet you $1,000 that if you and your gang succeed in having this lease cancelled I will have the order-in-council of 1887 rescinded, so that you will lose Stanley park altogether."

An assistant of Mr. Ludgate said today that sod would be broken for the sawmill on Deadman's island to-morrow morning. Mayor Garden is reported to have ordered police to proceed to the island at sunrise and prevent forcibly such an act on the ground that the city held an order-in-council from the government entitling them to use the island as a park. Mr. Ludgate is reported to have received word that the government will stand by the lease.

Word has been received of the death of W. A. Calhoun, compositor in British Columbia for thirty years and for a long time on the Colonist staff. The death took place at Berkeley, Cal. He was an ex-president of the Vancouver typographical union, a native of New York, and aged 56.

Harry Hughes, proprietor of the Oyster Bay restaurant at Westminster, has on exhibition a pan of fine sand and gold taken from the crop of a turkey bought in Vancouver.

It is reported in the city to-day that the Chicago syndicate who have been securing options on the Sound on salmon cannery proprietors have representatives in British Columbia feeling the way, pre-

LADIES AT HOCKEY.

Winnipeg, March 23.—Winnipeg and Brandon ladies played a very exciting hockey match here to-night before an exclusive audience. The score was 2 to 1 in favor of Winnipeg, the deciding game being scored in extra time.

NEWS OF THE CAMP

Prohibitionist Declares in Commons That His Party Has Been Tricked by Government.

Japan Has Had No Answer to Her Protest Against British Columbia Legislation.

Half Million Deficit on Government Railway Operations—Senate Takes a Holiday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 23.—The debate on the address in the Commons was continued by Messrs. Stinson, Casgrain, Talbot, Craig, Broder, Osler, Britton and Moore. Mr. Craig, who is an ardent prohibitionist, said he agreed that the recent vote did not justify the introduction of a prohibitory law, but he was firmly convinced that the prohibition party had been tricked by the government.

The senate committee on privileges met to-day to consider the report of the clerk on the absence of Hon. John Sutherland for two consecutive sessions. The committee reported, recommending that a copy of the notice be sent to Mr. Sutherland, the committee to meet again in three weeks to decide upon further action.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell was informed by Mr. Mills that no answer had yet been given to the protest of the Japanese government against the anti-Japanese legislation of British Columbia. The matter had been discussed with the British Columbia government, but final action had not yet been taken.

The senate decided to adjourn from to-morrow until April 5.

David Stock, of Toronto, whose application for divorce is before the senate, asks for the remission of the fees of $200 on account of poverty.

Mr. McInnes is anxious to see the representation of British Columbia increased. He also desires that the Dominion census be taken in 1900 and every ten years thereafter. He will move to memorialize the Imperial government to grant authority to make these changes.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell is asking the government for a copy of Engineer Coste's report on the Stikine-Teslin route. Mr. Coste was sent out by the government last year to survey the route, and in a newspaper interview expressed the opinion that it is no good.

Canadian railways last year carried 18,444,049 passengers, and only five passengers were killed.

Minister Fisher is still unreconciled to the plebiscite statement, and was again to-day missing from his place in the house.

Practically the deficit upon the government railways last year was $461,956. The actual deficit in working expenses was $139,000, to which is added $70,000 for four months' operation of the Drummond County road, and capital expenditures of $252,756 on account of the operation of that line.

DR. NANCY'S TRIAL.

Spectators Disappointed [illegible] Sensational Evidence is Not Probable Forthcoming.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 23.—[illegible] the close of the third day of the trial of Dr. Nancy A. Guildford, the midwife, charged with murder in the second degree in causing the death of Emma Gill, the state is still engaged in endeavoring to prove the fact that the particular crime alleged had been committed.

To the spectators the trial seems to drag slowly, but it is evident the state and the defence also are considering each step with great care, and are going into every point in minute detail. The witnesses introduced by the state to-day testified chiefly to the disposition of the various packages containing the dismembered body of Emma Gill, after they were found, and the subsequent identification of the body as that of the Southington girl. Mrs. Guildford is apparently regaining her health rapidly, and throughout the day seemed to have her nerves under good control.

SHIPPING MISHAPS.

Collier's Bows Damaged by Ice—Yarmouth Barkentine Lost Off South America.

Halifax, March 23.—(Special)—The Black Diamond liner Coban, owned by the Dominion Coal Company, put in here to-day with a cargo of coal. Her bows are badly damaged as a result of being jammed in the ice off the Cape Breton coast.

A cable reports the collision off Buenos Ayres of the Yarmouth barkentine Madelaine Riss and a Norwegian bark. The Yarmouth bark is owned by W. L. Loott. The crew is saved.

A MATRIMONIAL MISSION.

Approaching Marriage of Mr. Mackintosh's Daughter With an Investor in British Columbia Mines.

Winnipeg, March 23.—(Special)—Mrs. Mackintosh, of Vancouver, wife of ex-Governor Mackintosh, passed through the city yesterday, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Mackintosh. They are going to Ottawa, where Miss Mackintosh will be married to Mr. Needham, a gentleman who has extensive mining interests in British Columbia.

A YOUNG MAN'S SECRET.

All Galt Wonders Why Bert. Shupe Sloped Without His Dinner.

Galt, March 23.—(Special)—The very mysterious disappearance of Bert. Shupe, the 18-year-old son of Wellington Shupe, of this town, has created widespread interest and alarm.

On Monday at noon the young man came home to dinner, but without touching any food and after picking up his overcoat he disappeared, and has not been heard from since.

NERVOUS ABOUT YUKON.

Liberal Members From the West Suggest a Royal Commission.

Ottawa, March 23.—The British Columbia, Manitoba and Northwest Liberal members held a caucus this forenoon and discussed matters connected with the Yukon. All were present except Messrs. Oliver and Richardson. A royal commission is talked of.

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TO QUIT THE ISLAND.

France Willing to Surrender Her Shore Rights for Adequate Compensation,

Most Promising Source of Trouble With Gr at Britain About to Disappear.

By Associated Press.

London, March 23.—The Standard makes the following announcement:

"We understand that the negotiations between Great Britain and France in regard to Newfoundland promise a satisfactory settlement, France being willing to surrender her shore rights there if adequately compensated."

NANAIMO NOTES.

Bookkeeper's Leg Broken Through Buggy Acicdent—The Amur's Call.

Nanaimo, March 23.—(Special)— Ald. Wm. Manson, jr., accountant at the Nanaimo sawmill, had his leg broken this afternoon while driving aonig Mill street. His buggy struck a piece of wood which in some peculiar manner penetrated a hole in the bottom of the buggy, striking Manson, with the above result.

The steamer Amur sailed this evening for Skagway.

J. H. Davison, brother of ex-Mayor Davison of this city, returned last evening from Dawson.

THE HISTORY OF CABLES.

A Spaniard Suggested, an American Demonstrated Submarine Telegraphy.

Washington, D. C., March 9.—The development of the submarine telegraph from a mere gutta percha coated wire laid in New York harbor by Prof. Morse in 1842 to the great cables which now engirdle the entire earth, except in the bed of the Pacific, is described in a statement just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics entitled "Chronology of Submarine Telegraph Construction Throughout the World and the Development of Submarine Telegraphy." This publication, which has been prepared by the bureau of statistics in view of the special interest just now developed in a submarine telegraph line to connect the United States with Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines and the Asiatic coast, shows not only the location, number and length of the submarine telegraphs of the world, but also the history of this great system and the part which American genius and enterprise have had in its development.

The statement credits Salva, a Spaniard, with the first recorded suggestion of submarine telegraphy, made before the Barcelona Academy of Sciences in 1795. Aldini, a nephew of Galvini, performed experiments in the transmission of electric signals under the sea near Calais, France, in 1803; Schilling ignited gunpowder by electricity transmitted through a subaqueous conducting wire under the Neva River near St. Petersburg in 1812; telegraphic signals were transmitted through insulated wires under the River Hoogly, in India by the director of the East India Company's telegraph system in 1839, and in 1842 Prof. Morse transmitted electric currents and signals through an insulated copper wire laid for that purpose between Castle Garden and Governor's Island in New York harbor, and in the following year suggested submarine electric communication between the United States and Europe. In 1845 Ezra Cornell, in conjunction with Prof. Morse, laid and successfully operated submarine copper wires in the Hudson river between New York and Fort Lee, and in 1847 a section of the telegraph line connecting New York and Washington was laid through the waters of a narrow creek by J. J. Craven of New Jersey, thus demonstrating the practicability of actual submarine telegraphic service. In 1850 a submarine telegraph line was laid across the English channel and signals exchanged, but without further success, though in the following year a cable containing four copper wires, insulated with gutta percha and protected by galvanized iron wires wound spirally about it, was laid across the English channel and put into successful operation as a submarine telegraph line.

These experiments having proved the practicability of submarine telegraphy, the great enterprise of a telegraph line under the Atlantic ocean was undertaken, and the subsequent developments are described in the statement as follows:

1857—First attempt to lay a submarine telegraph cable across the Atlantic ocean, the enterprise being headed by Cyrus W. Field of New York and Charles Bright J. W. Brett and others of England. The cable was to extend from Valentia, Ireland, to Newfoundland, the length of cable necessary being estimated at 2,500 miles. The construction of this cable was similar to that across the English channel. After 255 miles had been laid from Valentia westward the cable broke and the work was abandoned.

1858—Renewed by Mr. Field and his associates of the attempt to lay a submarine telegraphic cable across the Atlantic. The United States naval vessel Niagara and the British vessel Agamemnon carrying each one-half of the cable, proceeded to mid-ocean, and, after joining the ends of their respective sections on July 29, proceeded westward and eastward, paying out the cable and reaching their respective destinations. Newfoundland and Valentia, on the same day, August 5, 1858, when electrical connection between the continents was at once established over 2,050 nautical miles of cable, which they had thus laid. Congratulatory messages were exchanged between the president of the United States and the Queen of England, and there were public rejoicings in both countries over what was pronounced the great event of the century. After less than one month of operation, however, the cable ceased working, and it was never operated further, nor was any part of it ever recovered. During the time of its operation 73 messages of about 10,000 words were passed over it. Its total cost was $1,256,250.

1859—A submarine telegraph cable to connect England with British India was laid through the Red Sea and Arabian Sea to Kurracheo, India, having a total length of 3,043 nautical miles, but with several intermediate landings. Some portions of the line worked satisfactorily for 30 days, but few if any messages were sent over the entire length, and it soon proved a complete failure.

1860—Elaborate study of the entire subject of submarine telegraphs and the construction of cables was made by a committee appointed by the British Board of Trade, resulting in an expression of the belief that submarine telegraphy might, despite past failures, become successful and profitable if sufficient care were exercised in constructing laying and managing the cable.

1861—A submarine telegraphic cable which had been manufactured with great care was laid across the Mediterranean from Malta to Alexandria with intermediate landing places at Tripoli and Benghazi. The cable consisted of seven copper wires stranded together, covered with several coatings of gutta percha, alternated with other nonconducting and waterproof material, and in turn covered and protected by eighteen iron wires wound spirally about this core. This cable proved a permanent success, and went into general operation shortly after its construction. The speed of transmission, which on the Atlantic cable and shorter submarine lines had been three words per minute, was brought up to ten words per minute, on each separate section, but was only three words per minute when all the sections were united and operated as a single line of 1,331 miles.

1862—A submarine cable which had been laid across the Mediterranean Sea between France and Algeria in 1861 proved a complete failure after a few months experiment.

1864—Construction of a cable line to connect India with England undertaken by the Indian Government the line to be laid through the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf to connect with land lines, thence to Calais, and by the short submarine line under the British channel to England. The submerged line in the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf had a total length of 1,450 miles, but with three intermediate landing places. This line consisted of a copper core surrounded by layers of gutta percha alternated with other non-conducting and waterproof material, being protected by an outer sheathing of twelve galvanized iron wires wound spirally about it, which in turn were protected by double wrappings of tarred hemp yarn. All of these materials and the various sections of the cables were constantly and thoroughly tested electrically and otherwise during its construction. The line when laid proved a complete success, becoming the first successful telegraphic connection between England and India.

1865—Another attempt made by Cyrus W. Field of the United States and his associates in the United States and England to lay a submarine telegraph cable from Valentia, Ireland, to Newfoundland and the United States. The cable, for which the contract price was $3,000,000, partly in cash and partly in shares of the company, consisted of seven copper wires surrounded by numerous coatings of gutta percha and other waterproof non-conductors. This was in turn surrounded by ten Bessemer steel wires, this being the first use of steel wires for cable protection, each wire being separately wound with pitch-soaked hemp yarn, the shore ends being also further protected by thirty-six heavy iron wires wound spirally about the completed cable. The steamer Great Eastern, then the largest steamship afloat, was specially fitted up for laying this cable. Great care was exercised in every particular, but after 1,186 miles had been laid westward from Valentia the cable broke in water over 11,000 feet deep, and the attempts to recover it were unsuccessful.

1866—Mr. Field and his associates renewed their efforts to lay a cable across the Atlantic. A new company with $3,000,000 was formed with the double purpose of attempting to find the end of the cable partially laid in 1865 and complete the line, and also to lay another cable parallel with and near to it. The cable manufactured for the proposed new line was similar to that of 1865 and Great Eastern was remodeled to further meet the requirements of the work, and left Valentia, Ireland, July 13, 1866, paying out the cable in a line about twenty-five miles north of that followed on the preceding year. She safely arrived at Newfoundland in fourteen days from the date of leaving Valentia, and electrical communication was immediately established between the United States and England, which has never since been more than temporarily interrupted. The Great Eastern then returned to the spot where the cable was lost in 1865, and after eighteen days' work succeeded in bringing the end on board from a depth of over 11,000 feet, the tests immediately made showing it to be in perfect working connection with the Valentia end. A splice was made, and the laying of the line toward Newfoundland resumed, and on September 8 the cable was landed at that point and the second successful line of communication between the United States and Europe thus completed, Newfoundland being already in submarine telegraphic communication with the mainland and telegraph systems of the United States. The length between Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, and Valentia, Ireland, is given by the American Cyclopedia at 2,143 miles. The rate of speed in transmission over these cables was at the beginning eight words per minute, but increased to fifteen words per minute.

The success of the 1866 cables so completely demonstrated the practicability of submarine telegraphy that its progress thenceforward was very rapid. A second Anglo-Mediterranean line was laid from Malta to Alexandria in 1868, proving a complete success; a cable between France and Nova Scotia was laid in 1869, and another from Suez to Bombay, India, In 1871 a cable line was laid along the eastern coast of Asia to connect with land lines already constructed across Siberia and Russia. These land lines had been built shortly after the failure of the the first Atlantic cable experiment in the hope of connecting Europe and America by way of Siberia, Behring Straits, Alaska, British America and the United States, but that plan becoming unnecessary after the success of the 1866 cable experiments, the land line across Russia and Siberia was utilized to connect a cable system of the eastern shore of Asia with the land and cable systems of Europe and America. In 1873 South America was connected by cable with the United States, and thence with Europe; in 1875 cables were laid along the coast of Africa, connecting its important points with Europe and America; in 1880 cables were laid across the Gulf of Mexico and along the western coast of South America, and connected by an overland line across the isthmus of Panama. The invasion of the Pacific has been already begun by the construction of lines extending from Australia 1,200 miles southeastwardly to New Zealand, and 800 miles northeasawardly to New Caledonia, but leaving the Pacific the one great body of water which has not yet been completely spanned by submarine telegraph wires. This it is now believed is now practicable, since the distance between the four landing places now under the control of the United States—Hawaii, Wake Island, Guam and the Philippines, is, in each case, less than that through which submarine cables are now being daily operated between France and the United States.

THE CHALLENGER.

London, March 22.—Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the America's cup, has decided not to attempt to sail the Shamrock across the Atlantic under her own sail. He will tow her with his new steel yacht, the Erin.

ALDERMANIC CANDIDATES.

Three Ex-Aldermen Nominated for the Vacancy in South Ward Yesterday.

Three ex-aldermen were nominated yesterday for the position on the aldermanic board for South ward, vacated by the retirement of Capt. Wallace Langley. The candidates are Edward Bragg, nominated by Lawrence Goodacre and seconded by Louis Vigelius; W. G. Cameron, nominated by John Fullerton and seconded by P. R. Brown; John Hall, proposed by George Powell.

The poll will be open between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., at the Market hall, Cormorant street.

HERSCHELL BURIED.

Large Gathering to Pay Funeral Honors to Deceased Commissioner.

London, March 22.—The remains of Baron Herschell, who died at Washington on March 1, and over which funeral services were held yesterday in Westminster Abbey, were interred to-day in a vault in a secluded country churchyard at Tincleton, Dorsetshire. The interment ceremony, which was of the simplest character, took place in the presence of the family of the deceased, representative of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Duke of York and the American secretary in London, as well as of a large attendance of local residents, including Mr. Thos. Hardy, the novelist.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUFFED UP.

Feeling Big Over Advent of Commodore to Command British Squadron.

St. John's, Nfld., March 21.—Special significance attaches to the appointment of Commodore Clifford to command the British squadron in Newfoundland waters during the coming fishing season. No officer so far advanced in the British navy list was ever before appointed to its command, he being the senior of every officer on the British North American fleet except Admiral Fisher. His selection is regarded as indicating a determination on the part of Great Britain to enforce a settlement of disputed questions in this quarter by strengthening the squadron.

PROMOTIONS IN THE CHURCH.

Bishop of London to Become Archbishop of Toronto Diocese—Candidates For the Bishopric.

Toronto, March 23.—(Special)—It is generally understood that Bishop O'Connor of London will succeed to the archbishopric of Toronto. The announcement is expected at Easter.

The names mentioned in connection with the succession to Bishop O'Connor in the London diocese are Dr. Teefy, Toronto; Mgr. McEvay, Hamilton; and Vicar-General McCann, the present administrator of the diocese.

WEATHER SERVICE DROPPED.

Jamaica Decides That for Future Each Citizen Must Make and Observations for Himself.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 21.—The government of this island has decided upon the extinction of the colonial meteorological service hitherto maintained on a somewhat elaborate scale and at a great cost, which the retrenchment scheme contemplated reducing to a small grant for statistics of the island rainfall. All the observatories will be closed and the instruments disposed of to the best advantage.

The United States has recently established a branch bureau near Kingston. The officers in charge have been instructed to furnish the government and the public with all the information in their line. Under such circumstances the government has concluded that its own service might very well be done away with, and that of the United States availed of instead.

The plan to divert the main stream of the Jamaica fruit trade from the United States to Great Britain has now reached a definite development. In a short time a direct line of specially equipped 18-knot steamers will commence plying between this colony and the mother country, and arrangements are being made locally to secure the monopoly of the fruit produce of the island outside of that immediately and directly already controlled by the Boston Fruit Company.

FAMOUS DRUNKARD DEAD.

Jane Cakebread the Cause of a Libel Suit Against Astor's Paper.

The announcement of the death of Jane Cakebread, celebrated for her frequent appearance in London police courts on the charge of drunkenness, recalls the fact that she was the cause of a libel suit for $25,000 damages brought against William Waldorf Astor by Lady Henry Somerset. Jane Cakebridge went to London from rural England about forty years ago and since then had been imprisoned more than 300 times for drunkenness. Finally, Lady Henry Somerset's sympathy was aroused and she prevailed upon Jane to go down to her temperance home at Redhill.

Within three weeks the woman became almost insane for want of strong drink and in the end her ladyship was obliged to release her. A few days later she was adjudged irresponsible and confined in an infirmary. It is said that the Pall Mall Gazette then hazarded the assertion that Jane's insanity was the result of association with the special temperance movement represented by Lady Henry Somerset. The ensuing suit for libel was settled out of court, the Pall Mall Gazette and a score of other journals paying certain costs.—Buffalo Express.

SPAIN LACKS MANY MILLIONS.

Taxation Has Never Yet Produced Sums Now Required to Meet Annual Obligations.

London, March 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard in a despatch dealing elaborately with the plans of the Spanish government to reorganize the finances of the country says: "With all the contemplated reduction and a statement of the colonial and imperial debts, Spain will require about £35,000,000 for her future annual expenditure, and her taxation has never yet produced more than £31,000,000."

Madrid, March 21.—Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, is expected to issue a manifesto at an early date regarding his plans for the future. It is officially denied that the Carlists have succeeded in introducing arms into Spain.

Rome, March 21.—The Opinion revives the story that Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has secured advances of several millions from the English and French bankers, and will soon enter Spain. The precise date is deferred until the ratifications of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain have been exchanged, but according to the Opinion the Carlists and the Spanish republicans will start a revolution immediately after the exchange has been made.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Japanese Training Ship Coming Seven Story Addition to the C. P. R. Hotel.

Cyclists Made to Contribute to the Revenue — Eloping Parson Not Wanted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, March 23.—Japanese Consul Shimezu informed the Colonist correspondent this evening that the Japanese naval training ship, he had been officially informed, would arrive in Vancouver on May 21. The ship is of 2,200 tons burden and is used entirely to train young Japanese for the navy. Consul Shimezu says he thinks the Vancouver mentioned in his official letter means Esquimalt station, Vancouver Island. Mr. Shimezu has heard nothing of the protest he made to his government regarding the objectionable anti-Japanese legislation. He states, however, that much more time cannot elapse before he will be made acquainted with what action has been taken.

The World received a special from J. C. McLagan, Ottawa, to-day, to the effect that Contractor Tompkins had told him that the new wing of the Hotel Vancouver, the projected building of which was mentioned some time ago, is to be seven stories high and extended to Howe street. It will be very elaborate in design, making the C. P. R. hostelry second only on the coast to the Palace hotel at San Francisco.

The gambling houses in the city have been re-opened after a short lull, and in the sporting quarter everything is wide open again.

Mr. John Carthew, of Victoria, superintending the construction of the Hastings mills, is recovering from a very severe shaking up he got by a man slipping off a roof and striking him in his fall to the ground. Mr. Carthew's body saved the other man from being injured.

The following is the statement of the Dorothy Morton mine output for three months: December, $3,323; January, $6,250; February, $7,935; total, $17,509.

Some 30 cyclists in all have been fined in the past fortnight for riding on the sidewalks in contravention of the city by-law.

Word has been received at Westminster from the mother of Miss Lear, who eloped with the Rev. E. A. Harris, of Albany, Or., to detain Miss Lear, and never mind about Harris. No further attempt is being made to locate Harris. Miss Lear appeared before Magistrate Corbould, was charged with vagrancy, and detained until her mother arrived today and took her daughter home.

LANGUAGE LET LOOSE.

Bishop Potter Styles Prohibitionists "Arrogant, Denunciatory, Ignorant, Unscrupulous, and Untruthful."

New York, March 11.—Bishop Henry C. Potter was requested by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott some time ago to give the public an idea of his plan for dealing with the saloon question. In making the request Dr. Abbott wrote: "I heartily sympathize with what I believe to be your position, that the only practicable and reasonable way to destroy the pernicious influence of the saloon is to provide a better substitute."

Bishop Potter's reply, which has just been made public in the Outlook, is liable to cause a great stir among those who are opposed to the liquor traffic.

After stating that there is "nothing new to say," the Bishop says: "It is the old situation, as old as the religion of Jesus Christ, with the Scribes and Pharisees on one hand, the Sadducees on the other, and over against them the Truth.

"No more perfect reproduction of the first named has appeared in our day than the Prohibitionists, et id omne genus, arrogant, denunciatory, ignorant, unscrupulous and untruthful; holding one meagre fragment of the truth to their eyes, and denying great and fundamental facts in human nature, in their foolish and futile endeavor to remedy the perversion of human instincts by extirpating them; true children of the mediaeval systems of monastic asceticism, which they would fain substitute for the freedom of a regenerated manhood. The grotesque hypocrisy of the prohibition system, from Maine to Kansas, is a sufficient commentary upon their theories. Meantime the endeavors of wiser men and women to better the condition—the homes, the domestic life, the recreations—of their less favored brethren go untouched of these, fit successors of those to whom Jesus said, 'Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, for ye bind heavy burdens upon men's shoulders, and grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves will not touch them with the tips of your fingers.'

"And over against them, as of old, are the modern Sadducees, critical, indifferent, apathetic. The dissentions of those who are not agreed as to the problems of intemperance and its cure are entertaining and amusing to these—and no more.

"Yet let me not do them injustice. What I have said has its considerable and inspiring qualifications, and men of wealth and intelligence who had originally dismissed the 'saloon' question, and all that it involves, as equally hopeless and insoluble, have in recent years, and in some conspicuous instances which I need not recall, grappled with the larger problems of the housing and bettering of wage earners in all the various aspects in which those various problems present themselves, and have done noble and generous things along the line of a wiser and more brotherly consideration for their fellow men.

"But the whole movement is yet in its infancy and waits for guidance, enlightenment and, above all, co-ordination. As yet we have been but fumbling with social problems, whether in this country or elsewhere, unable or unwilling, apparent recognize that the radical changes in our industrial and social conditions which have brought with them demands upon wealth, experience, scientific sympathy and self-sacrifice which the favored classes are as yet but slow to recognize. The permanence, however, of our present social structure will depend upon their recognition; and of the appreciation of this fact I am glad to see that there is daily increasing evidence.

"Of course, in this larger aspect of a vast question, the saloon is a mere incidence. Its causes, its phases, its relation to the home life, as well as the individual life of communities, the evils that feed it, the miseries that support it; a whole host of questions such as these wait for a consideration which as yet they have hardly had.

"Meantime, it may be well to relieve the minds of fanatical and hysterical people by saying that there is no one cure for so vast a mischief as the saloon stands for, and, generally, that, in dealing with humanity and its perverted instincts and appetites, the Divinest Teacher that the world has had would seem to have taught us a law of transformation, as that for the regeneration, whether of society or of the evil instincts of individuals—not extirpation.

"In this connection, I wonder if you have seen a remarkable book, 'Civilization and Progress,' by John Beattie Crozier? It is well worth reading and pondering. Very faithfully yours.

"H. C. POTTER."

The bishop's letter is dated at the Diocesan house in Lafayette place.

RHODE'S AFRICAN SCHEMES.

Chancellor of Exchequer and Mr. Chamberlain Differ in Opinion of Them.

London, March 23.—Considerable dissension is reported between the chancellor of the exchequer and the secretary of state for the colonies, the former opposing and the latter favoring the African schemes of Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

The Chronicle says it is understood that Mr. Rhodes has sent the government a virtual ultimatum asking whether it intends to accede to his request to guarantee the interest on the Tanganyika section of the Cape to Cairo railway, failing which he intends to lay the situation before the chartered shareholders.

KHALIFA HARD PUSHED.

Short of Food and Ammunition for His Six Thousand Fighting Men.

London, March 23.—The Cairo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends the substance of an interview he has had with Sir William Garstin, under secretary of state for public works in England, who has just returned from a Nile tour. Sir William says that according to latest reports the Khalifa is in great straits for food and ammunition. He has only 6,000 fighting men and 1,000 rifles, while he is hampered with an enormous following of men women and children. Many of his followers are anxious to desert him, and 250 of them actually did surrender to Sir William Garstin's gunboat during the trip.

The Cairo correspondent of the Times says Sir William Garstin considers the possession of the Soudan south of Khartoum to be practically valueless to any civilized power, as the territory affords no field for the employment of capital.

The despatch of Lord Cromer, British diplomatic agent in Egypt, embodying the reply of the sirdar to questions regarding the useless slaughter of dervishes at the battle of Omdurman, and the demolition of the tomb of the Mahdi, announces, in addition to what has been cabled, that the skull of the Mahdi, when the rest of his remains had been dispersed, was reburied at Wady Halfa, on the Nile.

FITZSIMMONS ON HIMSELF.

The Champion Tells How He Hurt His Right Arm, and Declares He Can Still Fight.

Chicago, March 17.—"I'll be 37 years old on June 4 next," said Champion Bob Fitzsimmons, over at the Sherman house, "and I am as good as ever I was. Don't that arm look funny?" He pressed the left straight against the body and leg on that side, and then tried to do the same with the right. The latter crooked out in a big curve at the elbow. "I can't straighten it any more," added Bob. "Did I tell you how I got it? Big Kenney swung at me with his left, you know, and I saw it coming. I swung up the right elbow to block it, and he caught me on the funny-bone hard. That was what chipped the bit of bone off and tore the muscles there. For a long time I couldn't straighten it. I put it up against the wall once, and told the doctor to press on it till I hollered quit. I yelled pretty soon. When boxing with Kenney and he swung, I tried to use it to block with. Instead of throwing his blow off, my arm fell helpless to the body with the force of his swing.

"Kenney went over to the doctor's with that ear of his. He copped me one once on the ear with the edge of his hand. I thought he'd cut it in two.

"I see Jim Hall fights Charley Lawler to-night. I'll tell you how it comes out. Lawler leads with his left, see? Hall blocks with the right, so. Then chug with the same right to the chin, and Lawler doing the stagger act. When I was down in Louisville, Lawler said he'd like to fight me. I says all right, and offered to go across the river some Friday afternoon, where they let them fight, and put up my hands with him. The next morning the papers all come out that he'd called my bluff. You'd have thought if he'd called my bluff he'd have gone across the river with me, but he didn't. This is the same fellow that fights that Childs.

"Talk about a fellow standing punishment. After I broke my thumb on Maher, the first time, I fought seven men here in the People's theatre. One fellow Charley Essig brought up, named O'Brien. I hit him seven times, and he fell away over behind the scenery, and came out each time. Julian was calling me to put him out, and the other side not to hurt him. I crossed over every one of those seven. I finally let go a left into that fellow O'Brien's stomach, and he never come back for more.

"I remember the day Frazier brought in one of those funny air gloves you blow up, that couldn't hurt anybody," stuck in Senor Essig. "I called Collins in and told him to put them on. Frazier stuck up his chin, and Collins hit him a light one.

"Hit harder," says Frazier. Collins does a little step, and lets fly. The fancy air glove splits and the full punch lands, and Frazier don't come to for an hour."

"He got me to put one on," added Fitz. "I hit him a little rap on the chin. When he quit dancing he says: 'Of course, you can make 'em hurt. What are you trying to do?'"

"This Collins, Bob, you know, is the guy," said Essig, "that punches the bag. One day in comes a man and says:

"'Are you Cuckoo Collins?'

"Collins says, 'Cuckoo Collins? Yes; any kind of Collins.'

"'Come along over to the station,' says the new fellow, who flashed a star. This Cuckoo Collins was a diamond thief, it seems, and it took the bag-puncher a day to convince the force that he was not the Collins they were looking for."

"That's my shifting step," replied Bob Fitzsimmons, showing a neat photograph of himself making the famous step which put out both Sharkey and Corbett. "You ought to teach it to Childs."

"Anyone ever try it on you?" was asked.

"Naw—they can't get it. They don't move fast enough. Here's a picture of my fighting position when I get down to work. When I get that way you ought to see Kenney slide away. Then's when I say look out," he added, showing the crouching position, with the right arm over his breast, and the left out in front, and the hand of it even with the face, neck and head drawn down, and the big, broad shoulders pulled forward a bit, every inch of space in the fighting limit carefully covered, yet leaving him ready for any one of those sledge-hammer blows.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

Missionaries Have Prepared the Way for Commercial Success in Turkey and the East.

London, March 21.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says the Deutsche Zeitung publishes a long article showing that the United States are slowly obtaining a commercial footing in Turkey and the East. The writer warns Austria and other states of the danger with which they are threatened. America is described as a serious trade rival. The article goes on to point out that the United States have carefully prepared the ground by extensive missionary enterprise, have raised their minister at Constantinople to the rank of ambassador, have organized a direct line of steamers between New York and Constantinople, and appointed commercial statistics as to the growth of American trade.

FREIGHTER'S LONG VOYAGE.

Two Months From Newcastle to New York With Many Adventures Between.

New York, March 22.—The slowest voyage ever made by steamship from Newcastle, England, to this port is that of the Wilson line freighter Salero, which arrived yesterday. She left Newcastle January 18, was tossed by the tempest for two weeks, and with her bunkers nearly empty was forced to put into Azores on February 21 for coal. She was unable to coal up until March 5, when she resumed her voyage. Time, sixty-two days.

SHE REFUSED NAPOLEON.

Paris, March 22.—The death is announced at Mentone of Countess Czialynski, formerly Princess Czartoriski, who once refused the hand of Napoleon III.

A DEAD ADMIRAL.

Valparaiso, Chile, March 22.—The British gunboat Badger arrived here to-day en route for San Francisco with the exhumed remains of Admiral Spotts, of the Falkland Islands, a British colony in the South Atlantic.

A CABINET PUNISHED.

Yokohama, March 22.—According to a report from Seoul, capital of Corea, the whole Corean cabinet has been dismissed and two of the ministers banished because of wholesale changes made by the cabinet in provincial offices.

JAPAN AND THE STATES.

London, March 23.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times, discussing Chinese questions, says: Little love is lost between Japan and the United States. Certainly Japan is not anxious to see the Americans get a foothold in China, particularly on account of the Americans' protectionist policy.

MR. SPURGEON'S BROTHER.

London, March 22.—The Rev. James A. Spurgeon, brother of the late Rev. Chas. Haddon Spurgeon, was found dead in a railway carriage this evening on the arrival here of the Brighton Express. It is supposed that death resulted from appoplexy.

SUNDAY PAPERS.

London, March 23.—The Daily Mail announces its intention to publish a Sunday edition simultaneously with the Sunday edition of the Daily Telegraph. In making the announcement, it says it thinks a Sunday edition unnecessary, but insinuates the Daily Telegraph has begun the Daily Mail does not intend to be left behind.

WEYLER'S PAPER SUPPRESSED.

Madrid, March 22.—The government has ordered the prosecution of General Weyler's organ, El Nationale, and several republican anti-Carlist newspapers, for publishing with offensive comments a report that the Queen Regent was about to abdicate and to marry an Austrian grand duke. The offending papers have been seized. The affair is regarded as part of the campaign against the government, in view of the coming parliamentary election.

RUSSIA A VALUED ALLY.

Paris, March 22.—In the chamber of deputies to-day the allegations made against Baron von Mohrenheim, the former Russian ambassador here, in connection with the Dreyfus case, were the subject of an interpellation of the government.

The premier, M. Dupuy, indignantly repelled all insinuations against the representative of an allied nation, whose services to France had never been forgotten. He vigorously protested against the action of the newspapers which originated such scandalous fasities.

FACTORY BURNED.

Toronto, March 23.—(Special)—The large four-story building occupied by Douglas Bros., coopers, and Elliott & Brooks, paper box manufacturers, was partially destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $50,000.

SMELTERS MADE HAPPY.

Buffalo, N.Y., March 22.—Every employee of the Buffalo smelting works, the local branch of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, to-day received an envelope containing a bonus of 10 per cent. of the wages earned during the past year. The gift to the employees is in lieu of an increase in wages.

A MILLION MISSING.

London, March 22.—G. B. Birt, the former chairman and managing director of the Millwall Dock Company, who was arrested March 16, after having disappeared in February last having a deficit of over $1,000,000 in the accounts of the company, was remanded to-day until April 11, bail being allowed in the sum of $30,000.

NOVA SCOTIA FINANCES.

Halifax, March 23.—Premier Murray delivered his budget speech to-day. He estimates the revenue at $889,106, which is $291,000 more than last year; and the expenditure at $874,828.

DUNCAN ROSS DEFEATED.

Columbus, O., March 22.—Capt. Duncan C. Ross, champion swords man of the world, lost the decision in a mounted sword contest to-night to Capt. W. S. Bice, of this city. The contest took place in the Columbus Auditorium before a big crowd and was for $200 a side and gate receipts.

KIPLING DOING WELL.

New York, March 23.—Rudyard Kipling's condition has remained unchanged throughout the past few days. He has gained some strength, and if the weather conditions will permit, his physicians say he will be able to take short drives very soon.

ATLIN CALLS FOR MAIL.

Three Weeks Without Receipt of Any After Promise of Regular Service.

Australian Strikes Gold on a New Creek—Cattle Arrive in Good Condition.

Correspondence of the Colonist.

Atlin, B. C., March 10.—"No mail, no gold commissioner," written in large letters on a placard and posted to the door of the recorder's office, has remained for several days, and how much longer it will remain it is hard to say. Why the mail does not come no one seems to know; probably the postal authorities themselves do not know of the delay, but they should see that proper men are appointed for that position. It is now nearly three weeks since any mail has been sent into Atlin, whereas a weekly mail was promised and assured after February 15. It is an imposition on the people, a disgrace to the mail system of Canada. As for the non-arrival of the gold commissioner, many people look forward anxiously for his coming, and no doubt his presence is very much needed; but on the other hand, it is likely that he has plenty to do at Bennett, where it is understood that a strike is already on. Large parties are arriving every day, including two sawmills. So many are coming in that it is hard to keep track of them all.

Burns, the British Columbia cattle man, arrived a few days ago with a very large outfit and a drove of cattle, which were butchered soon after their arrival. The cattle were in very good condition, having stood the long journey and severe weather very well.

Mr. Rice has begun his new building on the corner of First and Discovery streets, and from the foundation it promises to be quite a large concern. It will be used for hotel purposes.

A sawmill for Tenant & Hansen, of Skagway, is now in course of construction.

Mr. C. Bentley Jones, of the firm of Rant & Jones, arrived yesterday from Surprise lake and that neighborhood. Mr. Jones says that in his opinion many new discoveries and good prospects will be found in that section before long. In his opinion, miners are not going to the expense of building fine cabins on such creeks as Boulder and others, if there is not something there to warrant the expenditure. He says that there are plenty of claims for hundreds more of prospectors. Mr. Jones also reports having met several large outfits coming in from Teslin lake, relaying and pulling their own sleighs. Among them he met Jack MacGregor, son of Ald. MacGregor, of Victoria. Jack left Victoria a year ago in February, and started up the Stikine trail on his way to Dawson, but underwent many misfortunes and experiences before he reached Teslin lake, about the end of October. Having heard of Atlin while at Teslin, he and his two partners decided to try their luck in the new found diggings, and have up to this date been continuously on the trail, through all kinds of weather, the thermometer registering in some places as low as 65 degrees below zero. When asked how he stood the trip, he replied: "I never felt better, and with the exception of an occasional slight cold, I never had better health. Of course, this pulling sleigh, making a mule of yourself and living on bacon and beans is not all that can be desired, but better times will come some day."

Mr. Williams is still at Atlin, but intends going out very shortly to Victoria in time to return before the opening season on June 1.

Reports have come in of a new strike somewhere towards the south end of the lake. The creek is called Morse creek, and was discovered by a Mr. Wollason, an Australian. Already several Victorians are interested in this creek, among them Messrs. Fairburn, Rant, Jones, Wilkinson, Clayton and others. Mr. Wollason, the discoverer, has great confidence in the creek for a poor man's creek, as bedrock as a rule is not very deep, and pay is found fairly well distributed throughout the gravel.

Mr. Monroe, the provincial health officer, has erected very snug quarters on the corner of Pearl and Second streets, and is kept very busy attending cases of scurvy and frost-bites.

J. H. Brownlee and party are busy every day, regardless of weather, surveying the townsite and taking observations regarding longitude and latitude.

WOULD PARADE DEWEY.

Promoters of a Washington Celebration Ask That the Admiral Be Ordered Home.

Washington, March 22.—A committee of citizens who are arranging for a peace jubilee in Washington next May called at the navy department to secure if possible the attendance of Admiral Dewey on that occasion. Their application was made directly to Secretary Long. They stated that the proposed peace celebration will be exceptional, in fact, that it is to be practically national in character, and this would justify the request that the hero of Manila bay be summoned to attend.

The Secretary replied that he would confer with the President on the subject. It would be a question, he said, simply as to whether or not the occasion would justify the Admiral in leaving his duties at Manila.

TROOPS FOR COPPER RIVER.

Three Stations Named and United States Soldiers to Be Ordered For Duty.

Washington, March 22.—Capt. Abercomole and party left to-night to explore the Copper river country, in Alaska. The war department to-day named three stations on the Copper river, the all-American route to the Klondike country in Alaska. The stations are: Sewerd, Tetling and Slahna. These stations will be occupied by detachments of United States troops similar duty to that performed by the Canadian Mounted Police.

The post office department has been making some inquiries regarding the Copper river route, and will endeavor to make contracts for carrying the mails over it.

PUGILIST GOES INSANE.

Chicago, March 23.—Albert Griffith, the Australian pugilist, known as "Young Griffo," was declared insane today by a jury of physicians. He was sent to Jefferson asylum. Little hope of his recovery is entertained.

The Colonist.

MAONDAY, MARCH 27, 1899.

B. C. REPRESENTATION.

The population of British Columbia in 1891 was as follows:

New Westminster district	41,790
Cariboo	5,738
Yale	13,441
Victoria	21,758
Vancouver district	15,443
Total	98,170

According to this the population of Vancouver Island was 37,261. We think it not unreasonable to claim that a census now would give upyards of 50,000. We base this opinion upon the increased population of Victoria, which according to all the tests usually employed and the partial census made by the Colonist in connection with the last directory would supply half the estimated increase. There are a great many more people on the West Coast than there were in 1891, and the city of Nanaimo and the other centres of population on the Island will show a good increase. In the rural districts the average increase by excess of the birth rate has not been offset by any exceptional causes which would lead to a decrease.

Cariboo, which includes Lillooet and Omineca, must surely have increased by upwards of 2,000 since the census. It would doubtless be safe to estimate its present population at 8,000.

Yale includes Kootenay. A well informed gentleman yesterday placed the population of Kootenay alone at 60,000. If that figure has not already been reached, it will be reached and be exceeded before the year is out. It is surely not at all extravagant to place the population of East and West Kootenay, the Boundary Creek country, the Okanagan valley, the Slocan, the other mining and farming districts, and all the growing towns along the C. P. R. at the figure above named, 60,000.

This leaves us the New Westminster district which includes Vancouver and Cassiar as well as the Fraser river townships. There were about 27,000 people in this district in 1891 outside of Vancouver. No one will deny that the population of Vancouver is now 27,000 and this will bring the figures up to 54,000. But along the coast, up the Stikine, in Atlin and around Lake Bennett there must be 4,000 more people than there were in 1891. We believe this is a moderate estimate. Allowing for the probable increase elsewhere, there must be 60,000 people in the district now which number will be swelled before an election is held, if there is to be one this year, to at least 65,000. If these estimates are at all correct, a census of British Columbia taken next July ought to show a population at least as follows:

Vancouver Island	50,000
Cariboo	8,000
Yale	60,000
New Westminster	65,000
Total	183,000

But if a new House of Commons is to be chosen this year, it will be representative of British Columbia as it will be for the next five years, and before that period has elapsed the population will have grown to upwards of 250,000. There is hardly any room for doubt that British Columbia is entitled to seven members of the House of Commons today and possibly eight, and that the next census will show the province to be entitled to ten.

We claim that the government in dealing with the matter of representation ought to take this steady increase of the population and the other matters above named into consideration and give the province at least an additional member now. They may investigate the matter as they will, and they cannot reach any other conclusion than that we are entitled to such an increase now and will surely be entitled to at least three during the lifetime of a parliament elected this year. If things are left as they are, and a new election is held this year, British Columbia will be deprived of its proper share of the representation until 1904 provided the next parliament lives out its natural life. If this parliament is allowed to live out its natural life, a new election will be held in 1901, and the house then chosen may last until 1906. It will be a preposterous thing to confine British Columbia to six members until the latter date, and yet if an increase is not made this year that may be the case without any violence being done to the law. The B. N. A. act provides that the representation shall be readjusted after each decennial census, but it does not say that effect shall be given to the readjustment by holding an election. In fact it expressly says that it shall not come into force until the expiration of the parliament then existing.

Some persons may urge that the provision for a readjustment as above prevents the increase of the representation of a province in the meanwhile. But this cannot be sustained, for section 52 of the act expressly provides that the number of members in the House of Commons may be from time to time increased provided the proportionate representation of the provinces is not disturbed. It may be said that this means only that there may be a proportionate increase in the representation of all the provinces, but we submit such is not its meaning; that the previous section fixes the representation of Quebec at 65, that a greater representation cannot be given to that province without an amendment to the act itself, and that the intent of the 52nd section is to enable parliament to give growing provinces additional representation.

So the Prince of Wales is no longer the "glass of fashion." H.R.H. ceased some years ago to be the "mold of form."

THE BENEFIT OF DISCUSSION.

Any one who has attended meetings of citizens, of the Board of Trade or the legislature must have been impressed with the impatience of our people to discussion. If any one brings up a question and proceeds to explain it at any length, a feeling of uneasiness becomes at once evident. We have frequently heard members of the legislature apologize for taking up the time of the house when they had not spoken fifteen minutes on an important public question. Proper discussion of any large subject is impossible unless reasonable time is allowed to speakers. When men go to a meeting of any kind after having studied a question, they may be able to compress what they have to say into a few words: but every one with any experience in public speaking knows that nothing is more difficult than condensation, and that the effect of a good point is often lost because the speaker does not drive it home by a little explanation. Moreover it is a fact that when a man is on his feet explaining anything and has his mind fully concentrated upon his work, he thinks better than at any other time, so that by being impatient with those who are inclined to occupy some time in a speech, there is a loss to the audience, that is presuming the audience wants to get the speaker's best thoughts.

Applying these observations to the last Board of Trade meeting, two or three persons have stated to the Colonist that there were points on which they wished to make some observations, and upon which they thought the meeting would have taken some action, but that the evident impatience of the members kept them from speaking. This feature of British Columbia public gatherings ought to be corrected. Better conclusions would be reached in many cases, if every speaker who rises to address an audience did not feel handicapped by the thought that he might occupy too much time if he dealt with his subject as it deserved.

CONSOLIDATION OF DEBT.

Alderman Hayward has posted a notice that he will bring up the consolidation of sundry municipal loans at the next meeting of the municipal council. The notice is printed elsewhere in to-day's Colonist, and we refer readers to it for particulars. The point in the notice to which especial attention is directed is that contained in the preamble next to the last, which sets forth that by the proposed consolidation the sum of about $3,000 per annum can be saved during the twenty years which the new loan will run. Mr. Hayward has obtained from Mr. Raymur, city auditor, a calculation, which will be submitted to the council, and upon which he makes the claim of the snug saving of $3,000 a year. Of course, the explanation is that the money necessary to take up the loans can be borrowed at a less rate of interest than is now being paid, and upon this point there is no room for doubt.

The present annual payment for interest on these loans is $13,625, and for sinking fund $5,596.53, making in all $19,221.53. Under the consolidation plan the interest will be $8,360, and the sinking fund $7,778, making in all $16,148, thus giving an actual saving of $3,073.53 a year, which in twenty years amounts to $61,460, a saving that it is well to make, if possible. There is no doubt about the correctness of the calculations, and we do not think there is any doubt about the possibility of floating a new loan.

The Hamilton Spectator's statement that the coming of the French to Canada was a curse to this country seems rather extraordinary in view of the facts. There is a story told of a rather pompous lordling who was berating one of his tenants. As a final and crushing argument he said: "Do you know my ancestors came over with the Conqueror?" To which the tenant replied: "Did they? Then I think they found mine here when they came." For the English population of Canada to talk about the French coming to this country is an exhibition of ignorance quite unpardonable. If the French had not settled in the St. Lawrence valley, the probability is that the United States would, as one fanciful writer has said, be bounded on the north by the Aurora Borealis. Quebec remained loyal to the British crown during the revolution of the Thirteen Colonies, because there was no sympathy between the French and the English, the two having been at war more or less constantly for a long time. It was the French occupation of the St. Lawrence valley and what was then Acadia, and is now the Maritime Provinces, that made Canada as a British dependency possible. The Spectator has been a little hasty.

The Colonist is not opposed to a bicycle tax, if the amount is reasonable and the money is to be used for the direct advantage of the users of those vehicles. But it disputes the proposition of the Times that cyclists do not possess a standing in the community. They have as much right to use the streets as "the rich who ride in their chaises and the poor who walk," or get along as best they can. We wish to protest against this denial of the bicyclists of their legal status. Departing from our custom of not referring to gentlemen of the press personally (but surely the occasion is sufficient excuse), the poor plodding pedestrian often as he homeward plods his weary way sees flit past him the editor and manager of the Times, astride their wheels. Now, as the Times says, these gentlemen may have no standing in the community as cyclists, but we would not have cared to say so. On the contrary, the thought has flashed across many minds, that if they could do all things as well as they can ride a wheel, the Times would be a better paper.

THE DAWSON TELEGRAPH LINE.

It is understood to be the intention of the Dominion government to extend the Quesnelle telegraph line to connect with the line from the White Pass to Dawson. With this proposal we are heartily in accord. The old "Telegraph Trail," that is, the route followed by the Western Union, starts from Quesnelle and runs to Fort Fraser, and thence up the Bulkely valley to Hazleton. The country through which it passes is good for settlement as a rule, but so far as is known does not carry mineral in paying quantities. We suggest therefore that the line, instead of going to Fort Fraser, should be carried to the junction of the Stuart with the Nechaco, thence up the Stuart to the lake of the same name and thence through the Omineca district. If it is thought desirable to take in Hazleton, there is an open trail from Omineca that can be followed. This would lengthen the line about 80 miles. A direct line can be found from Omineca to the Stikine. The advantage of going by way of Omineca is two-fold. A rapidly growing mining interest would be served, and the line would pass through an occupied country, for after the coming summer there will be settlements at intervals all along the route.

What route ought to be taken from Omineca or Hazleton north remains to be determined, and we assume that the probable location of any line of railway that may be built from a British Columbia port to the Yukon waters will have something to do with it. What we wish to speak of to-day is the desirability of locating the line so that it will serve the increasing needs of Omineca.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

It is stated that the niggardly policy of the present provincial administration has led to such a reduction in the provincial police that the new mining camps cannot be said to be at all properly guarded. The order requiring constables to remain at headquarters until called for also is said to impair their usefulness. We shall investigate the matter more fully; but as our object is not to make a political point against the government, but simply to enter a timely warning against the efficiency of the force being impaired, we make this reference to it now.

Attorney-General Martin can hardly be expected to understand the requirements of mining communities as well as those persons who have had greater experience with them. What will do for a farming community will not do in a mining region. Legitimate miners and prospectors are as easy people to manage as can be found anywhere. They do not require to be managed, as a matter of fact, and are only anxious to obey the law and respect each other's rights. But as every one knows, there is an element that follows miners, which requires to be controlled with a strong hand. One of the boasts of British Columbia has been that wherever the miner went the representative of the law followed, and this kept the lawless element in check. It may be quite true that the record of the work done by the provincial police may not show that they have arrested many criminals, but this fact of itself shows how useful they are and what a mistake it will be if the usefulness of the force is impaired through false economy. Reduce the efficiency of the police and they will have very much more to do.

DE FALBE'S PROPHESIES.

De Falbe, the so-called Austrian scientist, who foretells such terrible things for the earth, bases his latest prediction upon the statement that "it is well known that the interior of the earth consists of molten matter covered by a comparatively thin crust, and that this molten matter is acted upon by the influence of the planets just as the tides are affected by the moon." Nothing of the kind is well known. What is known is that the temperature is found to increase in some parts of the world the further from the surface the observation is taken, and this rate of increase, if continuous, would at no very great depth, comparatively speaking, be sufficient to melt any known substance. It is also known that in certain parts of the world the ground is perennially frozen far beneath the reach of the surface cold, the distance being unknown, although in Poland borings showed the presence of frost at a depth of hundreds of feet. It is known that matter becomes more dense the nearer it is to the centre of gravity of the earth, and that if the rate of increase is continuous, the pressure must be so great, long before the centre of the earth is reached, that the existence of fluid matter at any great depth is an impossibility. It is possible that the centre of the earth is excessively hot and that, if it were not for the extreme pressure, the heat would be sufficient to convert everything into vapor; but it is difficult to reconcile such a condition with the continual presence of frost at such a depth that atmospheric conditions at the surface of the earth cannot account for it. If at forty miles below the surface the heat is great enough to melt iron, one would suppose that sufficient heat would have found its way upwards to melt ice at any depth beyond the reach of exterior influences. Nothing is definitely known of the condition of the interior of the earth, and all inferences drawn from supposed conditions are as likely to be wrong as right.

But some will ask if the existence of volcanoes does not prove the centre of the earth to be full of molten matter. It does not, nor does the occurrence of earthquakes prove that there is an ebb and flow deep underground. No satisfactory theory has ever been advanced to explain either volcanoes or earthquakes. The dynamic force of volcanoes is too small to be assigned to such a terrific origin as the supposed molten centre of the earth. There is a possibility that earthquakes may be due to causes exterior to the earth. An authenticated report of an earthquake in California shows that, although it was felt at the surface over a deep mine, it was not noticed in the mine. In 1882 a sharp shock was felt all over New England and the Maritime Provinces. Simultaneously therewith, or possibly a little before—for there was some divergence of testimony on this point—what appeared to be a large meteor fell apparently in the Atlantic near the entrance of the Bay of Fundy. Other facts in regard to earthquakes indicate that they may be due to a variety of causes. Changes are constantly going on upon the surface of the earth. Thus there is undoubted evidence that the coast of a part of the Maritime Provinces has subsided since the first settlement of the country by the French. This evidence is in the form of the submerged walls of a fort and the existence of tree stumps below the water level. On the other hand, the Baltic coast of Sweden has risen since it was occupied by men, as is proved by the discovery of ancient vessels far above the present level of the sea. The records of the seismometers indicate that the surface of the earth is in a state of constant tremor. Of course, the movement is so slight that it is perceptible without the use of delicate instruments only at intervals; but the motion goes on steadily, in some localities at least.

The truth is that many of the most important terrestrial phenomena have never yet been satisfactorily explained, and it is absurd for any one to pretend to possess such a knowledge of them as to be able to predict such things as De Falbe delights in prognosticating.

NATIONAL RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Is there such a thing as national righteousness? Kipling thinks so and expresses his views in the following stanza:

Keep ye the law—be swift to all obedience—
Clear the land of evil, drive the road and bridge the ford.
Make ye sure to each his own
That he reap where he hath sown;
By the peace among our peoples, let men know we serve the Lord!

In this respect Kipling strikes a loftier strain than Tennyson, although the latter recognizes the same idea. The late laureate seemed to see the human side of the case more clearly than the divine side. Kipling, though intensely human in most of his writings, appears when dealing with national obligations to get a glimpse of the Unseen. It was said of his Recessional that he appeared to be touched with a spark of the fire which inspired the old Hebrew prophets, and the more closely his national poems are examined, the stronger the suggestion becomes. The above quotation is from "The Seven Seas." It is needless to quote from the Recessional. His latest poem, "The White Man's Burden," while it may not awaken the religious sentiment as much as the others, is animated by a conception of duty of the loftiest character, and surely this, the antithesis of selfishness, is a strong exhortation to national righteousness. It is hardly necessary to say that all the Hebrew poets insisted that there is such a thing as national righteousness.

National righteousness does not mean the maintenance of a state church. It is a noteworthy thing that a large portion of British national ceremonial makes recognition of the Deity; but of itself this is very little. Outward expressions of duty to God have doubtless their educative effect, but they do not of themselves constitute righteousness in a nation any more than in an individual. Such righteousness as the British people possess as a nation is exhibited by their strong sense of justice and their hatred of oppression. French writers are fond of ridiculing what they call the British affection of Christianity. Certainly France is not open to any such criticism. France in practice declines to recognize "that the Lord, he is God," to use the old Hebrew expression. It was not always so. A century and a quarter ago the French monarchs described themselves as their Most Christian Majesties. How much of the reality of Christianity there was in their government, we may judge from the history of Madame Du Barry and other court favorites. A "Christian Majesty," who compelled his subjects to starve in the fields in order that he might have all their earnings to squander upon his favorite, was hardly the man to lead a nation into the path of righteousness. The Revolution dethroned Christianity as well as the Bourbons, and it has never been re-crowned. Since then France has been tending steadily to decay, so that to-day her most loyal sons look forward to the future with grave misgivings, which would amount to dread, if a century of instability had not made the nation incapable of taking a serious view of anything.

A great source of Germany's strength is its recognition of its obligations to the Deity. "We Germans fear God and nothing else in the world," exclaimed the Kaiser. This is more than a mere form of words. It voices a national sentiment. In this, as in many things the Kaiser has shown that he understands Germany. It is true that in no country has religious skepticism been more aggressive than there, but the vast body of the people recognize the obligation to righteousness.

In America we have been so busy subduing nature that little attention has been given to matters of the kind mentioned; yet we all know it to be historically true that New England was founded as a religious experiment and that the teachers of the Cross were the pioneers of Canada. How much America owes to national righteousness, in fact if not in formulae, can never be measured.

In the long roll of history we read of the rise and fall of many empires. The progress upwards and the descent have in each case been attended with different circumstances, but the lesson of it all is that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

RAILWAY CONNECTION

Mr. T. W. Paterson Suggests That Victorians Form a Company to Run a Ferry.

Other Important Business Considered at the Committee of Fifty Meeting.

When the subject of railroad connection was brought up at the meeting of the Committee of Fifty last evening, Mr. T. W. Paterson suggested a new proposition for railway connection. He said that it was a well known fact that the C.P.R. at present to the bulk of the transcontinental business, and he would suggest that instead of trying to bring a transcontinental road in here, that Victoria should form a company and select some point on the Provincial Mainland convenient to all lines and have its own connection. When one road recognized this point, it would not be long before all did. The subject of railroads was brought up at the close of all other business.

Mr. Noah Shakespeare, as chairman of the railway committee, had nothing very positive to report, but promised that next week the committee would be heard from. The committee expected to hear from the Port Angeles railway promoters next week, and on this proposition, as also the others, including the talked-of Island railway extension, the committee would report, as stated, next week.

Ald. Humphrey wanted to know why the committee did not devote some attention to a ferry to the Fraser river, and Mr. Morris why a Sidney connection was overlooked; but in answer to these things Ald. Williams, as one of the committee, said that all schemes were receiving due consideration. Providing a transcontinental road joined from the south, it would be only a short time before the C.P.R. was here also.

Mr. W. H. Langley had, too, something to say on Mainland connection, and advocated the improvement of Victoria's communication with Vancouver.

The appointment of new members to fill the vacancies caused by Col. Gregory and A. B. Fraser resigning was the first business brought before the committee. The committee enlisted Messrs. B. W. Pearse and Ald. J. L. Beckwith. The report on civic economy was then dealt with clause by clause. That referring to the levying of taxes had the words that the assessment rolls be made bi-annually struck out, the Mayor stating that the Attorney-General had said that the request to have the system based on the previous year's assessment was received too late.

The clause to combine the city departments was discussed and the inadequacy of some of the quarters was spoken of. An amendment was made to the report to have the public office hours extended from 4 until 5, while the portion of it dealing with the combining of the police and licensing commissioners was struck out.

The question of rebates on taxes, namely, 15, 10 and 5 per cent., according to the promptitude of payment, was allowed to stand, as also was that dealing with the lighting system. This, as the Mayor explained, was whether it was expedient to enlarge the present plant and the city assume the lighting of all public offices, or whether the system should remain as at present, with its inexpensive, "moonlight" schedule."

The Mayor reported the Sorby-Bowker improvement scheme being considered, as elsewhere published.

The full intensity of living is reached only by the perfectly healthy. Sickness discounts the capacity for enjoyment. If the body is all out of order and run down, he will not be able to enjoy anything, no matter how full of enjoyment it may be for other people. If he is just a little bit out of order, if he "is not sick, but doesn't feel just right," he will only be able to enjoy things in a half-hearted sort of way. The nearer he is to being perfectly well, the nearer will his capacity for enjoyment be perfect. If this condition doesn't exist, something ought to be done. This means nine cases in ten the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It works directly on the digestive organs, and on the blood and through these on every tissue of the body. It makes the appetite good, digestion and nutrition perfect and supplies rich, red blood to all the tissues, building up solid, healthful flesh.

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The Frenchman's story of the great hollow at the South Pole, which he has visited three times, will delight the souls of any descendants of Captain Symmes, who hear of it. Capt. Symmes always insisted that the hole was there, with a corresponding orifice at the North Pole. About fifty years ago he wanted the United States congress to appropriate some money to test his theories, but congress was not then committed to a policy of expansion. One of the Captain's favorite questions to those who used to doubt his theory was: "Where do the wild geese go in winter?" Can you answer it? The Captain used to say that while a few of them fly south, the vast majority go north to the warm waters inside the great North Polar orifice.

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SPECIAL NOTICE:

Although we are in the midst of a very heavy spring trade we take this opportunity of reminding you that stocks will occasionally run short in these days of quick turnovers, and that sorting up orders, large or small, will receive prompt attention and are shipped quickly.

Please note that the shipping facilities of The Canada Paint Company, Victoria, are not surpassed by any corporation on this continent, and no finer Varnishes, Paints and Colors are made anywhere than the goods we offer.

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SONS OF ENGLAND.

Grand Lodge Reviews Work of the Past Year and Advises Certain Changes.

Satisfactory Progress Made Both Financially and Numerically—Readjustment of Ages.

Ottawa, March 14.—The 24th annual meeting of the Supreme Grand Lodge of the Sons of England opened in Harmony hall this afternoon, the grand president, E. Parnell, jr., of London, in the chair. Over 100 delegates were present from all parts of Canada.

In his review of the affairs of the order, the grand president said the past year had been full of encouragement, and the financial position of the society very much improved. The report said in part: "Your executive, after due consideration in the matter of organization, decided that they would use all the means at their disposal in strengthening the weaker lodges, and as an incentive to the members to become individual organizers, decided to give a series of prizes for the lodges and members bringing in the most candidates. It is gratifying to state, in this connection, that Lodge Loyalty, at Aurora, doubled its membership in one year, winning the first prize, also obtaining for one of its members the prize for bringing in the largest number of members during the three quarters.

DOMINION INCORPORATION.

"The expressed opinion of the supreme body at its last annual session in regard to the procuring of a Dominion charter being so pronounced, I took the earliest opportunity to impress upon the executive the desirability of taking prompt action in this direction. After due consideration of the matter, the executive decided to take steps to procure the same. Without losing any time, in company with the supreme secretary, I visited Ottawa. The House was then in session, and though the time for making application for private bills had expired, through the courtesy of the private bills committee we were allowed the privilege. Mr. Bertram, the member for Centre Toronto, introduced the bill, and from the time the bill was read for the first time, its severe handling from the committee on banking and commerce till its third reading, no effort was spared to secure its passage through parliament. As far as the House of Commons was concerned, after a very hard struggle we succeeded in carrying the bill through. It was then sent on to the senate, and much to our surprise the bill was thrown out, so that our efforts were, to a certain extent, unsuccessful. The chief, and I may say, the only cause of its rejection was the feeling that our rates were not high enough, that if we were prepared to increase our rates according to a scale prepared by the inspector of insurance, then they were willing to pass the bill. This we felt we could not do without the sanction of the supreme body. The cost of this action, while considerable, I do not think will be considered extravagant. I desire to express my appreciation of the valuable aid and assistance which I received from Brother Fred. Cook and other members of the Ottawa district. I also ask this supreme body to place on record its thanks for the hearty and generous support given by all members of the House of Commons who stood by us during that eventful time.

FURTHER ACTION DEFERRED.

"I understand that a large section of our members are of the opinion that we should renew our application and make another effort to obtain a charter. Without in any way wishing to discourage this idea, I am of the opinion that in view of the fact that the government has signified its intention to introduce legislation during the coming session affecting friendly societies, I would recommend that any further action be deferred until after the next meeting of parliament.

FINANCIAL STANDING.

"For a detailed statement of the standing of the subordinate lodges, also the supreme lodge, I refer you to the report of the supreme grand secretary, which report, given in detail, contains the financial standing of each department of our society's work, also the numerical status of our subordinate lodges. From these reports you will find that we have over 11,000 members in good standing. The financial standing of the subordinate lodges has somewhat improved over last year, and while stating that the health of our general membership, as shown from the amounts paid for sick benefits, is gratifying, I cannot refrain from expressing my belief that some change whereby a more equitable system of payment should be made, so as to strengthen the sick funds of the lodges. I am strongly of the opinion that every protection should be given to the sick funds. The funeral fund, owing to the death-rate being higher than last year, is reduced, but I have every reason to believe that during the coming year the increased per capita will place this fund in a very much improved condition. I am assured by the auditors, who have been most attentive to their duties, and spent every available opportunity in supervising the books and accounts from month to month, that the position of the supreme lodge funds is improved over that of last year, and though the balance sheet shows $515 still owing to the funeral fund, you will be pleased to notice that there was a sufficient balance on hand on the 31st of January to more than cover the amount. As indicated in my address when accepting the position, I have endeavored to carry out the policy of economy, and have succeeded so far in leaving a balance for the benefit of my successor in office.

BENEFICIARY AND JUVENILE.

"For the progress made in the beneficiary department I must again refer you to the supreme secretary's report, which is replete in statistical information, and showing in a concise form the standing of the department. The funds are increasing slowly it is true, but satisfactorily, and with the adoption of the proposed changes suggested on the lines of the committee report of last year in the sessional paper will be beyond peradventure.

"The juvenile department I fear does not receive the attention which it deserves. I am pleased to note the increase in the numerical strength in this branch of our society work, and the funds to the credit of the juvenile branch is encouraging. It may be gratifying to know that there has only been one death in the juvenile department during the year. I ask the adult members of our lodges to give more attention to the juveniles; it will repay you for all your efforts.

"During the year 12 executive meetings have been held, and it affords me great pleasure to say that the utmost unanimity of feeling and action has existed at the meetings. I desire also to place on record my gratitude and appreciation of the able assistance at all times rendered me by my colleagues in conducting the business of the order generally. In addition to the above meetings, I have visited the head office from time to time, as opportunity offered and occasion demanded."

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The annual report of the grand secretary, J. W. Carter, of Toronto, shows the total receipts of the year to be $53,372, with a balance on hand of $2,256. The grand secretary says that considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining the lodge returns on time for the annual statements, owing to the fact that many of the subordinate lodges hold their quarterly meetings during the last two weeks of the December quarter. Their books and accounts having to be audited, it means a delay of from two to three weeks, sometimes four weeks, before the bulk of the returns are received at the head office, necessitating the leaving out of much statistical information. This difficulty would be entirely removed if the supreme lodge held its annual session in April or May. This would then give the supreme secretary's office an opportunity to compile the returns based upon the December accounts, and at the same time comply with the conditions of the statutes in making the usual government returns. The number of members initiated during the year was 1,703. The number of financial members in good standing on December 31, 1898, was 12,292, or 411 more than the previous year; honorary members, 264; the number of members owing more than 16 weeks' dues was 1,100; the number of members who died during the year was 101; the present membership, after deducting 1,026 suspensions and expulsions, and not including South Africa, was 13,556, or an increase of 605 over the year 1897. There are 250 members in Newfoundland, 168 in New Brunswick, 393 in Nova Scotia, 89 in Prince Edward Island, 1,187 in Quebec, 600 in Manitoba, 84 in Assiniboia, 121 in Alberta, 418 in British Columbia and 10,446 in Ontario. These figures certainly should give encouragement to the members to still greater efforts. The two lodges initiating the largest number of members in each district during the last three-quarters of 1898 were: Lodge Dudley, Newfoundland, 53; Lodge Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, 43. For Ontario and Quebec—Lodge Loyalty, Ontario, 72; Lodge Croydon, Ontario, 45. Manitoba—Lodge Shakespeare, 34; Lodge Westward Ho, 31. Northwest Territories—Lodge Calgary, 18; Lodge United Roses, 9. British Columbia is not yet decided. The number of white rose degree members was 5,208. The amount of cash received by the subordinate lodges during the year was $84,831, an increase of $3,008 over 1897; the amount paid for sick benefits was $22,830, a decrease of $433 from last report; the amount paid for medical services was $15,976, an increase of $909; the cost of management was $19,732, a decrease of $3,009 from last report; cash to the credit of subordinate lodges after deducting $4,600 liabilities, was $68,458, an increase of $7,590. The grand secretary considers this a very favorable and encouraging showing.

READJUSTMENT OF AGES.

"One of the most important subjects," says Mr. Carter, "to be brought before and to be discussed at this supreme lodge meeting is the readjustment of the ages and amounts of payment by members in connection with the sick fund department of the society. That the grouping of ages seems inconsistent is apparent, if you consider that the young member of 18 is paying the same as the member of 30. But a much greater discrepancy is between 30 and 45, 15 years. Take, for example, the member at 30; his life expectancy is 33 [illegible] years, while the member at 45 is only 23.69 years; and yet we have legislated that all shall pay alike in the different groups, which are only three."

The grand secretary submits for the serious consideration of the supreme grand lodge that the time has arrived when the ages of members should be readjusted, that the classification of ages should be yearly in place of groups of years. He is convinced that what suited the society 10 or 15 years ago will not meet the requirements of the order to-day. It should be, he thinks, the aim of the supreme body to do everything in its power to strengthen this fund, which would obviate the necessity of levying members at different times on account of lodge funds becoming depleted. The table of rates, as prepared by the special committee and presented in a report to the supreme grand lodge at its last session, should be very carefully considered. The grand secretary is satisfied it would form a safe and equitable basis to work upon, at least for all new members.

COST OF MANAGEMENT.

Another very important matter is the question of the cost of management. As shown by the statistics, the cost of management during the past year is $19,732, only $3,098 less than the amount paid for sick benefits. There should be no two opinions as to the necessity of keeping the sick and management funds separate. The fact that the order is compelled by an act of incorporation to provide certain benefits should of itself be sufficient to cause the benefit fund to be used only for that purpose. The grand secretary trusts that the supreme lodge will so legislate that the members' sick fund shall be properly protected by providing that a certain percentage of the members' monthly payments be kept entirely for the sick benefit fund. There is another important matter, one which should receive the earnest consideration of the supreme body—the difficulty experienced in connection with the medical staff of the society. Some lodges in certain districts cannot obtain the services of a medical man; they have petitioned the executive to allow them to pay extra benefits, and to give the members the privilege to provide their own doctor and medicine. This would, to a very large extent, remove the difficulty. If the supreme body would adopt the proposed amendment by the executive on the sessional papers, it will greatly relieve the lodges who are at the present time without a local surgeon, and who, under their peculiar circumstances, cannot secure such services, only at great cost to the lodge. The grand secretary trusts that the supreme body will accept the proposed change.

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Mrs. Sylvester, 16 Clinton street, Toronto, writes: "I wish to say that Dr. Chase's Ointment has proven a wonderful remedy to me. I would not be without it. It is the best—no merely one of the best, but the very best ointment ever brought before the public for piles and many other ailments peculiar to women and too numerous to mention."

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VICTORIA'S CIVIC DEBT

Ald Hayward Takes the First Step Toward Its Consolidation.

A Saving of Three Thousand a Year Net Result of the Operation.

One of the most important pieces of municipal legislation that Victoria has known in years is to be introduced at next Monday's meeting of the city council by Ald. Charles Hayward, chairman of the finance committee, who made the subject involved a strong feature of his election campaign. It is in the direction of a consolidation of the outstanding civic loans—as advised by the Citizens' Committee—for the purpose of economy as well as of convenience. Ald. Hayward's resolution as it appears on the city hall bulletin board is as follows:

"Whereas the following debenture loans of the city of Victoria, viz:

Streets, bridges and cemetery	$ 45,000
Water works	70,000
Water works	60,000
Pleasure grounds	25,000
Fire department	15,000
City hall addition	35,000
Cemetery	12,500
Crematory	10,000
Total	$272,500

Bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and fall due in the years 1919 and 1920; and whereas provision is made in said debentures for their redemption at any time by the council of the said city; and whereas the present condition of the money market indicates that a new loan could now be floated on much more favorable terms than the said existing loans; and whereas there is now standing to the credit of the sinking fund of the aforesaid named debentures the sum of $59,000, which is desired to apply in part redemption of the said debentures; and whereas it will require the further sum of $210,000, which together with the accumulated sinking fund will suffice for the entire redemption of said loans; and whereas the floating of a new loan will result in saving to the city the sum of about $3,000 per annum, now payable in interest, etc., on the said existing loans, and will be otherwise advantageous to the city; and whereas it is desired to call in the aforesaid existing debenture loans, and to issue new debentures for the sum of $210,000, payable in 20 years and bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum; therefore be it resolved: That our solicitors be and they are hereby instructed to examine into the legal questions involved in the foregoing preamble and report to the council at its next meeting."

The present annual payment for interest on the loans enumerated is $13,625 and for sinking fund $5,596.53, or a total annual obligation of $19,221.53. The annual payment for interest under the proposed consolidation is set down at $8,360, and for sinking fund $7,778—a total of $16,148. So that the city, by the consolidation affects an annual saving of $3,073.53.

In the contemplated re-arrangement of the debt, it is proposed to pay off the two waterworks loans of 1889, the streets, bridges and cemetery loan, the pleasure grounds loan, and the fire department loan—all of the same year—on December 1 of this year, the total amount of these five loans being $215,000. The city hall addition loan and the cemetery loan of 1890, are to be discharged on July 1, 1900, amounting to $47,500; and the crematory loan of 1890 ($10,000) on April 1 of next year.

To deal with the five loans first referred to—and first to be paid—the amount available in the ordinary course at the time proposed for payment would be:

	Sinking Fund, Jan. 1, 1899.	Int. and Sinking Fund, 1899.	Total
Water works loan (1)	$15,142	$1,983	$17,125
Water works loan (2)	12,989	1,701	14,690
Streets, bridges, etc., loan	9,746	1,276	11,022
Pleasure grounds loan	5,427	708	6,116
Fire department loan	3,216	323	3,540

The total amount of cash in hand at the end of this year for the payment of these loans will therefore be $52,595.62. With regard to the crematory loan, next set for payment, on April 1, 1900, the corresponding figures give a total of $2,253.17. The available funds at the close of this year for the discharge on July 1, 1900, of the city hall addition loan will be $9,023.63, and the cemetery loan $3,221.19.

The total sum to be paid on the first series of five loans, with complete interest at 5 per cent., will be $218,583, with $52,595.62 available from sinking funds; the final obligation under the last two loans for settlement will be $48,192.70, with $12,244.82 accumulated sinking fund; and the crematory loan will be redeemable at a cost of $10,125, of which $2,253.17 will be on hand—leaving a total of $165,987.38, $7,871.83 and $35,947.88, or $209,807.09 in all to be provided for.

Borrowing $209,000 at 4 per cent. on December 1, 1899, and paying off the five first loans with $165,987.38 of this money, will leave the council with $43,012.62 in hand. Upon this interest to April 1, 1900—when the crematory loan is to be paid—will be $430.12, at 3 per cent. Paying off the single loan on April 1 will leave a balance still of $35,570.91, upon which a further sum of $266.75 will arise in interest by July 1 of the same year, giving $35,837.66 available for the settlement of the last outstanding loans, while their total to be taken up will be but $110.22 more than this—or $35,947.88.

Federal Officials Only.—In the Colonist's report of the meeting of the Young Men's Liberal Club in Vancouver it is stated that "Mr. Drury said that the government officials of Victoria had a strong tendency to throw obstacles in the way of the present government." Speaking in regard to the above Mr. Drury says that in his remarks he referred purely to Ottawa Government officials. He used the expression "some" government officials and had more particularly in mind some of the departmental officials at Ottawa who apparently undertaken to do certain things affecting Victoria matters without consulting their chiefs, the ministers. He was speaking solely on Dominion matters and the principal feature of his few remarks was a strong plea for cabinet representation for British Columbia, so that matters pertaining to the province could be dealt with more satisfactorily from Ottawa.

Trial Postponed.—The trial of Wilkinson vs. Neill, a petition against the return of Mr. Neill as member for Alberni, which was set for 11 o'clock yesterday morning, was adjourned until to-morrow at the same hour.

THE FAST LINE.

Mr. Dobell's Latest Statement in Regard to Its Prospects.

From the London Canadian Gazette.

Hon. R. R. Dobell, the travelling minister of the Dominion cabinet, is once again in England, endeavoring to put through the fast Atlantic steamship scheme. On all sides there is a strongly expressed opinion that there must be no compromise in the matter of speed and efficiency. As Sir William Van Horne said at Quebec last month. "We must have the very best and the very fastest." It is satisfactory to record that a representative of the Canadian Gazette, who called upon Mr. Dobell this week was assured that the Canadian Government are also of this opinion. They have no intention of such a weak compromise as would be involved in the acceptance of a combined freight and passenger service of seventeen or eighteen knots. "Twenty knots," said Mr. Dobell, "is the speed we shall ask for, and nothing less."

"Negotiations with Messrs. Petersen, Tate & Co., are absolutely at an end," remarked Mr. Dobell, "and there is no chance of their being resumed."

With regard to the deposit money of Messrs. Petersen, Tate & Co., Mr. Dobell described as incorrect the following statement attributed to him at a recent speech in Quebec: "Messrs. Petersen, Tate & Co., had put up the forfeit money in good faith, and it was not their fault that they had not succeeded, he did not think that their entire deposit should be forfeited. But it would be a bad precedent to return it all to them, and therefore the government, upon his recommendation, had decided to retain half the amount." The real facts of the case, about which considerable misapprehension prevails, were these said Mr. Dobell: "Messrs. Petersen, Tate & Co. paid down £10,000 of the forfeit money in cash. For the other £10,000 the government, on my recommendation, agreed to accept a banker's guarantee. It is untrue that we mean to return any of the forfeit money."

"Give me time," said Mr. Dobell in conclusion, "and I hope, before my return to Canada in the course of three weeks or so, to have put the whole matter through on a basis which will satisfy even the most exacting."

BOOM IN THE SLOCAN

Proof of Depth of the Ore Deposits Gives Permanent Value to the District.

Comstock Concentrator Makes Trouble—Kaslo Assessment—The Galena Mines.

From the Nelson Tribune.

The astonishing number of new strikes that have been made this winter and the vast addition of ore reserves in the larger properties have given the Slocan immense impetus. Several properties have been raised to the rank of shippers, and it is a moderate assertion to make that the ore in sight to-day is greatly in excess of anything reckoned on in the past. Last summer things looked somewhat gloomy, as not a few of the mines were short on ore, and the influence of the Noble Five group had a depressing effect. The statement was frequently made that the Slocan ore chutes did not deepen, and were little better than surfac blowouts. Extensive development has proven this to be manifestly untrue, as witness the Dardanelles, Noble Five, Rico, Rambler-Cariboo, Last Chance, Ruth, Payne, Idaho, Queen Bess, Slocan Star, etc. On all these the ore has been tapped at lower levels, and not only do the veins continue with unvarying richness, but the chutes are invariably larger. On the Slocan Star, in particular, there never was a better showing than now. The result in the eyes of the mining world has been astonishing, and the effect is seen in the rise in stocks and th constant inquiries being made for favorable openings for invested capital.

THE COMSTOCK'S TROUBLES.

Affairs at the Comstock, on Four Mile Creek, Slocan Lake, have reached a climax, and the mill and mine have been shut down and the whole force discharged. Saturday was the time fixed for turning over the concentrator by T. Mitchell, the contractor, but the company would not accept. The latter intended closing down the mill at midnight, but Mitchell stole a march on them and locked up the premises in the afternoon. The mill cost about $18,000, and two payments have been made on the contract. Mitchell guaranteed a certain treatment of the ore, and advance assays by Assayer Wilson, of Sandon, on the tailings in support. On the other hand, the company asserts that the mill treatment is not up to guarantee, and Howard West, of New Denver, is now engaged making an exhaustive test of the tailings. The ore of the Comstock is galena, in a granite formation. Much of the mineral sent to the mill is decomposed and flours considerably, thus accounting for loss in the waste. It is evident that the company has a white elephant on its hands in the concentrator, for which the British shareholders must pay. The company has put in a fine wagon road to the mine, and it costs $1 per ton to handle the ore, while a tramway could have handled the product for 10 cents or so. A carload of ore and one of concentrates was shipped last week to Trail.

KASLO'S ASSESSMENT.

The assessment roll of the city of Kaslo for the current year has been completed and delivered to the city clerk. It shows a total of 840 separate assessments with owners located all the way from Kingston, Ontario, in the East, to Victoria, in the West. The assessed value of improvements is $309,325, and of land $330,240, making a total of $639,565. Last year the assessed value of improvements was $293,850, and of land $325,670, making a total of $619,520. The increased assessment of improvements does not, however, really represent the quantity of building done during the past year, as the poles and equipment of the Kootenay Electric Company have been transferred to the realty column, and certain allowances have been made for depreciation. The largest single assessment is that of the Kootenay Lake saw-mill, amounting to $29,000, with the Kaslo & Slocan Railway Company a distant second at $19,600. The smallest is $5, on a lot almost destroyed by freshet. The erratic movements of Kaslo river at certain seasons has entirely obliterated any assessable value which some lots may have had, and they have disappeared from the roll.

To all who find themselves with health gradually slipping away, kidneys and liver so disorganized that they are incapable of keeping the system free from poisonous waste material, stomach disordered, bowels constipated, head aching, back paining, take Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. The quick way they help you back to health will surprise you.

WITH DUE CEREMONY

Funeral of Princess Kaiulani at Honolulu a Week Ago Last Sunday.

Weird Forms of the Native Hawaiians Observed—Thousands Show Sympathy.

At Honolulu a week ago last Sunday the funeral occurred of Princess Kaiulani, who died on March 5. During the week that the remains laid in state at Ainahu, some ceremonial was continually in progress, and royal kahilis were waved by retainers and friends without cessation over the casket, while a military guard of honor was always present. On the Friday night previous to the funeral the body was removed to Kawaiahao church, from where the funeral took place. The casket was placed on a hearse drawn by two horses. On each side of the hearse walked a half dozen kahili bearers, and by their side as many torch bearers. Walking behind the hearse were the immediate family and friends of the Princess, and following behind on either side her old servants, retainers and Hawaiians, who kept up the wailing which is a feature of royal Hawaiian funerals. Meles and oliolis were chanted, these being either descriptions of the personal virtues and characteristics of the deceased or the history of the valor and achievements of her ancestors. The chanting is in doleful cadence and accompanied by swaying movements of the body and gesticulations with hands and arms. From time to time some of the older natives would break out in a hula song, with its peculiar accompanying movements of the body. At the church the cortege was met by a detail from the native company of the National Guard of Hawaii, who from that time until the final ceremonies of interment were the guard of honor.

The catafalque was placed immediately in front of the pulpit. Over it was spread a pall of royal purple, and later a pall woven out of long leis of the glorious yellow ilima, the royal flower. This pall was the tribute of fidelity and respect of the Hawaiian women who gain their livelihood by making and selling leis on the streets. At the head of the casket spanning the aisle was erected a white arch twined with the green maile, and from the centre of the arch was suspended a white dove. At the head of the casket were placed two magnificent white feather kahilis or polished koa staffs. At the foot were two similar smaller ones. Along the sides were others of different colored feathers, some black, some black and gold, some gray, twenty in all. On either side of the casket the kahili bearers were ranged, each with a small kahili of gray feathers. Held out horizontally until the tips from the opposite side touched, the kahilis were waved first to the right, then to the left, each movement repeated, then the tips were touched again, and the bearers each brought his kahili to a position equivalent to "carry arms," in military tactics. After a half-minute's rest the same motions were repeated, and so continued throughout the weary hours.

Within the chancel rail, in the choir, and over the casket and all around it, flowers, which continued to be sent in until the hour of the funeral, were piled in the greatest profusion.

The church was open all Saturday, and although there was a heavy downpour of rain almost the entire day, a never ceasing procession passed the catafalque. The native Hawaiians took seats in the church and remained there for hours. The church was filled, both main floor and gallery, throughout the hours that the public were admitted. By far the majority of those who thus testified to their feelings were women. They were nearly all dressed in black holokus. Many wore crepe veils. Hundreds of others wore on their hats a purple ribbon band which bore the words, "Kalei o Hawaii," the wreath or crown of Hawaii, in allusion to the Princess. At times some of the old servants or retainers of the Princess, women who had nursed her in babyhood and attended her throughout her whole life, would break out in wailing. Some of them in a kind of chant, accompanied by swaying movements of the body and waving of the hands, would recount incidents of the Princess' life in which she showed what to them seemed some amiable or lovely trait. These recitals would continue sometimes an hour at a time, till physical exhaustion put an end to them. Sometimes two or more of the servants in unison of cadence, though each speaking different words, would join in this dolorous but interesting expression of their feelings. Upon the arrival of the remains at the church there was a short religious service conducted by Bishop Willis, the Anglican bishop of Honolulu. At midnight Saturday night the girls from the Kawaiahao seminary, nearly all of them Hawaiians or part Hawaiians, gathered in the choir and sang a number of hymns in Hawaiian.

Long before the hour set for the funeral the streets began to fill up with people to see the funeral procession or to take part in it. There was no unseemly crowding at the church. The seats were all filled and a few stood up, but there was no crowding. The services were those of the Anglican church, conducted by the Bishop, attended by all the clergy of the diocese. A short funeral address was spoken in Hawaiian by Rev. H. H. Parker, of Kawaiahao church. Then began the procession to the grave.

The kahilis were all taken out first. The two large white ones which stood at the head of the casket were borne on either side of ex-Queen Liliuokalani's empty carriage, which followed next after that of the bereaved father and two half-sisters of the Princess. The two smaller white ones were borne by the side of the carriage in which rode the Princess' father. Two others were borne by the side of the carriage in which rode the Princes David Kawananakoa and Cupid Kalanainaole. By the hearse, six on each side, walked the pall-bearers. By their side walked the twelve kahili-bearers in yellow capes, who had stood by the casket during the services. Outside of these walked others wearing feather capes of various hues, carrying the large kahilis, twenty or thirty in number. The hearse was drawn by 230 native Hawaiians uniformed in white trousers, blue sweaters, white hats, and wearing red or yellow cotton capes.

The marshal of the republic, mounted, with his deputy and a captain of police as aids, led the procession. Then came mounted and unmounted police, the native band and the military, including the United States Engineers, the National Guard of Hawaii, and a detachment of bluejackets from the Scindia and Iroquois. The civic and fraternal societies and the pupils of nearly every academy and college in Honolulu, several native patriotic societies, including two women's societies, the clergy, both Catholic and Protestant, of Honolulu, including the Catholic bishop and the choir and officiating clergy, all preceded the hearse.

Following the hearse besides the carriages containing the relatives and friends, was one containing President Dole and his aide, Col. J. H. Soper. Then the members of his cabinet, the consular corps, the justices of the Supreme court and other judges, and a large number of prominent citizens.

Along the whole distance from the church to the cemetery both sides of the streets were lined with people, who had come out to witness the pageant. Within the mausoleum few besides the family, clergy and choir were admitted. The services there were simply the services of committal and a hymn by the choir. It is estimated that 25,000 were present or witnessed the funeral.

LYNCHING IN MISSISSIPPI.

Three Negroes Taken from Sheriff, Shot and Thrown Into River.

Jackson, Miss., March 23.—Three negroes were taken from an officer of the law and lynched by an armed mob near Silver City, in Yazoo county, last Saturday morning. After being shot to death the bodies of the victims were weighted with bundles of cotton bale ties and thrown into the Yazoo river.

The negroes were Minor Wilson, C. C. Reed, Willie Boyd. They were the ringleaders of the negroes in a race encounter on the Midnight plantation early last week. They were arrested and taken to Yazoo City and held in gaol. The offence with which they were charged having been committed in Sharkey county authorities were notified, and last Friday evening Deputy Constable Sylvester arrived, and the prisoners were turned over to him. The constable boarded the steamer Rescue with the negroes on Saturday morning, and reached Silver City with them.

All that is further known is that the negroes fell into the hands of the mob at this point, were shot to death and thrown into the river, as above stated. The feeling against these negroes had been very bitter on account of the disturbance at the Midnight plantation last week, in which they with two other comrades had fired upon two whites on the public road. A horse belonging to one of the white men was wounded, but the men were not harmed.

ALBERNI'S RICH ORE.

Mr. Eugene J. Short Brings Some Samples of the Granite Creek Find.

Some of the richest ore that has ever been found in British Columbia was brought to the city yesterday from Alberni by Mr. E. J. Short, the Spokane mining operator. The ore is from Granite creek, where a big strike was made early in the month. Mr. Short fully confirms the reports of the find sent by telegraph. The property on which the strike was made is known as the "Three W's" group. It is not owned by "Patsy" Clark, of Spokane, as previously reported, but by a gentleman whose name Mr. Short refuses to divulge. The property was purchased last year from Messrs. Wilson and White, the price paid, it is said, being $2,000. No work had been done on the claims, and the rich ore was not found until Mr. Short had stripped the vein and run a 15-foot cut. The vein is exposed for a distance of 40 feet and is 2 feet wide. Some 200 feet distant Mr. Short uncovered a lead, which he believes is a continuation of the one carrying the rich ore. The ore assays $5,880 to the ton, and while it is not expected that this will continue, there is every reason to believe that a fabulously rich lead has been uncovered. The owner is said to be in a position to thoroughly develop the property.

Two tons of the ore will shortly be sent to Tacoma to be tested.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Sub-Committees Chosen to Investigate Mr. Sorby's Plan—All Meetings Will Be Open.

His Worship Mayor Redfern presided yesterday morning over a preliminary or organization meeting of the committee chosen by the council to investigate Mr. T. C. Sorby's harbor improvement scheme in all its details. Besides the chairman, there were present Mr. Sorby, who expressed himself pleased to have the opportunity of placing all possible information at command of the committee, Aldermen Brydon, Hayward and MacGregor, and Messrs. B. W. Pearse, G. H. Burns, C. A. Holland, T. B. Hall and Captain J. G. Cox. Mr. M. T. Johnson informed the committee by letter that he could not accept appointment upon it, and Mr. A. G. McCandless was thereupon elected in his place.

Some little time was then spent in determining the method to be adopted in pursuing the committee's investigations, the decision reached being that sub-committees should go carefully into three essential elements of the enquiry—its engineering features and feasibility; its financial aspect; and its probable effect upon real estate values. It was also decided that all meetings of the general committee shall be open to the press and public, and the committee before adjourning for one week named its subordinate working committees as below:

Revenue—Messrs. G. H. Burns, T. B. Hall and Captain J. G. Cox.

Engineering—Messrs. B. W. Pearse, Ald. Charles Hayward and Ald. Brydon.

Real Estate—Messrs. C. A. Holland, Ald. MacGregor and A. G. McCandless.

DOCTORS TESTIFY.

There's strong testimony by eminent physicians of wonderful cures made by Dr. Chase's Family Remedies—particularly Dr. Chase's Ointment. *

A POOR ACTOR.

Chicago, March 24.—Digby Bell, the actor, filed a petition in bankruptcy today in which he asks to be relieved of liabilities aggregating $27,000. He states that he has no assets.

A Wise Stop....

It doesn't matter what you want to buy, there's only one "BEST" place to get it. The reason for this is that we don't dabble in lines outside our business. We keep a sharp lookout for the best things, and people that buy from us get the benefit.

California Butter, - 50 cents per roll.
French Prunes, - - 5 cents per lb.
Soluble Cocoa, - - - 25 cents per lb.
Best Tomatoes, - 2 tins for 25 cents
Best Corn, Peas, Beans, 10 cents per tin

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

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W. A. MURRAY & CO. LTD, TORONTO

Largest Dry Goods House in the Dominion of Canada, now ready with Spring Samples of New Dress Goods, Silks, Wash Fabrics and other Dry Goods needs. A Complete range will be sent to any address. Write for Catalogue. Address Mail Order Dept.

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THE INTERIOR MINES

Copper Property in Similkameen Sold—Activity at Ymir—Plant for Free Milling.

Kansas Smelter Men Buying in Boundary — Large Expenditures in Development.

Grand Forks, B. C., March 22—Messrs. J. Z. Parker & Co., Rossland, recently purchased the Noonday at Princeton, on the Similkameen river. It is located on Copper mountain and adjoins the Sunset, owned by the British America Corporation. It is a copper proposition. Assays gave a return of 46 per cent. of that ore. Development work is being pushed.

Mr. Parker, who spent to-day in Grand Forks, reports great activity in the Ymir district. He organized the Dundee, Fairman and Tamarac companies. A 50-ton concentrator has been installed on the Dundee. A shaft has been sunk 260 feet. Three separate carloads of ore gave gold and silver values of $24, $30 and $35 per ton, respectively.

The Tamarac is a free milling proposition. At a depth of 160 feet a five-foot vein was encountered. It averages, according to Mr. Parker's statement, not less than $16 per ton. A hoisting engine and a pump were recently installed. Additional plant, including a stamp-mill, will soon be in operation. It will cost $35,000.

The Fairmount company is working the Morning and the Evening Star. Hoisting machinery was recently placed in position. A contract for sinking the shaft an additional 100 feet will be let this month. The three companies, which are controlled principally by Rossland people, have expended $100,000 in machinery and development work during the past three years.

Mr. N. A. Burritt, of the Columbia Bottling Works, Rossland, is in town. He has completed financial arrangements for the establishment in Grand Forks of a brewery with a capacity of 50 barrels daily. The new enterprise represents an investment of $20,000.

C. D. Porter, of Spokane, who represents the Kansas City Smelting Co. in British Columbia, accompanied by Charles A. Mariner, C. E., has returned here from an inspection of the Lillie K. and the Twins, located on the north fork of the Kettle river. He recently bonded both properties from the owners, Lloyd A. Manly and Hugh McGuire, of Grand Forks.

Mr. Porter says he feels confident the Twins and Lillie K. will make mines. The ore from two shafts down 27 and 50 feet, respectively, gave assay values of over $50 per ton in gold and copper.

OMAHA'S FATAL FIRE.

Panic Seized the Lady Maccabees and They Recklessly Jumped From Third Story.

Omaha, March 21.—Comparatively insignificant in material destruction, but appalling in its harvest of death and suffering, was a fire that partially destroyed the Patterson block, at Seventeenth and Douglas streets, this afternoon. Two of its victims have already passed away, one more is not expected to live, and about twenty others are suffering from broken limbs and burned and lacerated flesh.

Killed—Mrs. Thomas Taylor, Mrs. Anna Schamel.

Injured—Mrs. C. E. Brosius, face and hands burned; Mrs. A. King, face badly burned; Mrs. A. L. Samuelson, face and hands severely burned and both wrists broken; May Samuelson, 5 years, burned on hands and face; Mrs. G. D. Wilson, face, hands and shouders burned; Mrs. J. C. Holt, face and hands burned; Marguerite Holt, hands burned and injured internally, may die; Mrs. Mary Hopkins, face and head badly burned; Mrs. Mary Sullivan, hands and face severely burned; Mrs. W. A. Reed, hands and face severely burned; Mrs. Ed. Shiner, face, body and hands burned and bad cut on head, will probably die; Mrs. French, South Omaha, face and hands burned; Mrs. A. A. Smith, face and hands badly burned, injuries probably fatal; Mrs. C. E. Allen, face and hands burned, cut by glass; Mrs. Thomas Thornton, face and hands burned severely; Walter Scott, hands and face severely burned; unknown man, badly burned on hands and face; Steve Williams, 5 years old, face and hands burned; Fireman William Guilder, suffocated and fell from ladder, internal injuries, will probably die; Lieut. James Adams, injured about hips by falling down stairs.

A group of happy women, busy with the affairs of the secret order with which they were affiliated, were in a moment brought face to face with death. Sixty seconds later seven of them lay burned and bleeding on the pavement, to which they had dropped, 30 feet below, and others were rescued after they had been more or less severely injured in their desperate dash down the single pair of stairs that led to safety.

The blaze started just after 3 o'clock from a gasoline stove explosion in a room in the rear of the third floor of the building and next to the elevator shaft. It was not discovered until it had spread to the adjoining apartments, and the entire floor was filled with smoke and flame. About 20 members of the women's lodge of Maccabees were attending a committee meeting in the waiting room in front of the middle of the building on the same floor. They were unconscious of danger until a janitor threw open the door and told them to get out before the flames cut them off. The warning came too late. The fire swept through the door and down the single stairway. Those nearest the door fled through the blinding smoke and reached the streets with hands and face burned and blistered. The rest faced a solid wall of flame.

There was a fire escape at the south front of the building, but not one of them seemed to have thought of it. They rushed panic-stricken to the windows, through which the smoke was already pouring in suffocating puffs. The fire was scarcely a foot behind them. It caught their clothing and scorched their faces with increasing intensity.

In another instant the spectators, attracted by the clouds of smoke, were horrified to see one after another spring from the open windows and fall heavily to the pavement. Not one arose. They lay in an inert and apparently lifeless heap until carried into the office of a physician across the street. Most of them were bleeding from severe cuts and bruises, and all were burned until their torn and blackened skin hung in shreds.

In a few minutes all except Mrs. Taylor recovered consciousness, and physicians and nurses, hastily summoned, did all that was possible to relieve their sufferings. As fast as hasty dressings could be applied, the victims were taken to the Clarkson hospital by the ambulances. The body of Mrs. Taylor was taken to the morgue, and others whose injuries were less severe were treated at neighboring drug stores and at the offices of down-town physicians.

Aside from the fatalities and the injuries to persons, the fire was not a serious one. Few of the losers are able to place an exact estimate on their losses, but the total will not exceed $50,000. The loss on the building is less than half that sum, and aside from that the heaviest losers are the proprietors of the Boston store, who had a large surplus stock in the basement of the block. The loss of the various secret societies that occupy the halls on the second and third floors is largely by water and smoke, and is difficult to estimate. One lodge of the A. O. U. W., two lodges of Red Men, two lodges of the Degree of Honor, four lodges of Maccabees, and several others lost regalia and various items of furniture. The building is insured up to the 80 per cent. clause, and most of the other losses are largely covered by insurance.

MR. COOK AND THE KAISER.

Triumphant End of a "Personally Conducted" Career.

The following appeared in the London Chronicle immediately prior to the death of the late head of "Cook's Tours":

As we announced yesterday, John M. Cook, the head of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, has decided that as a "personal conductor" his public career is ended. Mr. Cook has not yet recovered from the illness which overtook him when he was with the Kaiser in Palestine, and, as a matter of fact, he has not visited the office since his return.

His life as a "personal conductor" commenced in 1844, when, with a long wand, he assisted the conveyance of 500 other small children from Leicester to Syston by special train, then a two-mile walk across fields to the Mount Sorrel hills for an afternoon picnic, and back the same route to Leicester.

Particularly interesting is his account of conducting the German Emperor last autumn. It seems that when the Kaiser visited Vesuvius in March, 1896, his majesty told Mr. Cook of his intention of going to the Holy Land at the time of the completion of the new church and the hospital in Jerusalem. He did not intend to accept the hospitality of the Sultan or any one else, but hoped to be under the protection and arrangements of Mr. Cook. Nothing more was heard of the matter until May last, when the firm received official intimation of the proposed tour. His eldest son, F. H. Cook, was deputed to take charge of the business.

After one or two suggestions, which were not at all acceptable, the Sultan decided to give the conduct of the journey over to Messrs. Cook and he would pay the account. Then the Sultan requested that one or two pashas should join the imperial party, but instead of one or two there came 27, who, with their attendants, made 108, in addition to the 105 members of the imperial party.

To meet the requirements of the imperial and Turkish encampments, and to carry out the whole movement, Mr. Cook employed 1,430 riding horses, mules and pack animals; 116 carriages and carts, three special trains from Jerusalem to Jaffa, and three from Beyroot to Damascus and back. The number of servants in the firm's pay included 800 muleteers and 200 waiters and attendants. The heat was intense, and one of the chief difficulties was supplying the necessary water to keep men and animals alive. The "drinks" consumed were enormous, the total being between 11,000 and 12,000 bottles of various sizes and descriptions. The imperial dinner table was daily set for 30 to 35, and it was fitted with everything in solid silver, sent from England for the purpose.

When the Kaiser arrived in Jerusalem on October 29 he said to Mr. Cook. "On Vesuvius I made you a promise. We have both fulfilled them, and I am gratified." The Kaiser then wanted to know why so much fuss was being made in that city, and why it was being spoiled with whitewash and color, adding: "I wanted to have seen the city in its natural condition, and not got up like this."

The emperor, at the end of the tour warmly congratulated the Messrs. Cook, sire and fils, and on the elder conferred the order of the golden crown of Prussia, and on the younger the order of the red eagle.

"I think I may fairly claim," says John Cook, "to be satisfied with concluding such a career with the Emperor of Germany in Palestine."

EARTH AND COMET CLASH.

Vienna Professor Who Has Made Many Good Guesses Foretells the End of This Planet in November.

January and February—Unprecedented cold waves, cyclones and hurricanes at sea, with great loss to shipping, particularly on the American coast and continent.

Towards end of March—Earthquakes and destroying hailstorms.

July-August—Tidal wave, destroying Eastern coast of America, Florida and California becoming islands from a submarine earthquake.

November 13—Our planet to come in contact with the comet known to astronomers as the comet of 1866—our planet to be, if not absolutely, partially destroyed.

This is the cheerful prediction that Prof. Rudolph Falb of Vienna, a noted scientist and world-renowned authority on earthquakes and meteorological conditions in March, 1894, forwarding to the Imperial Academy of Science in Vienna. Probably nothing more would have been heard of the prediction if the meteorological condition of the latter part of January and early part of February of this year had not corresponded with Prof Falb's prediction, and the scientific journals of Europe are, in consequence, giving Prof. Falb and his prediction a great deal of attention.

While Prof. Falb is, by many scientists, considered a crank, his predictions on seismic disturbances have been remarkably fulfilled, as for instance, the great earthquake at Zante in 1893, he, several days before the earthquake occurred sent warning to the press all over Europe. Again, in March, 1893, he was invited to lecture before the Tourist Club of Vienna on the subject of earthquakes, but, while accepting the invitation, postponed the lecture until after April 13 as an earthquake would take place about that time, and he would prefer to include the results of his investigation of this earthquake in his lecture.

And, as the German proverb has it, "Has du mir geschen," the earthquake did occur on April 8 and was felt all over southern Hungary and did much damage.

Many incidents like these could be quoted, where predictions have been made one to two years in advance and been fulfilled. Prof. Falb disclaims in the most peremptory manner that his warnings should be classed as predictions or prophecies.

"I am not a prophet," he said in an interview. "My theories are simply scientific investigations into mundane anatomy. The interior of the earth is filled with a matter mass, subect to ebb and flow ust like the waters of the ocean. Every intelligent and educated man knows this. Between the surface of the earth and this molten mass, which is slowly cooling, there is only a shell of an average of 18 miles in thickness, in some places thinner than others, and here the confined forces escape in the form of gas. But not finding such an outlet through the influence of the moon a great tidal wave sweeps round the inner crust of the earth and produces the terrible phenomena known as earthquakes.

This is in short Prof. Falb's theory, and it has been much disputed, particularly his reference to the influence of the moon. Prof. Falb calls attention to the "fully established" instances where a comet has come in contact with our planet and the results.

616. January 14, 10 people killed in China by the fall of a meteor.

823. November 3, 35 villages destroyed in Saxony.

1511. September 4, many lives destroyed by falling meteors at Crema.

1749. November 4, a ship crossing the Atlantic was struck, killing several sailors.

Each of these instances, says Prof. Falb, can be regarded as the fall of a comet upon our planet.

MRS. HITCHCOCK'S BOOK.

"Two Women in the Klondike" Shortly to Be Published by Putnam's Sons.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press, for early publication, a volume entitled "Two Women in the Klondike," by Mary E. Hitchcock. The volume will present the record of a journey undertaken in the summer of 1898 by Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, the widow of the late Commander Hitchcock, U. S. N., and Miss Van Buren, a grand-niece of President Van Buren. The advance sheets show that it will be a book of great interest.

The travellers first took steamer at San Francisco for St. Michael. The Yukon river was unusually low at this season, and several of the regular passenger steamboats were stranded along the river, so that it was necessary for some of the passengers to embark on board a barge which was towed by a small river steamer. After a journey of more than three weeks, the party reached Dawson and became squatters, living in a tent until the end of the summer, when they were forced to build a log cabin in order to hold their land through the winter. While at Dawson they staked out several claims and mingled freely with the miners, getting a practical insight into the work. Life at Dawson was by no means a bed of roses, as owing to the fact that the stores of provisions and delicacies, which had been sent by a different line, did not reach them until very late in the season, they were forced to depend upon such few things as they carried in with them, and to purchase their supplies at the high rates prevailing in Dawson. When at last their stores arrived, it was high time for all who were not prepared to remain for the winter to set about their return journey. After many vexatious delays, the party finally took a river steamer as far as practicable, and then crossed the White Pass, as the Chilcoot Pass was considered too dangerous at that late date. As it was, the travellers were caught in a snow storm on the Skagway Pass and had to do some very difficult climbing. Once over the White Pass the hardships of the journey were practically over, as they were able to take a steamer via Sitka and thus to Seattle.

Mrs. Hitchcock's journal is a faithful record of her experiences, and is written in a vivacious manner and is full of interesting incidents. The volume is enriched by over 100 illustrations, and will contain an authoritative map of Alaska, showing the trails and steamboat routes to the gold fields.

Mrs. Hitchcock has gone to Atlin to get data for a book on that country.

SAVAGERY OF FILIPINOS.

They Use Brass Tipped Bullets That Poison Wounds—Cannibals Take a Prisoner.

Manila, March 23.—Fifteen refugees from the northern part of Luzon arrived here to-day. They report that the Filipinos in the north are in sympathy with the insurgents, and are cultivating their crops carefully, with a view of later furnishing the rebels with food supplies. The belief that Aguinaldo's force on Luzon are preparing for a general attack on the American lines is gaining ground. The concentration of forces at Malabon and the strengthening of the rebel positions around Malolos convince the American officers that Aguinaldo intends to make a decisive effort. The rebels have destroyed a number of railroad bridges.

New York, March 23.—A despatch to the Herald from Washington says: Reports received at the war department from medical officers serving with troops in the Philippines show that Aguinaldo's army is using brass-tipped bullets. Several American soldiers have been wounded by these poisonous projectiles, and in consequence the wounds are more difficult to heal than those caused by ordinary bullets. Of course, the authorities can do nothing to prevent the insurgents using any kind of bullets they see fit. They have no government to which an appeal can be made. Their action in this respect, officials say, is another indication of their utter unfitness for self-government.

San Francisco, March 23.—In a letter from Capt. McQuesten, surgeon of the Twenty-eighth regulars now at Manila, he tells of the release of A. S. Peters, a photographer, captured and tortured by Filipinos. Peters was made prisoner while taking pictures outside the lines, was thrust into a filthy gaol, where he was visited by a native captain, who tested his sword on his body and threatened to kill him. The rebel chief then called in a number of native savages, all armed, who executed a war dance and made passes at Peters, one of them wounding him in the arm. The next morning he was taken to Malolos, where he found eight Americans, two Englishmen and Spaniards. From there he finally secured his release through the intervention of American officials.

The savages who attacked Peters, continued Capt. McQuesten, were of the tribe known as head-hunters and cannibals. They live in the interior of the islands, and will not show any mercy after this to any unfortunate white man who may fall into their hands.

HOOLEY'S YACHT.

London, March 23.—The cutter yeacht Britannia, now the property of Mr. Daniel Cooper of Newmarket, who bought her from Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, will be sold at auction on the 10th of May.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Danube Leaves for the North With Many Passengers and a Good Freight.

Steamer This le Being Fitted Up to Temporarily Take the Nanaimo's Place.

With a crowd of cannery employees on deck the C. P. N. steamship Danube resembled an Asiatic liner leaving for the North last evening. She was not full of cargo but in her hold was to be found more freight than would fill the ordinary packet, there being supplies for the northern canneries, boxed goods for Dawson and Atlin and some material for Capt. John Irving's new steamer at Bennett. In this was to be found some wooden carpeting, the first seen on this coast and supposed to be superior to all other kinds for rough usage while providing the same furnishing effect. The Danube carried over one hundred Chinese and her saloon list was as follows: R. F. Wollaston, J. Greenhalgh, J. Mackie, M. Mackay, D. Dallas, F. W. Strong, E. Talford, J. Talford, S. Mackay, Capt. De la Haye, Capt. Wallace Langley, D. Brogan, James Adams, D. Fair, A. Cameron, C. MacLeish, J. Deitchman, J. B. Blackie, P. R. Blackie, J. Newell, W. Salt, L. Cuppage, Mrs. R. D. Hitchcock and maid, H. Pennie, W. Epson, A. Chambers, C. Challoner, Capt. A. Foster, C. Clearihue, J. Duffie and H. R. Ella. Of the above Mr. Wollaston goes to Atlin to take charge of Wilson Bros.' store; Capt. Foster and De la Haye are going to Atlin and Capt. Langley is going to Atlin.

WILL CHANGE PLACES.

Steamer Thistle is undergoing several radical changes. She is being made into more of a passenger steamer, with a view to replacing the City of Nanaimo on the Vancouver-Nanaimo route while the latter is receiving her new boilers.

KEEP TO THE COMPACT

Vancouver Island's Representation in the Commons Should Not Be Reduced.

Taking of the Census a Condition Precedent to Any Redistribution.

The publication in the leading Liberal newspapers of the news that the redistribution bill to be considered in the House of Commons this session proposes the reduction of Victoria's representation from two members to one, has very naturally aroused a general expression of disapproval here, and excited much comment upon the contemplated injustice. Both Liberals and Conservatives appear agreed that a redefinition of the Vancouver island constituencies may be in order after the census of 1901. They are also agreed, however, that the compact made at Confederation that the Island should retain three members, should not be departed from, nor the constitutional law be voilated which provides that redistribution or re-adjustment of representation shall only take place subsequent to the decennial census. Indeed one representative Victorian, a legal gentleman, goes so far as to question whether the contemplated action would until the taking of the census be intra vires of the powers of parliament. In order that Victorians might have the views of their representative public men upon this interesting subject, members of the Colonist staff yesterday afternoon waited upon a number of these gentlemen with the object of presenting their opinions. The results are here given:

Senator Templeman was first of all called upon and asked for an expression of his opinion. This he declined to give.

What reason, he asked, had anyone for believing that the reduction of Victoria's representation was contemplated? It was pointed out that press telegrams announced this to be the intention of the government—the Vancouver World, for example, a representative Liberal paper, made the statement on the authority of its Ottawa correspondent.

"We have had no such information," said Senator Templeman—speaking then as managing editor of the Times newspaper. In any event he had nothing to say for publication in the Colonist. He would express his views on the subject from his place in the Senate, and he was indeed surprised that the Colonist should ask him for an expression of opinion.

Again it was pointed out to Hon. Mr. Templeman that the Colonist asked for his views as a Senator—not as the head of the Times newspaper.

The Senator promptly affirmed that it was impossible to disassociate his two capacities, and intimated that he looked upon it as an impertinence to attempt to interview him. The Colonist, he asserted, had always treated him with marked unfairness.

And he absolutely and finally refused to be interviewed by the Colonist.

Mr. George Riley, president of the Liberal Association, was quite ready to express an opinion, but thought that it would perhaps be well to wait for a more definite and authoritative declaration of the government's intentions. All Victorians would of course be agreed that the representation of the city should not be interfered with, although he could not say that the two members were any great advantage.

He had understood it to be a condition at Confederation that the representation of the Island should be three and that of the Mainland three; and this being the case it would be nothing else than a breach of faith with the city and the province to disturb this adjustment.

Lieut.-Col. F. B. Gregory, who is admitted to be a standard bearer and champion of the Liberal party in Victoria, was equally unprepared to express a considered opinion. He has not investigated the unit of representation adopted by the Dominion, and could not say therefore whether or not Victoria was entitled to one or two members. Of course the city had had two members for a very long time and he would be glad to see it continue to have two members.

Mr. Thomas Earle, M.P., looked upon the proposal of the government, as at present announced in the press, as more in the nature of an elimination than a re-adjustment of representation. He could quite well understand that it might be well to re-adjust the constituencies for Vancouver Island, but the number of members should not be reduced. At the time the present arrangement was adopted, Victoria City had had the preponderance of population, and giving two members here was therefore justified.

Since that time considerable development had taken place in other parts of the Island, and there could—he held—be little objection to a re-definition of constituencies, letting Victoria for example, include the city and the southern end of the Island, with Alberni and Saanich; and Nanaimo district comprise the cities of Nanaimo and Wellington, the adjacent islands, and the northern end of the Island.

By this plan, which had been in contemplation indeed in the last days of the late Conservative government, representation of Vancouver Island's interests would be better distributed than now, while the adopted factor of three members for the Island would not be improperly set aside. He sincerely hoped that something of this nature would eventually be decided upon.

His Worship Mayor Redfern trusted that the intention of the government had been misunderstood by the press correspondents, and that the reduction of Island representation was not contemplated. He did not see how it could be, in view of the well understood condition that the Island should have a minimum of three and the Mainland also three members—to go beyond this defined provision seemed outside the power of parliament, although he was prepared to admit that a re-definition of the Island districts might with propriety be decided upon.

Mr. G. A. Kirk, president of the British Columbia board of trade, had not yet had time to consider the proposal and the questions involved in it. At a glance it appeared to him in the nature of a retaliation upon Victoria for having returned two Conservative members, and he should very much regret to see such a policy of political revenge prevail in Canada. The matter was not yet decided, however, and it might be that the information of the government's intentions, as outlined in the redistribution bill, had been incorrectly stated.

Mr. H. D. Helmcken, M. P. P., did not see any advantage in anticipating misfortunes. He had as yet seen nothing to justify him in accepting it as a fact that Victoria's representation was to be reduced, and until then he preferred not to advance his arguments why such a course should not be pursued.

Dr. G. L. Milne, ex-M. P. P., who has been a close student of matters political during several years past, was astonished that a proposition to change the representation of the city of Victoria should be put forward, although he had seen some discussion of the subject in the Mainland papers—the question had not been taken up here in Victoria. According to the reading of the confederation act, he continued, three members were allowed Vancouver Island and three to the Mainland of the province. In his opinion this division should remain, in any event until after a census, when an increase of representation would doubtless be granted the province and more members be allowed the Mainland. A change could be made which would improve the condition of Vancouver Island, by dividing the Island into three constituencies, as at present Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, M. P., as member for Nanaimo, controlled the patronage for the entire Island, and represented all the Island outside of the city of Victoria.

In any event, the withdrawal of one member from the Island was not according to the original arrangement, which should be preserved intact, for the present at all events.

Mr. A. E. McPhillips, M. P. P., interpreted the contemplated removal of one member from Victoria as foreshadowing a general election next summer, for in any other event the government would not in any likelihood undertake to disregard the stipulation in the British North America act making redistribution in all cases subsequent to a taking of the census.

Indeed, he very much doubted if it lay within the power of the Dominion government at the present time to interfere with the representation of this or any other constituency—the taking of the census being very distinctly defined as a condition invariably precedent to any readjustment of representation.

Taking the Terms of Union, section 8, it would be found provided that: "British Columbia shall be entitled to be represented in the senate by three members, and by six members in the House of Commons. The representation to be increased under the provisions of the British North America act, 1867."

Then, turning to this governing act of the Imperial parliament, it was found first that: "In the general census of the population of Canada, which is hereby required to be taken in 1871 and in every tenth year thereafter, the respective populations of the provinces shall be distinguished."

And later on in the same act: "On the completion of the census in the year 1871, and of each subsequent decennial census, the representation of the four provinces shall be readjusted by such authority, in such manner, and for such time as the parliament of Canada from time to time provides," etc.

The express condition in the Terms of Union that the British North America act shall apply to all readjustments of representation, Mr. McPhillips held to determine that the decennial census—next to take place in 1901—must always be a condition precedent to redistribution. And this being the case, such a redistribution as alleged to be contemplated would at the present time be ultra vires of the federal parliament.

Mr. Richard Hall, M. P. P., took the same stand precisely as his colleague in the legislature above quoted. The only argument that could be adduced for a rearrangement of representation would be, he held, that the location and preponderance of population were changing, and this was a matter upon which no definite knowledge could be had until the taking of a general census. At the same time he, too, insisted that the well understood agreement that the Island should retain at least three members should not be violated.

A DEBUT BEFORE LUNATICS.

How Bandmaster Sousa Blossomed Out as a Soloist.

Few people now remember that John Philip Sousa was at one time a violin soloist of note, the fame of the performer having been lost in the ever-increasing glory of the composer and conductor. Nothing pleases the great composer more than to sit down after the concert, and with a party of congenial people exchange reminiscences Stories of his youth are particularly attractive when told by Sousa. A few days ago, over fragrant cigars, he related the story of his first appearance in public at the tender age of 11.

"My initial bow as a solo performer was made before an audience composed almost entirely of lunatics," remarked Sousa, with a smile at the memories this evoked. "Just outside of the city of Washington is the St. Elizabeth insane asylum, which is maintained by the United States government, and in my youth, as, indeed, even now, it was the custom for local physicians to give occasional concerts at the asylum for the amusement of the unfortunates confined there. My music teacher, John Esputa, frequently managed these affairs, and on one occasion, finding himself short of talent, he sent me word to my house that I should hold myself in readiness to assist with a violin solo.

"I am free to confess that the prospect of such a sudden and novel debut unnerved me. I didn't want to go a bit, but as Esputa was a martinet for discipline, I knew it would be idle to protest, so I resorted to subterfuge. Shortly before it was time to start for the asylum, I presented myself at my teacher's house with the excuse that I did not have a clean shirt at home, and it would therefore be extremely improper for me to appear in public with untidy linen.

"But alas for my hopes, for Esputa made me go to his room and don one of his shirts, which proved many sizes too large for a boy of 11. I remember painfully that it was wrapped around me almost twice, and the collar was pinned fore and aft. If there was a more uncomfortable boy in the city of Washington than myself that night he must have suffered the very ecstasy of misery. I wandered around gloomily until my number on the programme was reached, and then stumbled on to the platform. The thought of that borrowed shirt and the idea that I was playing to crazy people must have unnerved me, for I had not played more than a dozen bars of my solo before I forgot every note and was on the point of breaking down. At this point I glanced hopelessly at my teacher, seated at the piano to play my accompaniment, and the wild glare of rage that met my look frightened me to renewed efforts, so I began to improvise. I could hear Esputa swearing at me under his breath as he tried to follow the wild flights of my fancy.

"Then the pin that held the voluminous collar encircling my neck slipped its moorings, while the collar made a wild dash over my ears. This was too much for me, and despite the torrid imprecations of my teacher, I brought my unique solo to a sudden end with a strong chord, and then made a frantic effort to escape the scolding I realized was in store for me. But Esputa seized me as I left the platform and hissed in my ear: 'Don't you dare to eat any supper here to-night!' With this order he left me to my fate, and all the rest of the evening I had to school myself to refuse the repeated invitations of the asylum authorities to partake of refreshments. This proved a very effective method of punishment, for I was very fond of ice cream in those days."

NORTHERN PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Charleson and Party Arrive from the East Last Evening.

There arrived in the city last evening several of the gentlemen who have been entrusted by the Dominion government with important public works which are to be carried out in the Yukon district. At the head of the party is Mr. J. B. Charleson, the object of whose visit to Victoria is to purchase supplies for the men who are to be engaged in the construction of the Skagway-Dawson telegraph line and those who examined the river with a view to the removal of hindrances to navigation, particularly in Thirty-Mile river, Rink and Five Finger rapids. Mr. Charleson stated last evening that so far he only had general details of what was to be done from Ottawa on Saturday. Work, however, on the telegraph line will go on without delay while the engineers will lexamine and report on the river work just as quickly as possible.

Mr. J. C. Tache, an engineer of the public works department, who is to report on the river, came over from Vancouver with Mr. Charleson, as did also Messrs. J. E. Gobeil and A. Boyer, secretaries. Mr. Richardson, head of the telegraph construction party, is still in Vancouver. The whole party will proceed north just as soon as final instructions are received from Ottawa.

LE ROI'S LATEST LUCK.

Tremendous Body of High Grade Ore Just Opened Up—Increased Output in Near Future.

Rossland, March 22—Important strikes have recently been made in the British America Corporation properties, the importance of which to the camp cannot be over-estimated. It means, in fact, that the Rossland mines must now keep for the future, as they have in the past, the lead of all others in the province as gold-producers. The engineer-in-chief and general manager of these properties, W. A. Carlyle, who is intensely conservative in his estimates, and who is one of the first in the province as an authority, made the following statement to-day:

"In the Le Roi mine, on the 600-foot level, an entire new ore chute has now been opened up for a length of 80 feet, showing for that distance a vein of solid ore 67 feet wide, averaging $40 to $60 to the ton, and at present the fact is one mass of solid high-grade ore. The discovery of the new chute 800 feet west of the shaft adds greatly to the value of the mine. On the 700-foot level, also, there has recently been found a solid chute 45 feet wide of high-grade ore, and this level is opening up magnificently, as it is pushed toward the west. On the 800-foot level the showing is most favorable, and altogether the mine probably never looked as well as at the present time. The present output of 300 tons a day will be maintained until the new hoist is put in the timber shaft from the Black Bear tunnel, after which the output will be increased."

Speaking of the Columbia-Kootenay mine, Mr. Carlyle said:

"Since the new year, in driving the No. 4 tunnel, a good chute of ore, one to five feet, carrying values of from $15 to $30 per ton, has been opened up for a distance of 200 feet, and at the western end of this ore chute an upraise has been made to tunnel No. 3, 120 feet above, and this upraise has shown almost a continuous ore body, two to six feet wide, that has given daily average assays of from $30 to $50 in gold. It now looks as if a fine ore chute of first-class ore had been blocked out above this tunnel. Other faces are in ore, some of which are giving favorable assays, and this mine now promises to be a heavy producer."

It is reported here that the control of the Giant has been sold to a Montreal syndicate. The terms are withheld.

The ore body in the south cross-cut of the Velvet is 23 feet wide and has not yet been fully cross-cut. It now has an ore body 240 feet in length, 160 feet in depth, from 10 to 23 feet in width. The ore is all of a shipping grade, averaging $30 per ton.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

St. John, March 23.—The local legislature was opened to-day by Lieutenant-Governor McLellan. George Hill, member for Charlotte county, was appointed Speaker. A state dinner was given to-night.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Notice by the Minister of Mines Respecting Free Miners' Certificates.

Some Minor Appointments to the Provincial Civil Service—New Companies.

Yesterday's Gazette contains the following notice over the signature of the minister of mines: An individual free miner's certificate taken out or renewed before May 1, 1899, is valid for one or more years from the date of issue; any such certificate taken out after May 1, 1899, and before May 31, 1899, will be valid only until such May 31; the fee for such certificate for such fractional part of the year will be pro rata proportionate to the fee for the entire year. A further free miner's certificate may be taken out dating from May 31, 1899, at midnight and valid for one or more years from that date. A table will be issued showing the proportionate rate to be charged for free miner's certificates which are issued covering only a portion of a year.

NEW COMPANIES.

The list of new companies, notices of the incorporation of which are given, includes. Klondike Placer Mining and Development Company, Limited, Non-Personal Liability, of Victoria, capital $100,000; Summit-Ymir Mining Company, Limited, Non-Personal Liability, of Nelson, capital $250,000; Terminal City Club, Limited, of Vancouver, capital $15,000, to take over the assets of the Metropolitan Club; Gold Reef Mining and Milling Company, Limited, Non-Personal Liability, of Rossland, capital $60,000; The Zala Consolidated, Limited, of Rossland, capital $990,000; Kamloops Hotel Company, Limited, of Kamloops, capital $50,000; Boscowitz Steamship Company, Limited, of Victoria, capital $25,000.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are gazetted: Wm. Teague, J.P., of Yale, to be coroner for the province; Harry McAdoo Grahame, of Victoria, to be a notary public for the province; Alvin J. Euvik, of Clayoquot, to be a notary public for Vancouver Island; and Ald. Chas. Hillyer, of Nelson, to be a members of the board of licensing commissioners for that city, vice W. A. Macdonald, resigned. The jurisdiction of Louis Vernon Cuppage as notary public has been changed from Yale district to the county of Nanaimo.

COURTS OF REVISION.

Municipal courts of revision will be held for Coquitlam, at Junction school house, on April 15 at 10 a.m.; for Burnaby, at New Westminster, on April 29 at 10 a.m.; for Greenwood, at Greenwood, April 27 at 10 a.m.; and for Kaslo, at Kaslo, on April 24 at 10 a.m.; and provincial courts of revision for West Kootenay, at Rossland, on May 1 at 10 a.m.; for the West Riding of Lillooet, at Lillooet, on May 1 at 12 o'clock noon; for North Riding of Yale, at Kamloops, on May 1; for South Riding, East Kootenay, at Fort Steele, on May 1 at 10 a.m.; and for Nelson Riding, West Kootenay, at Nelson on May 1 at 1 o'clock noon.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Registration as an extra-provincial company has been granted to the Gold Point Hydraulic Mining Company, the head office of which is in New York and the local office at Quesnelle Forks; William Polley is the attorney, and the capitalization is $500,000.

Mr. A. S. Farwell's expenses in the late election at Nelson were $469.65.

The minister of agriculture has authorized the organization of a farmers' institute at Spallumcheen. The first meeting will be held at Armstrong on April 22.

Application has been made by William Tompkins and Thomas Robinson, of New Westminster, for permission to form a society to be known as "The Christian Commonwealth."

BOERS ARE HARD CHARACTERS.

They Have Very Little Respect for Britishers and There Are Prospects of War.

A friend writing to Mr. Wm. Robertson, of Salt Spring Island, gives this picture of affairs in South Africa:

Trade in South Africa is very bad just now, and this is due in large measure to the crisis at the Rand. The Dutch Boers, especially when armed with Winchester or revolver, does not care a grain of sawdust for the Britisher when in a tight corner, and a Dutch policeman shot one of our fellow subjects the other week in cold blood dead as a Loch Fyne herring on the jetty of Inverary. There was a great hullabaloo and protests were sent to the high commissioner and Mr. Chamberlain; public meetings were held in Johannesburg, at which the Boers took possession of the place of gathering—an amphitheatre capable of holding 2,500 persons. They cleared out and mauled the defenceless Britishers, piled up the chairs and other furniture in hopeless fragments, and threatened to make a big bonfire of the whole show. British subjects have been assaulted and imprisoned with hardly the shadow of a pretext, and unless the Imperial authorities interfere in time there will be a row. It is calculated that there are about 10,000 Imperial troops in South Africa, all of whom could be concentrated around the Transvaal border within a few days, and in addition there are from 10,000 to 15,000 volunteers, all of them "Queen's men" to the backbone—the Highland volunteers are loyal in every pleat of their braid kilts, and every skell of their pipes. When the boil or "fellin" will break, goodness only knows, but the sooner the better.

The Dutch Boer of the old type, who is in the majority as burghers and voters in the Transvaal, is a queer sort of "cow." He reads his Bible and swears at the Uitlander or Britisher under his breath when he is by himself, and with a voice like a roaring lion when he is in crowds. He prays morning and evening, but it is to an avenging Almighty who is prepared to shoot, hang, draw, quarter and rob the poor Britisher at the Boer's sweet will. He poses as the emblem of innocence and simplicity of Christianity in a primitive, pure state, and of humanity like unto that of the angels of Heaven; but he lambastes his unfortunate niggers without mercy, would put a bullet into an unarmed Englishman in the name of the Lord, and is open to bribery to the extent of their purses; that is, if you cant buy him with a five pound note he will take a sovereign! Paul Kruger, the president, is the chief of Boer humbugs, and I am afraid that the only prospect of relief and reform will arrive to view when he sails to kingdom come.

If there is a newspaper office close to your house you can hand the foregoing to the editor as from a brother "paper-stainer," a weary traveller in this vale of journalistic pen, ink and paste-pot, a "paper johnny" who knows this country well, and whose 18 years' experience of it convinces him that the day of rest and confidence and lasting prosperity will not come until the Union Jack floats from the Zambesi to Capetown.

Why, the Boers of the Transvaal actually threaten to blow up the gold mines in the event of a row, and please don't forget that last year these same mines actually yielded over £16,000,000 worth of the imperishable "dust."

THE SCHOOL

Board Decided to C[illegible] tion for Appointm[illegible] Closed D[illegible]

Reports of the Scho[illegible] and Finance Co[illegible] Young Lady S[illegible]

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Trustee Belyea also [illegible] tion on about the same g[illegible] ed Trustee Hall to m[illegible] specific regarding the c[illegible] few teachers' salaries [illegible] reason why there shoul[illegible] and would not work in [illegible]

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REVISION.

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THE SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Board Decided to Consider Application for Appointments Behind Closed Doors.

Reports of the School Management and Finance Committees—A Young Lady Secretary.

While they considered the appointment of an assistant secretary at a salary of $15 a month, the appointment of a janitor and the salaries of a few teachers, the board of school trustees last evening excluded the press representatives from their meeting. The motion to exclude the press was moved by Trustee Hall and carried with only two dissenting voices. Trustee McCandless toox exception to the motion, holding that the trustees should do as other boards do and have a general understanding before coming to the meeting on such matters. As to engaging an assistant secretary at $15 a month he said it would be only a short time before the amount would be increased to $20 and this would be only $10 a month less than was paid to a regular secretary. He moved in amendment that the question be re-considered, but the amendment when put later was lost.

Trustee Belyea also opposed the motion on about the same grounds and wanted Trustee Hall to make his motion specific regarding the consideration of a few teachers' salaries. He saw no reason why there should be closed doors and would not work in the dark.

There were present at the meeting Chairman McMicking, and Trustee Belyea, McCandless, Hall, Marchant, Mrs. Gordon Grant and Mrs. William Grant.

The reports presented for the past month showed an actual enrollment of 2,373 pupils; an average attendance of 1,902.19; tardiness, 1; corporal punishment, 26; tardiness, 166; teachers' absence, 56 days; average number of pupils per teacher 47.46; punctuality per centage, 99.78, and attendance per centage, 84.37

The superintendent of education, Dr. S. D. Pope, wrote acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the secretary of the local Council of Women, addressed to the board and asking that the salary of the teacher for cooking and sewing be placed upon the estimates of the board for this year. The superintendent said that the matter would be duly referred to the minister in charge of this department. Received and filed.

Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, secretary of the British Columbia Teachers' Institute, wrote extending an invitation to the board to attend the annual meeting of the society to be held on April 4, 5 and 6. The invitation was accepted.

Application from L. H. Fullager for a position on the teaching staff and from John B. Ashby for a position as assistant secretary to the board were then read but were left to be considered in committee of the whole.

The school management committee reported that fourteen applications had been received for the appointment of assistant secretary and recommended that the opening of the Kingston street school be deferred until the beginning of the next term and that the primary classes be divided, as has been done in the Central school, for the remainder of this term into a forenoon and an afternoon section. Three applications were received for the position of janitor of the Kingston street school. The committee recommended that a janitor be appointed from April 1 and in the event of the school not being opened until next term the salary in the meanwhile to be $5 a month, and the duties to consist of giving the building a thorough cleaning and in having care of it until occupied for school purposes. After the opening of the school a salary of $10 a month was suggested.

On Motion of Mrs. Gordon Grant the report was taken up seriatim and adopted.

The finance committee reported having re-insured the school furniture as follows: Furniture of Central and High schools, $2,000; furniture of Victoria West school, $600; furniture of Spring Ridge school, $300; furniture of Hillside school, $300.

The report considered that $100 was a fair amount to place on the furniture of each class room and it was on that basis that the above amounts of insurance were assigned to the respective schools.

At the private session Mrs. Kinsey was oppointed janitress of the Kingston street school; Miss Maggie McDonald was appointed assistant secretary and the salary of Miss Speer's of the South Park school was raised $50 a year.

SLOCAN MINES.

An Idea of the Returns From the Great Last Chance Property.

Messrs. Wood, Perry and Milburn, the representatives of the Slocan mine owners, who came to Victoria to interview the government respecting matters of interest to the mine owners, met the members of the cabinet by appointment yesterday. Their chief objection is to the new clause of the mining act, which provides that miners shall work but eight hours a day, making it necessary for the owners to engage three shifts of men instead of two as formerly. The members of the government promised to consider the question.

Mr. Wood, who is general manager of Last Chance mine, left for home last evening. This property is considered the second richest mine in British Columbia, the Payne mine, half a mile distant, being the richest. The Last Chance has been energetically and scientifically developed and at the present time a carload of ore from the mine is being shipped every day to the Omaha and Selby smelters. There are twenty tons to the carload and as the average smelter returns are $70 to the ton, the daily returns from the output total $1,400. Allowing $7,500 monthly for mining expenses some idea can be obtained of the returns a successful Slocan mine owner receives from his property.

TEACHERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

Arrangements Complete for the Institute Next Month—An Instructive Programme.

The programme for the annual meeting of the British Columbia Teachers' Institute to be held in the South Park school on April 4, 5 and 6 has just been perfected. It has been planned to have the meeting open at 10 a.m. with an address by the president, Dr. S. D. Pope. Then will come the enrolment of members, general business, a paper on junior arithmetic by Dr. J. G. Hands, and the election of officers. In the afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock, there will be a practical lesson in spelling by a class in charge of Mr. L. Tait, a paper on psychology by S. B. Moore and a paper on discipline by Miss Williams. For Wednesday, the second day, the following subjects are in the order announced: 10 a.m., anatomy, physiology and hygiene, L. J. O'Brien; the school room inspector, S. B. Netherby; and our standards, R. J. Clarke; 2 p.m., kindergarten song by class, Miss S. J. Murton; inflections; Mr. W. J. Cunningham; ideals, Miss Edmison; the teaching of current history, E. B. Paul; 8 p.m., reception to members of the institute by the Victoria teachers. For Thursday, the closing day, commencing at 10 a.m., the subjects will be: "That Tired Feeling," physical instructor St. Clair; address, Walter Hunter; question drawer, superintendent of education. At 2 p.m., kindergarten song by class, Miss S. Blackwell; drawing, Miss Bessie Johnston; teacher and pupil, Miss Grace McIntosh; notes of interrogation, Inspector Wilson. At 8 p.m., addresses by Joseph Martin, minister of education, and Col. Jas. Baker, ex-minister of education, and a programme varied by musical selections and recitations.

CITY CARPENTER APPOINTED.

William Scott Secures the Position—Estimates By-Law Passes Final Stages.

At a special meeting of the city council held last evening William Scott was selected out of fifteen candidates as city carpenter. He was elected on the first ballot, receiving five out of the nine votes.

The estimates by-law was taken up and passed through the final stages, not however, before Ald. Hayward had suggested that the estimates of expenditure be reduced to more evenly balance with the estimated revenue.

Mayor Redfern said the exact revenue could not be determined until the assessment roll had been completed and revised. Besides all of the money voted might not be expended.

In answer to a question Auditor Raymur said the estimated revenue was not based on the actual revenue of last year, but on the actual revenue of the year previous.

Mayor Redfern expressed the opinion that the revenue would be larger than estimated and the by-law was passed through the final changes.

ALBERNI IS ALL RIGHT.

Member for West Kootenay Pays a Visit to the Anderson Lake District.

Mr. J. M. Kellie, M.P.P. for Revelstoke riding of Kootenay, and a miner of many years' experience, has just returned from a visit to Anderson Lake, where he examined three groups of claims. He says the prospects are that there will soon be a big mining camp on the West Coast. The outcroppings on the properties he examined were undoubtedly rich but of course it has yet to be proved whether the rich ore goes down. The ore is copper and iron carrying gold.

Mr. Kellie did not visit Granite Creek but from what he heard he says he believes the reports sent down were quite correct. In this case also it has to be proved what the extent of the ore body is. Alberni, like the Anderson Lake district, is also in Mr. Kellie's opinion, the making of a big mining camp, and it has the additional advantage over other mining districts of having good agricultural land immediately adjacent. There are some splendid orchards in Alberni and considerable land under cultivation. Mr. Kellie was also struck with the splendid weather.

ELECT THEIR OFFICERS.

Native Sons of British Columbia Complete Their Organization Last Evening.

The organization of the society of Native Sons of British Columbia was completed at a meeting held in Pioneer hall last evening, the ritual being adopted and officers elected. The hall was crowded with young men of the city, and a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested. There are now 114 names on the roll, but this number will no doubt be greatly increased now that the organization is perfected, and a concerted effort is made to bring the native sons of the province together. The officers elected are men who have had experience in organizing, and their high standing in the community augurs well for the success of the society. The officers are:

Past chief factor—Dr. J. D. Helmcken.
Chief factor—J. Stuart Yates.
First vice-factor—Frank Higgins.
Second vice-factor—E. H. Henley.
Hon. treasurer—W. A. Ward.
Secretary—E. C. Smith.
Recording secretary—A. E. Haynes.
Committee—H. D. Helmcken, Q. C., M. P. P., D. R. Ker, Joseph Wilson, George Madigan and George Langley.

The selection of the name used by the Hudson's Bay Company for their head officials in the pioneer days, as the title of officers of the society, was a happy and appropriate idea.

The installation of officers will take place on Wednesday evening next at the K. of P. hall. After the installation there will be a social evening.

DYNAMITED HIMSELF.

Australian Explodes a Cartridge in His Mouth.

A tremendous sensation has been caused in Australia by the discovery of the headless body of a man, subsequently identified as Louis Chemis of Kaiwarra, N. Z., murder notoriety, says the Sydney Mail Telegrpah. The body was found in a remote spot in a gully near Kilbirnie, a suburb of Wellington. The head from the shoulders was blown clear off, and the right arm from the elbow, was missing. The scrub and ground in the vicinity showed the terrific nature of the explosion. Only portions of the scalp and hair were found, while one ear was picked up sixty yards away. The man had apparently placed a dynamite cartridge in his mouth. Fifteen feet of fuse and a bottle of brandy, nearly empty, were found near the body. Deceased had evidently desired that he should not be recognized as his pockets were almost empty. The body was, however, identified through a pocket-knife by Mrs. Chemis as that of her husband. Chemis was sentenced to death for the murder of a man named Hawk in 1889, and the sentence was afterward commuted to imprisonment for life, but as the result of persistent political agitation he was released in June of last year in honor of the Jubilee. At present the only cause assigned for the suicide is that Chemis was unemployed, and consequently had been despondent for the last few weeks.

HEAVILY FREIGHTED.

The Amur Leaves for the North With a Large Cargo.

Canadian Australian Liners to Call at Brisbane Instead of Wellington.

Steamer Amur, heavily freighted and with over a hundred passengers mostly for the Atlin goldfields, pulled out last evening for the North. The bulk of her cargo is building material, there being in it what will construct cabins for some of the passengers when they reach their journey's end as well as a steamboat for the Messrs. W. and H. D. Ollard. All this and other shipments are going through to Bennett, the ship load including in all nearly 200 tons. The Messrs. Ollard are Tacoma gentlemen and the steamboat they purpose building is intended for service on Atlin lake. The Bennett Lake and Klondike Navigation Company also sent North a large quantity of steamboat material to be used in making improvements in the upper work of their lake fleet, which they will have secoud to none in service. This is but another move towards adding to the comfort of the weary Klondiker who this coming season will be able to travel in as as palatial steamboats as the most fastidious could hope for. The Amur carried several local captains who will have command of some of these craft. She carried forty-two second class and the following saloon passengers: Francis Argall, Samuel White, W. Ollard, H. D. Ollard, Capt. Densmore, Chas. Graham, E. Eton, J. Gusfield, A. Gusfield, C. K. Courtney, R. Whitfield, C. E. Johnson, J. D. Sheppard, P. Fair, E. Parsons, — Meambe, — West, J. McCabe, J. W. Murray, W. H. Dempster, John Frank, F. Robson, J. Robson, A. Borman, R. Dinsdale, D. L. Kelly, F. Hackett, F. D. McDougall, W. D. McDougall, F. Griffith, O. Ferguson, E. McDonald, G. P. Kelly, C. E. Bailey, C. McNeal, O. S. Waud, John Lister, Thos. Main, W. Gibson, Thos. Sheppard, H. Wain, A. Pilgrim, A. W. Rowland, W. Jewell, Chas. Hughes, A. Nelson, C. Calbreath, Donald Main, S. Hackett, Chas. Johnson, Wm. McDermott, Wm. Millar, Patrick Murphy, Jas. McFadden, Henry Sinclair, Rose McGuire, Annie Smith, John Jensen, Peth Robinson, Miss Mary Johnson, Peter Gill, John Harding, Johnson Thomson, George Paine.

NEW PORT OF CALL.

Brisbane, Queensland, instead of Wellington, New Zealand, is in future to be the port of call for the Canadian-Australian line of steamships. This news was previously reported but it was only yesterday that the local agents of the line were formally instructed regarding the change. The new schedule does not effect the one at present in vogue in so far as the departures and arrivals from and at Victoria are concerned. It becomes effective on April 6 with the sailing of the Warrimoo outward bound.

"RAIL TO THE NORTH."

To the Editor of the Colonist:

Sir: In your article of the 21st instant, under the above heading, you quote from the Times, and answer their charge 'that prospecting and mining have been prohibited within the railway belt," but you do not quote largely. You only mention the Mount Sicker mines. I would like to add to what you state (and no doubt many others could do similarly) that I am connected with companies and syndicates now working, some have been working continuously for two years, and I know of many others that also are working (and I am glad to say with excellent prospects), who have all made most satisfactory arrangements with the E. & N. Railway Company.

I am in the business and come across a large number of prospectors and others interested, and I have yet to come across the first kicker. These who have been to see Mr. James Dunsmuir come away more than satisfied. When they show they mean to do work on their claims, the easiest terms possible are granted them and the poor man shown every consideration.

You do not answer the charge that "industries of any kind have been practically forbidden." In reply to this, I would state of my own knowledge that when I was promoting or trying to promote the erection of a smelter here some two years ago, and we could not get elsewhere a suitable site, a committee who were appointed waited upon Mr. James Dunsmuir to ask if he would sell thirty acres between the townsite and Departure Bay. The reply was: You can select thirty acres anywhere you like on my land, and as to the price, I will give it you free for the purpose of the erection of a smelter and help any way I can. (Note:—The site selected is most valuable land.) I also know of another case, where instead of preventing new industries starting, most liberal and substantial aid has been offered, and no doubt there are other similar cases not known to me.

As some will say I am an interested party, I would here state that I never received one cent from Messrs. Dunsmuir either directly or indirectly, either by way of commission earned on business done, or in any other way, as I never had the pleasure of business relations with them, but I cannot stand idly by and see good men maligned, be their name Dunsmuir, or be they the poorest on the Island, that is, when certain facts are within my personal knowledge, as in the present case.

THOMAS KITCHIN.

P.S.:—With all the encouraging prospects we have on the Island, it is a pity all should not unite for the general welfare and help push this matter along, no matter what their politics are. It would be "a feather in cap" of the present government if they gave the building of this much to be desired railway their hearty support.

CANADIAN DEATH ROLL.

Daughter of U. E. Loyalist Reaches 102—Bruce County Official—Ontario Queen's Printer.

Cornwall, March 23.—(Special)— Mrs. Catherine Barkley, of Mathilda township, is dead at the advanced age of 102. She was the daughter of a U. E. Loyalist settler. She was married 80 years ago and had twelve children, of whom eight are still living.

Kincardine, March 23.—(Special)—Lt.-Col. Christopher R. Barker, for many years Division court clerk here, and prominent in many positions in town and county, is dead, aged 84.

Toronto, March 23.—C. E. Thomas, Queen's printer, is dead.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
CURE WOMEN'S ILLS

A Nurse's Secret

She Tells How She Saves Mothers' Lives and Restores Strength at the Critical Time of Maturity.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

No woman is better fitted for nursing, or has had more years of practical experience in that work than Mrs. Moses Morris, of 340 Fourteenth street, Detroit, Michigan. For twenty years she has been recognized as the best and most successful nurse in confinement. When asked once by a leading physician the secret of her great successin treating mothers in confinement cases, she said she used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in such cases, as they build up the mother more quickly and surely than any other medicine she had ever used.

Mrs. Morris was seen at her home on Fourteenth street, and when asked regarding the use of these pills in her profession, said: "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People since they were put on the market. They built me up when I was all run down and so nervous I could not get any rest. After they had helped me I began to use them in restoring mothers. There is nothing that can be prescribed or given by a physician that will give health and strength to a mother so quickly as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I have given them in hundreds of cases of confinement to the mother, and it is wonderful how they build up the system. I have practically demonstrated their great worth many times and have recomended them to hundreds of mothers for their young daughters. Yes, I have been successful in confinement cases, but I must give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a great part of the credit for the speedy recovery of mothers. They certainly have no equal as a strength and health builder. You can say for me that I strongly advise that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People be kept and used in every house."

Nervous Trouble Cured

Mrs. Jas. Pryce, Glen Adelaide, N. W. T., writes:—"I suffered very much from nervous troubles, at times so bad I could not sit still in a chair. I took doctor's medicine for months, but it did not do me any good. My husband urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they have done me a world of good. I can heartily recommend them to nervous sufferers."

Woman's Work

Woman's work, whether in society or in the home, is filled with more or less care and worry, and they are compelled to regretfully watch the growing palor of their cheeks, the coming wrinkles, and thinness that become more distressing every day.

Every woman Knows that ill-health is a fatal enemy to beauty, and that good health gives the plainest face an enduring attractiveness. PURE Blood, and STRONG Nerves is the secret of Health and Beauty.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS for PALE PEOPLE build up and purify the blood and strengthen the nerves. To the young girl they are invaluable; to the mother they are a necessity; to the woman at forty-five they are the best remedy that science has devised for the crisis of her life.

The wonderful success of this remedy has led to many attempts at imitation and substitution, but these never cured anyone. Refuse any package that does not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Sold by all dealers, but if in doubt, send to the Dr Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2 50

Head ache and Dizziness Cured

Miss Leba C. Schilling, Peninsula-Gaspe, Que., writes: "I had been suffering for some time with a weary feeling. I had not strength to walk about. I suffered from headaches, dizziness and poor appetite. I could not walk even a short distance without being completely out of breath. I thought nothing could do me any good. A friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had only taken them for a short time when I noticed a great improvement in my health. I was strong enough to walk a long distance without resting, could eat better and felt better in every way. I would recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills highly to all other sfferers, and think they wil lbe surprised at the results obtained from their use."

Anaemia Cured

Mrs. M. N. Joncas, Berthier, Que., writes:— "My daughter, aged fifteen, has been restored to good health through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She was very feeble, her blood was poor and watery, and she was troubled with headaches, poor appetite and always felt tired. After using four boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she is enjoying as good health as any girl of her age, and we are glad to give the credit to your grand medicine. Mothers will make no mistake if they insist upon their young daughters taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Nervous and Worn Out

Mrs. Peter Mahar, Seal Cove, Que., writes:—"It gives me real pleasure to acknowledge the benefit I have derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for I believe had it not been for their use I would now be in my grave. My health was broken down, and the least exertion would fatigue me. I was troubled with dizziness, shortness of breath, and palpatation of the heart; my appetite was fickle, and I was extremely pale. I gave the pills a fair trial, and they have restored me to perfect health, and I can do all my household work without experiencing the lest fatigue. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic I know of for weak, tired and pale people."

Timely Topics

THINGS MADE IN GERMANY.

A remarkable proof of the expansion of German trade is furnished by the traffic returns of the Suez canal. Twenty years ago the German share of the canal traffic was one per cent. of the total tonnage. It is now eleven per cent., a large proportion of the trade being with British possessions. Another curious fact in connection with the canal is that the largest vessels passing through are German. As long ago as 1896, Germany took the lead in this respect. The steamer Frederich der Grosse, of 10,000 tons, went through in that year, paying dues amounting to 72,000 francs. Several German steamers of the same size are mentioned in subsequent canal reports, and at the present moment others are being built for the regular service to China and Japan. German owners paid 8,000,000 francs in canal dues in 1897.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S METHODS.

Mr. Chamberlain is one of the greatest advertisers in statesmanship the world has ever known, says the London Mail. His business now is to advertise the British Empire, and it is certain that he is doing it with all his might. Radicals who dislike Mr. Chamberlain—and there are still some who profess to do so—would probably substitue for "advertiser" "self-advertiser:" but then party feeling would come in. The writer of this article, at any rate, believes that the advertisement for which Mr. Chamberlain is going in just now is of a perfectly disinterested kind. He is advertising on an imperial scale. "My own people" is here, not Birmingham, but the British Empire. Assume that he wants to make things hum: that he wants to make the colonies feel that the mother country is really greatly concerned in their affairs and desirous of sending out to them men who are full of freshness and vigor and imperial ambition; and that he wants by his appointments to stir up and excite the imagination of people at home—is he going the right way to work? The friends of the people with those shadowy things known as "claims on the party" may shake their heads and say that it is a rash and impolitic move to appoint a youngster like Lord Beauchamp, and a man who is utterly without experience of administration, like Lord Tennyson, to responsible positions. Better, in their opinion, and in the opinion, perhaps, of the whole of the old "safe" school, to stick to the veterans and the official ring.

HOW THE KAISER HUNTS.

Seldom is the Kaiser found in the hunting Schloss. From daybreak almost (for he is up at six o'clock at the latest) he is in the woods. There he combines business with sport, and many are the arduous journeys which his aides-de-camp have to make to find His Majesty when an important paper needs attention. The Kaiserin does not accompany His Majesty for the shooting, but often appears to take part in the forest meals. Over such an extent does the wood spread that the most skilled driving is necessary, but the foresters are numerous and of great experience, and as the game is very plentiful and the forest little shot over, it rarely passes that the Kaiser does not have a good day. Indeed, at times he shoots as many deer in a day as many good sportsmen would be glad to be able to record in a year. When the drive is lucky, from behind cover, at the edge of a glade, he shoots with great rapidity, using a magazine rifle of peculiar form, and keeping two loaders busy. "Er knallt immerzu," as the keepers say. His shots on such days amount to many hundreds. From great practice, he rarely misses, and his bags of game are quite of unusual proportions.

A NEW FRENCH TELEPHONE.

According to La Vie Scientifique the French minister of commerce has been conducting experiments with a new telephone invented by Pierre Germain, an inspector of telegraphs in Paris. In order to secure patent rights, the inventor has withheld all information regarding the mechanical construction of the telephone. From the little that can be gleaned from the first experiments made, it would seem that the telephone was capable of producing sounds with greatly increased phonic power, but with a loss in clearness. In the experiments, the receiver having been brought closer to the ear, not a single intelligible word could be heard; but the greater the distance between the receiver and the ear, the clearer was the sound reproduced. The first defect, it is said, has been remedied. When the experiments were made with this instrument, men and women walking in the streets, although more than 100 yards distant from the receiver, would stop and stare, wondering whence came the voice of superhuman power which they heard above the din of the streets. So powerful is this instrument, that when used in connection with a phonograph it is capable of emitting audible sound waves to a distance of nearly 2,000 feet.

THE LEISURELY BRITISHER.

There is a great contrast between the methods now being pursued respectively by Russia and Great Britain. The former is making prodigious efforts to fortify Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan and has fully 13,000 troops in the neighborhood. The mortality among the men continues to be excessively high, owing to the polluted water, but additional lives come forward to take the place of the departed. The railway line is also being pushed with feverish effort, and even the Muscovites themselves admit that they are working against time, though whether the limit is to dawn this year or the next they profess not to know. Now for the British line of action. At Wei-hai-wei they are taking things very liesurely, recruiting for the native regiment that is to be raised and trained for the defense of that place. Special officers have been chosen from the flower of the British army, and should the first regiment come up to expectations it is more than likely that a garrison equalling that of Hongkong will be established. There is no hurrying, however. The officers who have already arrived are taking things easily and enjoying themselves immensely. Apropos of this the following remark is said to have been made to the British admiral at Tiensin by Prince Henry of Prussia: "There is no one like you English. I see you are going to have a big say in China. I have been to Port Arthur, and I find the Russians spending untold wealth there, mounting 150 guns and multiplying their garrisons. I go to Wei-hai-wei and I find British officers tranquilly because strong—laying out a cricket patch. The future is yours."

THE VIEW OF THE NEGRO.

Rev. Charles Spencer Smith (colored) thus treats of the question of negro domination in a letter to the Nashville American. "No intelligent negro has ever dreamed of trying to reduce the mythical term 'negro domination' to an actuality. It is a bugbear—a ghost that was not born in the womb of his imagination, however distorted at times that it might have been. He would not control to the exclusion of the white element, if he could. His generous nature, and his love of justice and fair play, would forbid his withholding from any person any right or privilege to which he might be entitled, and which would contribute to his well-being in person and property. He knows full well that slavery did not furnish him with a knowledge of statecraft, and that the opportunity to gain such knowledge, in an adequate degree, in a single generation is not sufficient. He is, therefore, willing to wait and be taught, and as he advances in knowledge covers the opportunity to exercise it—whether it be in the field of agriculture, mechanics, science, law, theology, letters, medicine, the arts, military affairs, philosophy or politics, but none of these attainments will he ever use to dominate his white fellow-citizens. He seeks, according to his worth and fitness, to participate in public affairs; he scorns the thought to dominate; he will be content with the former, but content with nothing less."

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK.

It having been reported that Count Herbert Bismarck, a son of the "Iron Chancellor," might be appointed German ambassador to Washington, a writer in the New York Tribune says: By reason of Prince Herbert's former place as minister of foreign affairs of the German empire, of his present rank as a minister of state and of general in the army, likewise on account of his great name and big fortune, he would at once assume a predominant position among the diplomatic corps at Washington, and thereby increase the prestige of Germany in the national capital. As every one knows, he is married to the singularly charming and lovely Austrian Countess Hoyos, whose mother was an English woman, daughter of Mr. Whitehead, of torpedo fame, and who was brought up more as an English girl than as a German. They have three children, the eldest being a little girl of six and the youngest a boy of two. Prince Herbert himself speaks English like an Englishman, and there is no doubt that under his direction the German embassy at Washington would become a great social centre. With regard to Prince Herbert's personal character, the most diverse opinions prevail. He has many warm and intimate friends who are devoted to him, among the number being Lord Rosebery, Sir Charles Dilke, the Marquis of Londonderry and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. By others he is abused as brusque, arrogant and as utterly lacking in that forbearance, delicate consideration for others and heartfelt courtesy which are so indispensable to agreeable social intercourse. The fact of the matter is that he is charming to his friends, but he seldom takes the trouble to be so to others unless he has a purpose in view.

GREAT SNOWFALL SOUTH.

Apropos of the recent great storm in the United States, it is stated that near and north of Washington there was a snowfall unparalled for more than a decade, though above Philadelphia the record was not broken in respect to temperature. But Washington was not only buried in snow, her temperature went lower than at any other time since the United States weather bureau was organized in 1872. Vicksburg reported that the mercury went 4 degrees lower than the record for the last 30 years, and New Orleans beat hers by 9 degrees. Indeed, through that wide extent of territory known as the "South Atlantic and Gulf States," the temperature ranged from 2 to 10 degrees lower than anything known since the civil war.

THE CEREMONY OF KNIGHTHOOD.

In the London correspondence of the Manchester Guardian the following appears:

The party were conveyed by special train and royal yacht to Osborne. They were then assembled in an ante-room, and after being instructed in the respective parts they were to play were admitted one by one to the presence of Her Majesty. The knight on entering the room made his obeisance twice, and advancing close to Her Majesty bowed a third time and dropped on one knee. Her Majesty then rested a sword on his shoulder for a moment, and uttered the words Sir ——" (mentioning only the Christian name). She next placed the ribbon of the order round his neck and attached a badge to a clip which had already been fastened on his breast. He then raised his arm, and the Queen placing her hand on his wrist, he conveyed it to his lips, rose, bowed and retired backward. The moment the door closed behind him he was seized by two officials, who stripped him of his ribbon and badge and placed them hurriedly in a case, which they handed to him with directions to "deposit it with his great coat." The correspondent's friend did not like this. He would have desired that the badge should remain always on his uniform where the Queen had affixed it. After the whole party had been decorated they adjourned to luncheon, and were conveyed back to London in time for dinner.

OUTLOOK FOR EMIGRATION.

Prospects of a Large Influx to Canada This Year.

Correspondence Mail and Empire.

London, Feb. 28.—The Canadian high commissioner tells me that there is every prospect of a busy emigration season in 1899 for Canada. If such prospect be realized I should say it will be mainly owing to the persistent and constant efforts of the Canadian government representatives here to make the Dominion, as a field for emigration, well and favorably known to the people of this country. Here at present prospects for the farmer are more hopeful, and the industrial classes everywhere are full employed and earning good wages. Domestic servants are at a premium, and nowhere among working folk in Great Britain is there any pressing reason for thinking of emigration. During the past year a great deal has been done to advertise Canada, especially among the young people of the rural districts. Lord Strathcona's department has been in correspondence with nearly 3,000 school-masters throughout the kingdom, and no less than 1,500 lectures, illustrated by lantern views, have been delivered in the schools. Government agents have been active in attending fairs and markets to meet intending emigrants and give information. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's representatives have also done good work in this direction with their lantern lectures, and especially with their attractive series of animated photographs illustrating the everyday life of the Canadian settler. The emigration statistics of the board of trade, which are now available, hardly indicate the exact amount of emigration to the Dominion, as they include all second and third class passengers who may not be bona fide emigrants—while they take note only of the port of landing and omit to state the destination of the settlers. Many, it is well known, bound for Canada are thus credited to the United States. But, although the returns are not so instructive as could be wished, they are sufficient for a rough estimate, and by comparing them with those made on a similar basis in former years it will be found that emigration to Canada is on the increase. This is very satisfactory in view of the fact that every other colony, in spite of free or assisted passages, has experienced a diminished flow of emigration. Canada would seem to be getting not only the larger number, but the best class of emigrants from this country—that is, the best class from the money point of view; but there are countless people here who are equally desirable as settlers that have no money, and until the Canadian government—with the co-operation, perhaps, of the great railway companies—can give them and their families a helping hand they can have no hope of emigrating. Money spent on such people would surely not be a tax upon Canada, but rather in the nature of a judicious investment. Every dollar advanced to capable and industrious, but steady immigrants would quickly be repaid tenfold in the developed resources of the country. It is suggested that such might be done to assist the efforts of the Canadian representatives here in promoting emigration if local committees were formed throughout Canada to receive emigrants and give them friendly direction and assistance, also to keep the people of the Old Country informed by regular correspondence of the progress of their settlements, and to send home samples of products, etc. It is complained that Canada's exhibit at the Imperial Institute are as yet very incomplete, some of the provinces not being represented at all.

LIQUOR AT TEA STORES.

London, March 23.—English temperance societies are denouncing Sir Thomas Lipton for having applied for licenses to sell liquor at his tea stores. The Church of England bishops have started a strongly worded protest against the project.

EXIT SEA SERPENT.

The Monarch of the Mighty Deep Finds Death on a Cannibal Island.

New South Wales to Get the Two Heads of the Mariners' Hoodoo.

Yesterday's steamship from the Southern Seas brought back to America an old and tried friend of the sensation-loving newspapers—the story of the sea-serpent.

That slimy monster has, according to the tale brought by the Warrimoo—the tale of the great snake, but not its tail—remained true to its cosmopolitan tastes until the last, for after playing a protracted and interesting engagement at the various summer resorts on the Atlantic seaboard, as attested by clergymen and school teachers without number; giving the Mediterranean ports the prestige of its presence for a briefer period; making a bid for favor against the sacred crocodile of the Ganges; and striking terror to the hearts of the Zambesi folk, it has now travelled to the remote islands of the Solomon group, quarrelled with its friend and sponsor, King Neptune, and been flung like a dead rat on the island of Rakahanga.

Even after death it retained its terrible power to afflict, for the latest deponents in the case say that it so polluted the air that the preservation of the complete skeleton was impossible. One or two of its heads were secured for presentation to the New South Wales museum, and even Dusty Roads and W. Weary-Raggles will now be able to overcome that natural timidity impelling them to shun the water.

Unless—horror of horrors—some one shall discover that the deceased sea monster leaves a bereaved widow and baby brood.

It is not improbable (for a sea serpent story admits nothing to be improbable) that this was the only and original serpent that wrought so dire mischief in Eden's garden, and also that he has been growing steadily throughout all the intervening centuries—for the cultured and science-loving cannibals of the Solomon islands among whom His Snakeship concluded to die, attest that his dead weight was 70 tons and his length over 60 feet.

Whose letter-scales the weighing was done on the Sydney Morning Herald fails to relate—but that is a minor matter.

Now that the great bugaboo of the sea has gone at last, there is one thing that must be said to his credit—that he picked his company with commendable good judgment, his manners running no risk of corruption by evil communication, and his circle of acquaintances being limited—vide press reports—strictly to school teachers, scientists and other "leading citizens of highest standing and absolute reliability."

No one ever heard of the sea serpent appearing for the edification of an anarchist picnic or a tramps' convention. And the very class of men most commonly supposed to be specialists in the seeing of snakes appear indeed during all the years to have been deprived of the honor of gazing upon this monarch of their mental menagerie.

Alas, poor Sea Serpent!. But here is the story of his end, as chronicled in that great and good paper, the Sydney Morning Herald:

"A real sea serpent has been captured at last, according to Mr. A. G. Bell, supercargo of the Pacific Islands Co.'s steamer Emu, which has just returned to Sydney from the Solomons. Mr. Bell says: While at Manihiki, in the Solomons, the ship got tidings of a tremendous tidal wave that almost obliterated the island of Rakahanga. Villages were washed away, the natives taking to the bush, having been forewarned by the roar of the approaching wave. Rakahange is counted as one of the high islands in that part of the Pacific, but from all that we heard the mountain of waters swept it like a sea-level shore, and it was miraculous how the people escaped, if indeed they did so. The reports were of the most meagre kind as to the escape of the inhabitants of Rakahanga. Some went so far as to say that the island had entirely been devastated by the flood, which had swept it out of every vestige of life, but this was discredited.

"While the vessel was at Suwarrow, on the way back to Sydney," Mr. Bell continued, "the natives carelessly remarked that 'one big devil devil' from the sea had washed ashore a little way off two months ago. They did not know it by name, only that it had two heads. We went along the beach to where the gigantic animal lay, and long before we reached the scene of the stranding, the stench was so horrible we were on the point of abandoning the 'catch.' On getting within sight of it, however, its extraordinary appearance determined us upon acquiring possession of it, and after perils by sea, and worse dangers from the poisoned air, we secured the first sea serpent ever brought to Australia—perhaps to any other place."

"Where is this curiosity?" was asked.

"Down in the hold of the steamer, and it will not be unloaded for a day or two—when the vessel comes in to discharge at Parbury's wharf."

At this juncture the representative of the Pacific Islands Company came in to see the supercargo, and remarked that he intended to present the skeleton to the Sydney museum. It was a pity, he said, that only the two heads, the two backbones and part of the ribs had been secured, but as the supercargo observed, "To stay longer collecting the remains would have prevented the collectors, perhaps beyond recovery."

From Capt. Oliver's (the master of the steamer) account, there was but one body, which had a double spine and two distinct heads. It is the two heads and the other portions just mentioned that they were so careful to secure. In their descriptions both the supercargo and the captain agree. They say that its hide or skin was a brownish color and covered with hair; that the heads somewhat resemble horses' heads. The approximate weight of the great sea serpent, whence the remains aboard the Emu were taken, is given at not less than 70 tons, its length fully 60 feet.

That similar sea dragons or serpents have been reported is well enough known. As far back as 1848 Capt. McQuhae, of H. M. S. Daedalus, in 24° S., 9:20 E., reported seeing one with its head and neck above water, and in his account sent to the admiralty he calls it an immense serpent, with something like the mane of a horse on its neck and back. A sketch made by him was published in the Illustrated London News of October 28 that year. Coming years later to 1877 the captain and officers of Her Majesty's yacht Osborne forwarded a similar official report to the admiralty of a sea serpent's appearance off the coast of Sicily. In that report it was said to have a face like an alligator. As will be remembered, it is only a year or two ago since the captain, officers and passengers of the Union Company's steamers on the coast of New Zealand gave a most detailed and circumstantial account of a serpentine monster they saw while running along the coast of the Maori colony. As the manager of the Pacific Islands Company put it, "Sensational sea serpent stories have been repeated scores of times, but there is no getting away from the actual heads and parts of the frame of this animal secured at Suwarrow by out steamer and now on board. Whatever naturalists may think of the existence or non-existence of this denizen of the sea depths, here are the proofs, the most interesting proofs from a zoological point of view probably on record."

FOUR MILLION CASES SALMON.

Said to Be the Expected Pack of the Big Combine's First Season.

Fairhaven, March 23.—The head officers of the Pacific-American Fish Company leave Chicago March 25, and will arrive here March 29, in time for the final disbursement on the traps and canneries they have bought. All arrangements were completed with them regarding local affairs to-night and the road is clear to the consummation of the big deal. The payments on March 31 will aggregate over $800,000, including what has been paid. Part of this, probably $200,000, is part of the preferred stock of $1,000,000.

The office here under Mr. Webster's charge has been working actively, making estimates and getting things in shape for an early start after the deal is closed. To show the size of the operations figured on it may be stated that competitive bids were received on 20,000,000 labels for fish cans to start with. This would mean a pack of about 4,000,000 cases. It is expected that President H. B. Steele, Mr. Cudahy, Judge A. T. Moran, general counsel for the company; Mr. Deming and a number of others will be in the party that will arrive on March 29.

Commence Work To-morrow—Building Inspector Northcott yesterday delivered to Contractor George Snider the plans and specifications for the new fire hall on upper Yates street, upon which work will commence to-morrow. The contractor is arranging to push construction as rapidly as possible, the present delightful weather being extremely favorable to his plans.

Knights of Pythias.—On Friday night in the presence of a very large attendance of members, Far West Lodge, No. 1, had more initiations, its officers in a most proficient manner inducting into the mysteries of the order two candidates, also advancing one to the rank of Esquire. The committee appointed at a former meeting to make arrangements for the reception of the members of the Grand Lodge, which meets in this city on May 9 and 10, reported that in all probability the supreme chancellor commander, Thomas G. Sample, of Allegheny, Pa., and the major-general of the Uniform Rank, James R. Carnahan, of Indianapolis, Ind., would visit this grand domain during the session held here in May. The lodge decided to continue immediately after Easter their dances, which have heretofore been so very popular. It is probable that the season will be closed with a grand Pythian ball.

TO THRASH THE D.O.C.

Belligerent Offer of Montreal Colonel Reported to Military Headquarters.

General Hutton Summons the Warriors and Court Martial May Follow.

Special To The Colonist.

Montreal, March 24.—Major-General Hutton, commanding the Canadian militia, arrived here to-day from Ottawa, to hold an official inquiry into serious charges of breach of discipline preferred by Lieut.-Col. Roy, at present acting district officer commanding in Montreal, against Lieut.-Col. Cooke, commanding the First Prince of Wales Fusiliers.

The charge is that during the officers' class at the Drill hall on Friday last Cooke engaged in a discussion with Roy regarding regimental duties. Sharp words followed and Roy, who was in uniform, although Cooke was not, charges that the latter threatened to strike him, and said if he would take off his uniform he would thrash him.

Roy did not order his subordinate under arrest, but reported the facts to headquarters. The General decided to hold an inquiry himself, and ordered the two officers immediately concerned, with two witnesses, to report before him at the brigade office at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The witnesses are Major McKay, of the 65th Rifles, and Capt. Barton, of the Second regiment, Canadian artillery. The offence is a serious one, and if the evidence warrants it a court-martial will be ordered.

JAMAICAN POLITICS.

Signs of Backdown from Proposal to Force Through Obnoxious Tax Bill.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 24.—After two days of anxiety during which business has suffered, the people being engaged in attending indignation meetings, it is said that the government has realized that its choice lay between the exercise of force and a compromise. Therefore negotiations were begun yesterday looking to a modification of the obnoxious tariff bill taxing industrial implements and literature which the government were credited with intending to pass through the council with the help of four new official members who are said to have been appointed in order to outvote the representatives. It is said that the negotiations have been unsuccessful up to the present beyond securing an adjournment of the matter until April 4.

JEWELLERY AT AUCTION.

London, March 24.—Great interest was manifested in the sale at Christie's this afternoon of the jewellery of the late Lady Martin, formerly Miss Helen Fawcett, the actress. Many persons connected with the theatrical profession were present. A large diamond and sapphire brooch brought £390 and other brooches, sprays and rings brought an aggregate of £2,119.

TWENTY GAME ROUNDS

McCoy and Choynski Give Seven Thousand Sports Value for Their Money.

T Kid Given the Decision and Altogether Too Agile for His Opponent.

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, March 24.—With a superiority in cleverness, quickness and ring generalship which was apparent from the first round, Kid McCoy was very properly awarded the decision over Joe Choynski at the end of the twentieth round before the National Athletic Club in the Mechanics' pavilion to-night.

It was a very pretty fight, but it was almost entirely in favor of the younger man. McCoy won easily. He had the fight in his hands, and at any one of the half-dozen opportunities could have administered a decisive and knockout blow, but again and again he failed to follow his advantage, and Choynski was considered lucky to be able to stay twenty rounds.

McCoy was the aggressor in his own fashion, drawing Choynski out, except in the second round, when Joe landed thrice in succession, but not very effectively, and again in the eleventh, when the Kid was plainly resting and simply out of reach. In the fifth round Joe was apparently going under the furious rain of McCoy's blows, but was saved by the gong. On the other hand, Joe could not effectively reach the Kid, who was entirely too clever for him in getting away. When Joe did land it was frequently on McCoy's small, hard head, and the blows did more damage to Joe's hands than to the objective part.

The betting public were in suspense regarding a referee until a very late hour. John L. Sullivan, who had been decided on by both men, proved too elusive, despite many telegrams sent to various points in the attempt to locate him and bring him back to San Francisco. Late in the afternoon the club took matters in hand and sought another man to act as judge of the contest, and Jim Kennedy, of Brooklyn, was finally chosen.

Betting continued lively this evening at 10 to 6 in McCoy's favor. The seconds acting for each man were as follows: McCoy—Homer Shelby, Jack Stelsener and Frank Durcell; Choynski—Eddie Graney, Tom Murphy and Charles Tilson. Choynski weighed in at 167 pounds, and McCoy at 159. The weights at the ringside were approximately 168 and 160 pounds. Both men appeared to be in perfect condition, notwithstanding the fact that they were unable to do much outside work during the past week, owing to the rainy weather.

Seating arrangements were as near perfect as could be imagined. Six thousand seats were placed, and besides all these being filled, a thousand or more were standing around the outer edges of the arena. After the preliminaries, which were very tame exhibition affairs, there followed a long wait. It developed that the cause of the delay was due to McCoy's demand that the winner's share of the receipts be deposited in one corner of the ring. This was finally agreed to, but there was delay in counting the money in the box.

At 9:52 p.m. Choynski made his appearance followed into the ring by his seconds. He was given a hearty greeting by the big crowd. At 9:53 McCoy climbed through the ropes, shook hands with Choynski and spoke a few words of greeting. Choynski carried a box of rosin across to McCoy and sprinkled some on the floor for his adversary. McCoy was introduced by Billy Jordan, as the coming champion of the world, which declaration was greeted with wild applause. Jim Kennedy was then introduced as the referee. Both fighters wore bandages about their hands. When McCoy stripped he appeared pretty finely drawn. Choynski showed up well, his massive shoulders quite overshadowing those of McCoy. At 10 p.m. the referee called the men to the centre and gave instructions. They agreed to break away clean.

Round 1.—After lively sparring in the middle of the ring, McCoy led with his left for the body, but missed. Choynski was on the aggressive, but did not lead until McCoy landed a light left on his neck. McCoy swung left for head and Joe ducked. Joe landed lightly on top of McCoy's head. McCoy jabbed left to body and followed with swing for head, but Choynski got under it.

Round 2.—Joe tried a straight left but missed: McCoy swung a left for the head, but was blocked. After more sparring McCoy jabbed Joe in the wind with his left. Joe missed a left swing. The men fought very cautiously, doing little foot work.

Round 3.—McCoy jabbed on face and got away from a return. Joe blocked a left for the head but got right on body. Joe landed hard on wind without a return. He blocked left for wind. McCoy landed lightly on head. Joe swung left for body, but was blocked.

Round 4.—McCoy swung left for body, missed and clinched. Joe followed him to corner, but the Kid clinched. Joe landed twice on body but got three lefts on face. Joe missed right for body, but landed on neck. McCoy rushed Choynski, landing left on neck and right on body just at the end of the round.

Round 5.—McCoy swung left for head, ducked left and got left on body. Joe forced him about the ring, tried with left for head, landed it and got left swing on jaw twice. McCoy swung left to jaw three times, and got right on body. McCoy landed left on head three times in success on, but Joe continued to force him. McCoy swung two lefts on body and Joe went groggy. McCoy swung left and right on jaw, Joe being unable to land a counter. He resorted to blocking left leads and tried to land his right, but McCoy blocked. This was McCoy's round all through. Joe stood up and came back but was clearly tired and somewhat groggy at the finish. He took all sorts of chances in an attempt to land his right.

Round 6.—Joe came up strong and forced the fight about the ring. McCoy landed left on body and jabbed left to face. Joe tried with right for jaw, but went wild. Joe landed right on head twice, but not solidly. Joe jabbed left to face and got away from a return. Joe forced matters and tried with right for heart, but was blocked. McCoy landed stiff left on the face, ducking under a vicious left for the jaw. He then jabbed Joe in the face twice, getting one of the same kind in return. McCoy landed a stiff right on the neck and the round closed with the men fighting cautiously. Choynski appeared strong at the finish.

Round 7—Joe forced the Kid and tried with a right for the body, landing lightly. Choynski jabbed a left to the face and got a left on the body. McCoy swung the left on the body and the right on the head. Joe sent a straight left to the neck and swung a right and left in the face, but got a straight one in return.

Round 8—Joe did the forcing, landed left on the head lightly. McCoy swung left to body and jabbed with a right in the face. Joe missed a couple of left leads for the face, but sent in a right on the body, taking a left facer. The Kid crouched very low and swung for the body, following it with a right for the body, but Joe got inside. Joe rushed viciously and sent right for the body. Just as the gong sounded both men appeared strong.

Round 9—Joe hooked left to head and swung a sledge-hammer right for the jaw twice, but the Kid went under both. The Kid swung left for body and got stiff left hook in the neck in return. Joe forced McCoy to a corner and sent in the right for the head, but it was a trifle short. The Kid swung left on body and ducked another right. Joe sent the Kid's head back with a straight left on the face. He repeated the blow amid the wildest excitement, but in another attempt got a right which sent him down. The fall was probably due to Choynski's slipping, as he was up very lively and got away from a vicious rush. McCoy swung left to the face as the gong sounded. This was Choynski's round.

Honors were even in the tenth. The eleventh was very tame and slow. In the twelfth McCoy started in to force matters, but soon let up, and the round ended with a great deal of fiddling, neither doing any damage.

In the thirteenth McCoy feinted continuously, evidently with the intention of drawing Joe out. Choynski very cleverly avoided hard swings for the body and head. McCoy rushed, swung left to neck and clinched.

In the fourteenth the Kid sent Joe's head back with his lightning lift twice in quick succession and ducked a vicious swing. McCoy kept sending straight left jabs with wonderful accuracy. Choynski's nose was bleeding and his lips were puffed from the Kid's left jabs. No damage was done in the 15th.

In the sixteenth McCoy rushed Joe to the ropes, sending in left on neck and clinching. McCoy jabbed left on face and clinched, holding Joe's hand. For this he was hooted by some of the crowd, though there was no palpable offence committed.

Round 17—Joe was knocked down with left swing on jaw but got up and came back with a left on the Kid's head. McCoy appeared the fresher of the two men at the end of the round and had a decided advantage on points at this stage.

Round 18.—Joe swung wildly with left but missed and took a left hook in the face. The round closed with the men sparring.

Round 19.—Joe led left for body and missed. Joe sent left to body and got left and right on head. Choynski tried twice with his right for the head but the Kid was elusive and got out of the way.

Round 20.—McCoy sent straight left to face and avoided left counter. Joe missed left for the jaw and the men sparred in a lively manner. McCoy rushed and Joe sent in stiff left on face. McCoy rushed and landed left and right on jaw. Choynski landed left on head and clinched. The Kid rushed Joe to the ropes but a clinch followed without an effort to do damage. The round finished with the men in the centre of the ring, where they shook hands.

McCoy got the decision.

ELOPEMENT CASE ENDED.

Rev. Mr. Harris Returns for a Parting Interview and the Young Lady Sails for the North.

Vancouver, March 24.— Rev. E. A. Harris, who was supposed to have crossed the boundary line to avoid arrest with his eloping partner from Albany, Oregon, was caught in the corridor of the Colonial hotel yesterday trying to reach the room where Miss Lear was detained pending the arrival of her mother. The guard in charge having warned him off the premises Harris begged that a letter be delivered to the young lady. This being denied Harris threatened and fumed, but without effect.

This morning Captain Pittendrigh, S. M., held a special sitting of the police court in the parlor of the Colonial for the purpose of disposing of the case against Edna Lear, the young lady's mother having arrived from Albany yesterday evening. The city solicitor announced that he was not anxious to press the charge of "vagrancy," as he understood an agreement had been reached under which the accused young lady would return home with her mother.

The magistrate asked Miss Lear if she would go back with her mother. In reply the young lady consented to go away with her mother "on one condition, that I be granted a private interview with Mr. Harris before going." After some consultation this was granted, and the magistrate adjourned the case until to-morrow morning in the hope that it will not come up again.

Mr. Harris was sent for and the private interview lasted for about half an hour. It was learned from the mother that the present home of the family is in Skagway, where the father and a married daughter and son-in-law reside, the men having good mines in Atlin. It appears the mother and Edna had come back to spend the winter in Oregon when the plans were knocked on the head by the elopement. The mother then decided after arriving here to take the girl back to Skagway by the steamer Danube, which was to leave this morning for the North. This evidently fell in with the feeling of the girl, and the police telephoned to Vancouver to hold the steamer until the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from here. This was done and Chief Carty accompanied the ladies to make sure they got away all right without Mr. Harris.

Some people so blind their eyes with tears for yesterday's faults that they stumble all through the day.

PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Seed Oats for Siberia—Appraiser and Collector Missing—Seattle Outfitters' Ways.

Victoria Liberal Reflects on Provincial Civil Service—Salmon From the Hatchery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, March 24.—Brackman & Ker are shipping by the outgoing Empress 200 sacks of seed oats for Siberia. This is the first shipment of the kind ever sent from here. The order was obtained through San Francisco and will be shipped via Nagasaki.

Potatoes are $27 to $30 a ton in Vancouver.

Robert Muckle, appraiser for the Yorkshire Guarantee Company, has been missing for a week. He handled much cash and prior to his leaving collected several thousand dollars. Muckle became notorious some years ago in Winnipeg by writing to the Mayor of Dublin that unless he secured £1,000 he would blow up the Mansion House. He also figured in a mysterious shooting case. He was shot in the body and the bullet was never extracted. The secret of the shooting has always been locked in his own breast.

Mrs. Mary E. Hitchcock, widow of the late Commander Hitchcock, U.S.N., arrived from Victoria to-day after outfitting there for Klondike. Mrs. Hitchcock lives in New York and writes books, so that what she says counts, and it is this: "I know they will think it is horrible of me to say it, but they really do offer to sell one a lot of awful rubbish in Seattle. I know they will say unkind things about me for making the statement, but I must tell the truth. Had I not had some previous experience in outfitting for the North I might have been persuaded while in Seattle a few days ago to purchase a lot of useless stuff at outrageous prices. They are really worse in Seattle than in San Francisco, and that is bad enough. We have spent two days outfitting in Victoria."

The report that Teo. Ludgate has received word from Ottawa that his lease will stand is denied by that gentleman, also that he is going to commence work on his sawmill on Deadman's island Mr. Ludgate says he can afford to wait, as he expects little if any opposition from the people of Vancouver.

The formal opening of the Liberal Club in their rooms, Metropolitan block, took place last night. The speaker of the evening was to have been Hon. Joseph Martin, but he was out of town and Mr. R. L. Drury of Victoria took his place. Mr. Drury said that the government officials of Victoria had a strong tendency to throw obstacles in the way of the present government. Others speakers were Messrs. Baxter, Ker, McCraney, Philip and McLelland.

One million young salmon were taken from the Bon Accord hatchery yesterday and placed in the Harrison river.

MORE SOLDIERS SLAIN

Americans Report Sweeping Victory Over Aguinaldo, but at Cost of Many Lives.

Plan to Surround the Insurgent Forces, and Bring War to a Speedy Close

By Associated Press.

New York, March 24.—The World tomorrow will print the following Manila cable under date of March 24:

"A sweeping victory over Aguinaldo's forces has just been won by the United States troops.

"The total American loss is estimated at about 100, including both killed and wounded. The Filipino loss is between 300 and 400."

Washington, March 24.—It is understood here that Gen. Otis has so far matured his plans of campaign that within a week or ten days he will be able to begin the movement which is expected to mark the destruction of Aguinaldo's army. The movement, will be, it is understood, a combined land and water attack. Gen. Otis has procured thirteen of the guns formerly owned by the Spanish government and these are to play an important part in the development of the campaign. It is believed that Gen. Otis will place a complete brigade on board the vessels, steam rapidly northward and land them beyond the insurgents' headquarters at Malolos. If this movement succeeds the insurgent army will find itself completely hemmed in with no opportunity for retreat.

Dyspepsia in its worst form will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

ROLLING MILL COMBINE.

About to Incorporate With Capital Stock of One Hundred and Twenty Millions.

Youngstown, O., March 25.—It is learned here to-day from a reliable source that a combination of 35 rolling mills outside the National Steel Company and American Tinplate Company, was effected in New York yesterday. The new combine consists of plants in Eastern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and will be incorporated with a capital stock of $120,000,000 under the laws of New Jersey next Monday.

REVENUE FROM CHINESE.

Twenty-Five Liberally Assessed for Gambling in Vancouver—One Queue Sacrificed.

Vancouver, March 25.—(Special)—The third of a series of raids to be made on Chinatown gambling dens took place last night. Twenty-five were caught out of 40, their pig-tails tied together and marched to the station, except one, who cut off his pig-tail and escaped. The remaining 24 were fined $25 and $20 each this morning.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

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, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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 once try 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 head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our grand 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 gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials 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.

B.C. YEAR BOOK, 1897

By R. E. GOSNELL

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HENDERSON BROS., druggists, Victoria.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.
(FORM F.)
CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT.

NOTICE.

Lenora, Belle, Little Nugget, Chemainus, Shakespear, Ivy Fraction, Alliance Fraction, International Fraction, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the western slope of Mount Sicker.

Take notice that we, the Mt. Sicker and British Columbia Development Company, Ltd., Free Miner's Certificate No. 50833a, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated that ninth day of March, 1899.

HARRY SMITH, Agent.

FLETCHER S. ANDREWS
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc.
Branch Office at Slocan City. NELSON, British Columbia

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Dairy, Poultry and Fruit Ranch, 143 acres, near Nelson, B. C., (2½ miles). On Kootenay Lake, and on line Great Northern Railroad and Crow's Nest survey C.P.R.
Snap for man who understands the business, as everything raised can be sold easily for cash and at high prices.
For terms and particulars apply to
ALEX. STEWART, Broker,
Nelson, B. C.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.—Iron Duke, Count of Monte Cristo and Condor mineral claims, situate in the West Coast, Vancouver Island, Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: On Monte Cristo mountain, Tranquil Creek basin, Tofino Inlet.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, acting as agent for James M. Ashton, Free Miner's Certificate No. 32547a, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

A. S. GOING.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to construct, equip, maintain and operate a standard or narrow gauge railway from the City of Dawson, in the Northwest Territories of Canada, to the Forks of Eldorado and Bonanza creeks. Also to construct, equip, maintain and operate a narrow gauge railway from the said City of Dawson to the divide or head of Dominion and Sulphur creeks, all in the Klondike mining division, in the said Northwest Territories, with power to construct branch lines from any point on the main line of the said railways or any of their branches, with power to build, own, equip, and operate all necessary roads, bridges, ways, ferries, wharves, docks and coal bunkers; and with power to build, own, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and branches, and to carry on a general express business; and with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the company, and to acquire lands, bonuses, privileges or other aids from any government, municipality or other persons or bodies corporate; and with power to build wagon roads to be used in the construction of such railway, and in advance of the same, and to levy and collect tolls from all parties using and on all freight passing over any of such roads built by the company, whether built before or after the construction of the railway, and with all other usual powers necessary or incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them.

Dated at the City of Victoria, B.C., the 30th day of January, 1899.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,
Solicitors for Applicants

NOTICE is hereby given that 40 days after date the 43rd Mining and Milling Co. of Cariboo, B. C., Limited Liability, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for a term of five years the following described piece of land for hay and grazing purposes: Commencing at a point where a post has been planted, said point being about 300 feet from a lake about two miles south of the 43rd Mining and Milling Co.'s dam on Manson Creek, and said post being the initial or southwest angle; thence in an easterly direction, and following the valley of Monson Creek, 160 chains; thence northerly 20 chains; thence westerly 160 chains; thence southerly 20 chains, more or less, to the place of beginning.

THE 43rd MINING AND MILLING CO. OF CARIBOO, B. C. LIMITED LIABILITY.

JOSHUA WRIGHT, Manager.

Dated at Manson Creek, B. C., 25th August, 1898.

160 ACRE FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP. Situated 10 miles from Savona, on a good wagon road; place partly under cultivation; balance easy cleared; 17 head of cattle; plenty of water; good buildings and other conveniences. For further particulars apply to A. Thomas, Savona, B. C. f28

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for suitable farm on Vancouver Island, 40-acre farm in Chilliwack; all under cultivation; good supply water; one hundred and fifty bearing fruit trees; large barn and outbuildings; small new dwelling house; miles from Chilliwack, on good road. Apply W. Richardson, P. O., Chilliwack.

FARM FOR SALE—About half value. 188 acres of good land on the Kokshiah river; 3½ miles from Cowichan station, E. & N. railway; 140 acres enclosed; 60 acres pasture; timothy grass, etc.; 12 acres cleared and fenced; orchard, house, barns, etc.; good water and fishing, etc.; government road; first-class terms, if required, to reasonable person; got to be sold or given away; can meet purchasers at the station; come and see this property and tell your price, etc. Address Dan Stewart, Cowichan Station P. O.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A 16 h. p. marine gasoline engine. Geo Sinty, Seattle, Wash. m18

From Our Own Correspon
Ottawa, March 30.—S
bert Tupper to-day deli
indictment of the gover
tration methods in Yuk
portion of his speech dea
eral policy of the admini
he proceeded to say th
chapter in the history of
to Yukon which the Pren
been glad to have unwr
surprised in view of kn
the government had not
to remove the question
of debate for this session
Mr. Sifton's deputy h
munication to members
asking them to furnish in
ing to misconduct of
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had ever known to be
public department. No s
charges made than the m
away and no steps had
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Liberal proclivities had r
high as $500 for merely
mits to sell liquor. They
favoritism in the locat
claims and in regard to
tion of supplies.
Referring to Crown A
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would be made against h
He had replied that th
whereupon Wade had st
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Mr. Sifton—"Perhaps
here before the end of th
Sir C. H. Tupper—"I h
Continuing, he said the p
Yukon had been scandal
Mr. Mulock, rising, de
ment, and said the mails
great regularity.
Sir Hibbert said he kne
tinuing he referred to th
out last session in the p
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Manitoba to find out
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others the government de
must have specific char
would proceed. (Oppositi
He charged the governm
ing their first Yukon offic
tion of great temptation
miserable salaries in a
the cost of living was high
other place on the globe
officials fell before the
which they were exposed
cause they had starvatio
they were allowed to bec
in mineral lands.
He had been told on m
dence that Wade had b
loon keepers of Dawson
taking up subscriptions
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and his place closed. H
would come to Ottawa, s
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As for Fawcett he th
been more sinned against
He challenged the gove
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would produce all evidenc
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Globe, but which had be
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ortism and crookedness b
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of difficulties which mine
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istered or not, and he said
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fee of from $10 to $100.
The best of the evidenc
of the charges against t