

SIFTON REPLIES TO SIR HIBBERT

The Minister of the Interior Makes an Able Speech Regarding the Yukon.

HE EFFECTIVELY DISPOSES OF THE CHARGES

How the Mining Regulations were Carried Out and Liquor Permits Granted—The Appointment of Officials.

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unfounded. It is doubtful if they will make a rental of \$30,000 or \$25,000 per month, which they are repaying the government.

6. Sir Hibbert makes a charge of a very serious nature against Major Walsh, former commissioner of the Yukon, namely, that he was living in open drunkenness and immorality, disgracing the Queen's name and authority. Elsewhere Sir Hibbert reads a statement charging Major Walsh with improper relations with a woman named Lucille Elliott, at a time when Lucille Elliott and one or more of her friends were interested in a trial over the staking of claims. "I do not," said Sir Hibbert, "wonder for this statement." Asked by Sir Wilfrid Laurier who signed this, Sir Hibbert said: "I have told the honorable gentleman that no person signed it. I may have been deceived, but I take the statement from people whom I take to be honest."

Answer—In a letter to Mr. Sifton, written since this charge against him was made, Major Walsh peremptorily denies the statements. He is known far and wide throughout the Dominion and a great many persons can vouch that he is an exceedingly temperate man, if not a total abstainer. Aside from his denial, no one acquainted with him will credit the story that he was addicted to drink, or that, as Sir Hibbert states, he ordered an Englishman bearing a letter from Lord Strathcona out of his office while "drunk and besotted." The charge concerning his relations with the woman Lucille Elliott, is emphatically

contradicted by Major Walsh.

7. That all or nearly all government officials in the Yukon were guilty of corrupt dealing; that they staked claims for themselves and bought claims from others; that they conspired to fleece miners and the public generally, all of which was allowed to go on without active being taken by the government. Sir Hibbert supports this weighty charge by referring to common reports, to letters of Miss Shaw, correspondent of the London Times, who apparently was influenced by common report, and by statements furnished to her and others by persons whose names he does not give.

Answer—It may well be that during the height of the gold fever some of the officials employed by the government in the Yukon were guilty of

Corrupt and Improper Practices.

The minister does not for a moment pretend to say that no official did wrong, human nature being what it is, it would be a miracle if all had successfully resisted the many temptations besetting them. What he complains of is the vague and illusive character of the charges preferred by Sir Hibbert and others, which are the ingredients of the offences alleged, should be given with some approach to certainty and to detail, so that the accused may know exactly what charges they have to meet. Sir Hibbert told about 30,000 persons having gone into the Yukon region. Some thousands have come out of it. Granting that those thousands are as accurate as Sir Hibbert says, of being punished by the government if they come forward as witnesses,

It is Not Easy to Understand why many who have left the country should be afraid to testify against officials if they know anything discreditable having been done. On assuming the commission after Major Walsh's retirement, Mr. Ogilvie was instructed to hold an investigation and to probe every accusation that had assumed tangible shape to the bottom; he was even authorized to suspend officials without satisfactory evidence of it. Mr. Ogilvie accordingly opened an enquiry and examined into a number of charges preferred by opponents of the government, notably by the editor of the Nugget newspaper. It was shown that a doorkeeper had been bribed to admit persons into the recorder's office, and that in one or two cases Mounted Police had addressed strong language or abusive language to persons with whom they had come in contact. But Mr. Ogilvie was

Entirely Unable to Discover any substantial grounds for the sweeping accusations sent broadcast over the world regarding the corruption of officials. It would appear from what occurred at the investigation that persons have been employed by the Conservative party to "work up information," as one of them said, "against the government." In all probability, however, the cry against the officials has arisen mainly from the disappointment which many gold seekers have experienced from the harsh conditions of life incidental to every new mining camp, and more particularly to a camp like Dawson, whither 20,000 people rushed in the space of a few weeks, and from the employment of law and of taxation in a frontier community unaccustomed to that sort of

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. J. H. HARRISON'S

CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

10 YEARS THE STANDARD

things. With regard to the charge that officials had

Staked and Purchased Claims, it is but right to say that when the officials first went there, there was nothing in the government regulations to hinder them from doing so. That is to say, the regulations of the former government, which were continued in force, did not prohibit officials from staking or buying claims. The first official who staked a claim was Captain Constantine, the local head of the Mounted Police, in January, 1896. Sir Hibbert alleges that Mr. Wade said he had been told apparently by the minister of the interior, that he might stake claims if he liked. The minister did say to Wade when Wade spoke to him about the matter, that there was nothing in the regulations prohibiting him from staking or buying claims. Mr. Wade, it may be remarked, had nothing to do in

His Official Capacity with the recording or staking of claims in his case. Therefore it is a question whether he was morally bound to abstain from staking or buying them, or whether the government had a right to warn him against doing so. However that may be, orders have since been issued prohibiting officials from staking or buying claims. The report that officials have amassed large fortunes from claims are wholly unfounded. Sir Hibbert makes it appear that all officials connected with the Yukon were partisans of the present government. Major Walsh was appointed commissioner on account of his former excellent service in the Mounted Police; Mr. Fawcett was appointed gold commissioner on the recommendation of the surveyor-general, in whose department he had been for years; Captain Harper, who was in charge of the post office, had for years been an officer of the Mounted Police, and Judge Maguire, judge of the Yukon, was appointed to the bench of the Northwest Territories by Sir John Macdonald. These were

The Principal Officers in the Yukon at the time when Sir Hibbert alleges that it was ruled by "unscrupulous scoundrels, who robbed, tyrannized and acted in every respect dishonorably and corruptly." If Major Walsh is to be classed as a Liberal, the other three must be classed as Conservatives, though it would be more fair to say that they had no politics at all. Mr. Wade, who went out as law officer, is undoubtedly a Liberal, but his standing and character was publicly vouched for by Sir Hibbert's best friend, J. Tupper of Winnipeg. In conclusion the minister will be only too glad, as indeed he has from the beginning,

To Investigate Complaints that may be preferred against officials. Complaints should be sufficiently definite to make it possible to effectively investigate them. Government employees are entitled as much as other accused persons, to know what they have to answer. It is not British fair play to involve an official, or, as Sir Hibbert has done in this case, a whole staff of officials, in a cloud of accusations unsupported by anything in the shape of evidence beyond the statements of persons who refuse to give their names and who even at that point in most instances for nothing of their own knowledge.

He closed by Challenging the Leader of the Opposition, his party behind him, and all the Conservatives in the country, to bring forward their charges supported by proof, and they would have all the investigation they wanted, as fully and as speedily as it was possible to bring it on. Mr. Borden, after a few remarks, moved the adjournment of the debate.

The Debate Resumed.

Ottawa, April 5.—Mr. R. L. Borden, Halifax, resumed the debate on the Yukon in the House today. He complained that while Nova Scotia and Ontario mining laws prevented officials from holding claims, Yukon officials were permitted to do so. He denied that Mr. Ogilvie was promptly appointed to make an investigation. He read a statement which Colonel Prior and he secured from the proprietors of the Klondike Nugget, who are now here and which contains charges which have already appeared in their paper against officials. He said if an investigation was held they would give the name of the man who gave \$400 to an official for giving information which he possessed.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

His Holiness is Able to Move About, but the Danger is Not Yet Past.

London, April 5.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "The Pope is able to be up and about, but cannot do his customary work, and the Vatican routine has to be executed without personal reference to him. The danger from his fainting fits has been exaggerated, and the real cause of anxiety is his inability to take sufficient nourishment. His Holiness may keep going so long as there is no extra pressure upon him, but his life will hang by a slender thread unless he gathers strength with returning spring."

THE SAXON TRAGEDY.

Mrs. Annie George Charged With Killing Mrs. McKinley's Brother.

Canton, Ohio, April 4.—The trial of Mrs. Annie George for the alleged murder of George D. Saxon, brother of Mrs. McKinley, began at 10 a.m. to-day, an hour and a half late. Mrs. George was stylishly gowned, and listened attentively to the proceedings. When those named on the special jury had answered their names, the defence challenged them all on technical points, alleging irregular service by sheriff, etc.

Lumber Comes First

The Views of Senator Foster on Various Important Subjects

He Thinks the Alaskan Boundary Question Is Only a Secondary Matter.

Tacoma, Wash., April 4.—United States Senator Addison C. Foster, after spending several weeks investigating in the east and middle west opinions on the attitude of the high commission on lumber and coal tariffs and the Alaska boundary question, has returned home. He says:

"I am of the opinion that the removal of the duty on lumber is one of the most important concessions sought by Britain. In fact, while the desired port of entry to the northern goldfields is much in demand among Canadians and Englishmen, I rather incline to the opinion that a satisfactory adjustment of lumber and coal schedules is equally, if not more so, in demand. On my way west I consulted with various senators and congressmen on this subject, and find, all things considered, that

Most Lumber People in all parts of the United States are inclined to yield a little in this matter provided the tariff on lumber and coal also, if possible, can be made part of the treaty. Lumbering is a great industry, and we could not for a moment consider the proposition of removing the tariff altogether.

"The lumbermen as a rule would be willing to have a reduction made on the tariff from \$2 to \$1.50 per 1,000, provided that the rates were made a part of the treaty and thereby became permanent as long as the treaty lasts. This would constitute a reduction of twenty per cent. in the lumber tariff as now in force."

Senator Foster is opposed to making a reduction in the tariff on lumber, and would not be certain to give rise to abuses of the privilege granted. He strongly favors the Joint High Commission, or at least members thereof, visiting the Pacific Northwest and making a trip of inspection to Alaska. He has already invited a number of friends to the coast, and believes reasonable and just terms could be agreed upon if the members of the commission were thoroughly posted by a personal inspection regarding the conditions existing here and in Alaska.

Senator Foster urges a policy of expansion as being part of the commercial necessities of the age. He holds that the United States must expand commercially to hold its place with the great powers of the world, and that the Orient is the only great field for expansion of this kind.

GERMANS KILL CHINESE.

Particulars of the Recent Attack on a Naval Patrol in the Province of Shanghai.

Fekin, April 4.—The agitation in the province of Shanghai throughout the winter has developed serious trouble between the Germans and the natives. A German naval patrol which was accompanying Engineer Vorshutz, an officer named Hanemann and Dragean Moots recently left Tsintau Port, Kiao Choo, for Ichon. When in the neighborhood of the latter place a party of Chinese attacked the German patrol. The latter replied, killing several of the Chinese and wounding a number of others, but finally had to return to Tsintau Port, where they arrived safely. The German admiral had now sent a stronger force to Ichon. The Chinese in that locality are alarmed, fearing a general invasion.

Another cause of trouble is the imprisonment and maltreatment of a German prisoner at Taimo. The admiral sent a detachment of marines to that place and they rescued the prisoner and punished the offenders.

There is an outbreak of anti-Christian fanaticism in South Shanghai, and the German missionaries and engineers are believed to be in a dangerous position. A German military expedition sailed from Kiao Chow for that part of the province on Wednesday on the warship Gefion to protect German subjects.

The action of the Germans alarms the Tsung-Li-Yamen.

The discontent in Shanghai is largely owing to the destitution caused by the tremendous ravages of the recent Hoang-Ho floods. The report of Li Hung Chang on this disaster says that works to prevent a recurrence, if European plans are followed, would cost \$30,000,000 and occupy five years, but would be a permanent remedy. The Chinese scheme could be executed cheaply, but would be only temporarily effective.

CHICAGO MAYORALTY ELECTION.

Indications Are That Carter H. Harrison Will Be Re-Elected.

Chicago, Ill., April 4.—Springlike weather to-day brought the voters to the polls with a rush and a third of the total ballots were cast in several wards before 8 o'clock. Unless all signs fail, party lines will be cut to pieces, for thousands of Republicans voted for the re-election of Mayor Carter Harrison. On the other hand, many Democrats are passing by the regular Democratic nominee, and supporting ex-Governor Alt-



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Absolutely Pure!
Made from pure grape cream of tartar

geld, who is running for mayor on an independent ticket, which endorses the Chicago platform of 1896, and the municipal ownership of street railways. The early balloting was heavier than at any recent election, not accepting the presidential contest of 1896. Altgeld showed unexpected strength in the stock yards district, where packing-house employees and railroad men re-elected the governor's stand against sending federal troops to Chicago during the strike of 1894.

Later—With over two-thirds of the ballots cast this afternoon the indications were that Carter H. Harrison would be re-elected mayor.

Mayor Jones of Toledo.

Toledo, O., April 4.—Samuel M. Jones, independent candidate for mayor, was yesterday re-elected by six thousand majority over both Republican and Democratic tickets.

Cuban Army Disbanded

Soldiers Are Allowed to Accept Money From the United States.

The Assembly, Being Unable to Undertake Other Measures, Has Been Dissolved.

Havana, April 5.—Senator Despaigues's motion for the dissolution of the assembly and the disbanding of the army called for the disbanding of the army with permission to soldiers to accept money from the United States. Various amendments had to do with the details of the disorganization. After two hours' discussion, the resolution was finally passed, and the definite and final disbanding of the Cuban army ordered.

The motion was as follows: The chief of brigades or regiments shall deliver to the officers and soldiers of their commands, when leaving, documents setting forth in detail each man's military service; the documents to be countersigned by corps commander, shall agree with the muster rolls presented to the assembly executive committee; on the dissolution of the assembly the present executive shall leave, safely deposited and at the disposal of the definite government finally established in Cuba, all archives in its possession, and also all cash it may possess at that time; the assembly, considering it has exhausted all its resources and in view of the impossibility of undertaking other measures to carry out the objects and purposes for which it was elected, resolves hereby to dissolve immediately.

During the afternoon the former executive committee resigned and a new committee was at once elected, composed of Senors Lavret, Herin and Gualberto Gomez. This committee, which is entirely unofficial, will attend to matters connected with the officers' commission.

General Andrade considers there is no reason why General Brooke, now that the assembly is dead, should be unwilling to ask this unofficial committee to deliver up the muster rolls. If any objection still exists in the mind of the governor-general, General Andrade suggests that the committee should hand the rolls to a member of General Brooke's staff.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

German Officer and the Italian Government Deny They Had Dealings With the Artillery Captain.

Paris, April 5.—The Voltaire, emulating the Figaro, publishes to-day an instalment of Dreyfus evidence in the shape of some foreign office documents, in which it is set forth that the foreign office received several official despatches from Colonel Schwartzkopfen, former military attache for Germany here, and from the Italian government, emphatically denying that they had relations with Dreyfus. The documents published by the Voltaire also show the French foreign office intercepted a coded telegram addressed by Colonel Panizzardi, formerly Italian military attache at Paris, to his government, showing that he did not know Dreyfus.

A MURDERER'S CRIME.

Ponca City, I.T., April 4.—Clyde Mattox killed Lincoln Swinney, an Osage ranchman, here last evening with a knife in the White House Club saloon during a quarrel in which Swinney was the aggressor. In 1891, when it was a boy, Mattox killed a negro in Oklahoma City and was sentenced to death. His mother, after vainly spending a fortune in his behalf, appealed to President Cleveland, who commuted Mattox's sentence to life imprisonment. A second appeal made in person to President McKinley resulted in a pardon last year.

MR. SIFTON'S SPEECH. That was a masterly rendition of the charges regarding the administration of the Yukon district, brought by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and others in the Commons, which Hon. Clifford Sifton made in the House yesterday.

The evidence which has been submitted with reference to the conduct of the Tory club who desired to get any kind of peg in the Yukon upon which to hang up a savage attack on the present government, is interesting and significant; a fine glimpse into the natural history of Toryism's methods, which, as everybody in the land is well aware, are always open and above-board, and never mean, sneaking and snake-like.

Hon. Mr. Sifton's scathing reply to the false charges laid by those Tory conspirators may be reckoned the death-blow of Toryism in Canada. Coming immediately on the heels of the crushing disasters in New Brunswick and other humiliations and defeats which the Tory party has suffered, the minister of the interior's great speech is what the late Richard Swiveller would have called "a settler."

Run Down Nerves Nothing Like Paine's Celery Compound For the Nervous System. It is the World's Best Spring Medicine.

As far as the sick and suffering are concerned, time is too precious in their estimation to waste in reading any long dissertation on their condition, based on medical or scientific standpoint. The suffering and diseased know well of their perilous and low condition of health, and sad hearts yearn for release from the chains of death's agents.

THE LARGEST OUTPUT. The New Vancouver Coal Company Mines Over 61,500 Tons of Coal During March. The month of March, A.D., 1899, will long be remembered as a "red letter" month in the annals of the New Vancouver Coal Company, and one to which the officials and employees, from Mr. Samuel M. Robins, superintendent down to the door boy in the mine, will look back upon with the most pardonable pride.

THOSE TIRED KIDNEYS. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills held three kidneys to do what they must do if you are to be a healthy man or woman.

Dominion Parliament

Three Day's Business-Plebiscite Question Again-Criticisms of the Subject.

Hon. Mr. Tarte's Great Speech-Clark Wallace Makes Himself Very Prominent.

Ottawa, March 28.—At the opening of the House yesterday afternoon Mr. L. J. Demers, member-elect for the district of Lewis, was introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fitzpatrick. Mr. Charlton introduced his bill to amend the criminal code, which was given its first reading.

An incident which gave rise to some amusement was brought about by an enquiry of Mr. Davin's as to the source of "a scallawag is a scallawag," which appears in Hansard of Friday as an interruption by the Minister of Public Works in the course of Mr. Davin's speech. The member of the opposition who wanted to know what it meant, as he had not heard it uttered, and was informed that it had only been inserted at the request of the Minister of Public Works in the report of the debates, the reporter on the floor at the time not having caught it.

In explanation Mr. Tarte stated that he had made use of the words in question, and that he further had seen their insertion in the official report. Surely, he added, Mr. Davin had not taken them as being applied to him. They were used only in a general way. Mr. Speaker being called on for a ruling, he found no fault with the expression if not applied to an honorable member of the House. He could not see, he added, that the remark was particularly relevant to the subject under discussion.

Mr. T. O. Davis (Saskatchewan) resumed the debate on the address, his remarks being confined to the main matters of western interest and comprising, too, a reply to some of the statements put forward by Mr. Davin in his lengthy oration of Friday last. He could not agree with the tariff of today, he said, as it was not framed so as to assist the farmer in the purchase of the goods which he particularly needs. In support of his proposition, Mr. Davis cited the rates of duties on springs, axes, spades and shovels, wood screws, tin paper and wire fencing. Mr. Davin was extremely restless under fire and kept up a continuous succession of interruptions, which were enjoyed to the full by both sides of the House. Mr. Davin alluded to the attitude of the member for West Assiniboia since last session and cautioned Sir Charles Tupper to look out for deserters. He was able to show that in addition to substantial reductions made in the general tariff farmers enjoy a special benefit in the further reduction under the preferential schedule.

Mr. Davin pointed to the care which the government of the day is exercising in the granting of railway charters which he found to be in conspicuous distinction to the policy of the late administration. Mr. Davin challenged the opposition to point to single instance where they had in their years of office attempted to safeguard the public interests. The postal service, he was happy to say, had been improved in many particulars. The report of the Postmaster-General shows many instances where reductions had been effected in the cost of mail services throughout Canada. One case in his own constituency he wished to bring prominently to the notice of the House, it was that of the contract between Siskitoun and Battleford, which for some years had been let at \$5,200 a year. When ten years ago the contract had been awarded by the contractors with an offer of a thousand dollars if he would allow the continuance of the contract for another eighteen months. The contract was at once discontinued and a new one was made for two thousand dollars a year. Mr. Davin held that the administration of the Yukon has been quite up to the mark of that of other mining districts. He wished to know in every way to that of Manitoba and the Territories under the late government, whose policy had, he contended, led to the two insurrections in that district.

On the subject of the plebiscite and prohibition, Mr. Davin expressed himself as satisfied with the stand assumed by the government of the day. Dr. Roche (Marquette), began his speech by reading a "red letter" month in the annals of the New Vancouver Coal Company, and one to which the officials and employees, from Mr. Samuel M. Robins, superintendent down to the door boy in the mine, will look back upon with the most pardonable pride.

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Mr. Fisman McClure (Colchester) followed, and devoted his attention exclusively to the subject of the plebiscite. While both parties avoided a stand on prohibition, he, at the risk of being considered a fanatic, ventured to say that this was the largest and most important question in Canadian politics to-day. No other question would survive to the next Parliament, but prohibition would get into a general election, force its way into the new Parliament, and be a living issue until it was settled, and settled right. Mr. McClure referred to the appointment of the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic, and said that he never concurred in the census of a Royal Commission, as he thought that properly constituted and honestly animated it might do much to clear away doubts from the minds of the people. He did not speak too strongly and would be sustained by all prohibitionists and many others in saying that the Dominion commission on the liquor traffic and humbug, it was by becoming a farce. The majority reported against prohibition, and the Conservative party accepted this; but never made any declaration of its policy.

Part of the Government. The Liberal party never promised to give prohibition, but it promised to obtain the opinion of the people by a vote just as the other party promised to ascertain the facts by a committee. But there was a big catch in the implied agreement to stand by the result. The government had decided that the vote did not warrant legislation; but it did not follow that Parliament had no duty to do. The Liberal party had the right to say that the government should accept the vote as final. As the commission was based on an imperfect and one-sided view of the evidence, presented by biased and partisan commissioners, the plebiscite vote failed to record the whole prohibition sentiment. The plebiscite was not like an ordinary election, but was to ascertain the strength of the prohibition sentiment and whether there was sufficient moral sentiment to enforce a law. Parliament having endorsed the abstract principle of prohibition the plebiscite was to answer the one unanswered question whether the people were ready for it. In a constitutional sense, the people have stayed at home must be taken into account. He did not say they should be counted on the one side or the other; most of them were indifferent, and their position was not to care what you do about the law.

There had been many things to affect the vote. The fact that no promise had been given by the Liberal party, the reputation of the Conservative party, the fact that the plebiscite was a sham, the fact that Conservative voters tried to swell the prohibition vote in order to embarrass the government, and that some Liberals refrained from voting because they did not want to give political capital to the Tories—all these were factors in the case. But for all that the vote polled for prohibition was a magnificent one, and one that would not and could not be ignored.

The Government's Attitude. It was a perfectly honest answer for the government to say that the vote did not warrant legislation, and there was no breach of any expressed or implied promise; but prohibitionists would not accept this. The Liberal party did everything it promised to do, but he hoped the day would come when that government would make larger promises and keep them. The Liberal party had not been forced to the front as an issue and it would stay there. His advice to prohibitionists was to keep as clear as possible of party entanglements and make their fight in the country, but not to make a party out of it. It would not be made a means of putting one party in or keeping another out, but would be fought on its merits. Prohibition was the largest, most important and most comprehensive issue before the Canadian people. It stood face to face with nineteenth century civilization and demanded an answer as a question on which depended vital consequences to Canadian homes and people. The Liberal party was looking for a way out and when he saw one he would follow it. He hoped to see a declaration of policy by one party or the other.

Mr. Chauvin (Terrebonne) condemned the Liberal party for not having introduced a bill when he was asked to do so. He said that the Liberal party had never declared in favor of this measure, neither had they introduced a bill. He denounced upon it. Wherein was this different from what Mr. Foster had done, who, partisan of prohibition as he was, had refused to introduce a bill when he was asked to do so. He said that the Liberal party had not permitted it. It was pretended that the finances of the country would not permit it. It was pretended that the Liberals had raised race and religious questions, but whereas it was the Liberal party who had introduced the school question into politics and in 1896 had refused to discuss the financial question, the Wellington, the Caron scandal, and obliged the House to stick to the school question and had even sought to influence the Catholic opinion by taking to the cabinet the three-Castor fathers of the province.

Speaking of the international commission, Mr. Monet said that it was not a fiasco, as was pretended by the opposition. The Liberals had simply promised that if they were offered a reciprocity treaty such as that offered in 1888 by Sir Charles Tupper, not to refuse it, as he had done.

The country is prosperous, as the opposition admitted at the same time claiming that under the Conservative regime prosperity was retarded by the action of the then chief of the opposition, who decreed the country abroad. But times were good, as the high commissioner at London, Sir Charles Tupper, if he could not counterbalance the bad effect. That the country was well administered is proved by the fact that in four months the opposition had not dared to propose one direct vote of no confidence. Dr. Marcotte had reproached the government with not having passed a remedial bill, but he forgot that the government had not promised to pass such a law unless the concessions made by the Hon. Thos. Greenway were not better than the Tupper remedial bill. As a matter of fact Mr. Monet said, the

plebiscite was far better than it would have been under any remedial act that the Conservatives could have passed. In regard to Senate reform, Mr. Monet said that he was not in favor of the reform of the Senate, but of its abolition. The Senate as constituted is a useless body. It was irresponsible, and a needless not kept in the right way by the fear of the electorate. It was claimed that the Senate protected minorities. Where was it then when the minority in New Brunswick was oppressed, when the minority in Manitoba was similarly treated? It had never protected any minority that had not been accomplished by the other branch of parliament. "As for myself," said Mr. Monet, "I have engaged myself not to vote for the pure and simple reform of the Senate unless it can be proved to me that there is no better alternative or that it is a move in the direction of the total abolition of the execrable body."

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Mr. Tarte (St. John's) took up the question of the railway. He said that the Liberal party had not promised to give prohibition, but it promised to obtain the opinion of the people by a vote just as the other party promised to ascertain the facts by a committee. But there was a big catch in the implied agreement to stand by the result. The government had decided that the vote did not warrant legislation; but it did not follow that Parliament had no duty to do. The Liberal party had the right to say that the government should accept the vote as final. As the commission was based on an imperfect and one-sided view of the evidence, presented by biased and partisan commissioners, the plebiscite vote failed to record the whole prohibition sentiment. The plebiscite was not like an ordinary election, but was to ascertain the strength of the prohibition sentiment and whether there was sufficient moral sentiment to enforce a law. Parliament having endorsed the abstract principle of prohibition the plebiscite was to answer the one unanswered question whether the people were ready for it. In a constitutional sense, the people have stayed at home must be taken into account. He did not say they should be counted on the one side or the other; most of them were indifferent, and their position was not to care what you do about the law.

There had been many things to affect the vote. The fact that no promise had been given by the Liberal party, the reputation of the Conservative party, the fact that the plebiscite was a sham, the fact that Conservative voters tried to swell the prohibition vote in order to embarrass the government, and that some Liberals refrained from voting because they did not want to give political capital to the Tories—all these were factors in the case. But for all that the vote polled for prohibition was a magnificent one, and one that would not and could not be ignored.

Mr. Carroll's Views. Mr. Carrol, of Kamouraska, in the course of an eloquent speech referred to the size of the plebiscite. He said that as the referendum was not part of our constitution, one must go to its home to learn what was considered a majority. In Switzerland, from 1874 to 1892, there were twenty-one popular consultations, and an average of sixty-two per cent of the qualified electors voted. Formerly the production of a majority of the votes polled and a majority of the cantons, but in 1892 it was enacted that the vote of the communes should be compulsory because it was found that the majority of the communes did not always represent the majority of the people. Mr. Carrol declared that Canada is not to-day in a position to legislate on prohibition.

Mr. Marcotte was the last speaker, and the House rose at 12:40. Members' Passes. Mr. Bostock (Yale and Cariboo) gives notice for the issuing of railway passes to members of the Senate and House of Commons. The object of the bill is to put the question of railway passes in a different position to what it is to-day. To-day the railway companies are obliged to issue every railway in Canada, and steamboat companies send a pass over their line to members and senators, but it is done as a favor, and is not intended to exchange those of high denominations for those of lower denominations. Mr. Mulock said that five-dollar stamps were frequently used, and that there was no repudiation of them. With respect to the proposal for Senate reform he held that any change would terminate the Senate's usefulness. Dealing with the question of prohibition, he held that the course followed by the government was repudiation of a plank in the Liberal platform, and charged Mr. Fisher, the prohibitionist of the Cabinet, with "skulking about the corridors, when he should be in the House taking part in the debate." With regard to the plebiscite, Mr. Clancy held that the government had acted honestly with the prohibitionists. Mr. Clancy intimated that he was "a renegade prohibitionist," and held that the cause of prohibition would be advanced by getting rid of such men. He charged that the Manitoba school question had been fomented by the Liberals for party purposes, and said it would be a lasting disgrace to that party. He concluded by eulogizing the old leader and the National Policy.

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Steamer Danube Brings Particulars of the Wreck of the Topeka.

Indians Find Effects of One Mr. H. Bollman in the Dyea River.

Commissioner Fawcett Explains the Charges Against Himself.

Steamer Danube, Captain Meyers, the arrival of which at Union with the news of the wreck of the Topeka was chronicled in last night's Times, reached her home port shortly after nine o'clock last night. Owing to the fact that the O. F. N. boat came alongside the stranded steamer for only a few minutes, and merely spoke her, the Danube's officers were unable to give much further information than that published last night in a special to the Times from Nanaimo. The accident occurred last Wednesday night, and seems to have been the result of passing the channel buoys on the port instead of on the starboard side. The Topeka's bow was impaled on an ugly reef of rocks at the southern part of the narrows, and a hole was worked in her port bow. The freight has suffered from the incident, and although the passengers were all taken off by the United States lighthouse tender Manzanita, which was employed in the vicinity at the time of the accident, the ship is so severely damaged that the rocks the section of the tide will not bring her off, and, in the opinion of the skipper of the Danube, she is likely to be badly broken by the sea, and by the rise and fall of the tide.

The Danube carried about 35 passengers, among whom were the following: Capt. J. Irving, J. A. Cates, B. Simpson, B. M. Burch, Louis Wire, M. Howyll, J. Wagner, Carl A. Youmans, H. Rafferty, G. L. Barker, P. W. Gallagher, Mrs. P. W. Gallagher, L. Goldsmith, J. H. Russell, Oscar Brackett, D. Burns, A. McLean, Gus J. Kohl, A. Peachure, L. Forter, J. Taylor, A. Green, A. Klinsman, Mrs. Lawrence, J. Burman, Miss Spencer, and boy, Mrs. Caldwell and child, Mrs. Osterhout and family, J. Robertson.

Capt. Irving has just arrived from Atlin, where he made tests of the gravel, and has satisfied himself of the richness of a number of the creeks. D. Burns has been establishing a butcher business in Atlin, and Mr. J. H. Russell, a brewery business and hotel at the Atlin capital. Capt. J. A. Cates came on the Danube with a beautiful team of dogs, the journey being made in fourteen days. Capt. A. McLean, another passenger, has been in to Dawson in the interests of Col. Donville's syndicate.

Dr. Barnes of Glenora, came down from Skagway on the returning boat. He went into Glenora last year, intending to push through to Dawson, but owing to the failure of the Skikine he abandoned his original plan and came out by way of Wrangell to Skagway, where he has been practicing. Although the doctor has nothing but condemnation for the Skikine route, he thinks the placer of more than ordinary riches will be developed in the Dease Lake district.

His travelling companion from Skagway, Gus J. Kohl, formerly of Butte, Mont., has a story of hardship on the Skikine trail which has not been exceeded by any one who has arrived here from that ill-starred route.

Mr. Kohl practically broke the trail from Atlin into the Dawson country, getting into Dawson in August, 1897, having been obliged to winter at the Nahlen where his horses became played out and the party were forced to build sleds to complete their journey. His partner, McEwen, has claims on American gulch, but Mr. Kohl has turned his back for good on the Klondike with all its allurements; although on the Hootaliqua he took surface pans running from 15 to 20 cents.

Of the journey out from Dawson Mr. Kohl has some astounding statements to make. He and his party left for Atlin on the 18th of February, having decided in consequence of reports which they had received, to take their time in making the journey, and to avoid the roadhouses. Their earnings were small, and they avoided the bunk-houses altogether. Some of them, Mr. Kohl states, are in a vile condition, and from twenty to twenty-five people are often housed in a building 300 feet long.

The day before the Danube sailed two Indians arrived in Skagway from Dyea and reported to Mr. J. Kaufman, of Kaufman Bros., the finding of a paper which they hoped would bring them wealth.

The paper in question was a certificate of deposit for \$200, issued by the First National Bank of Seattle, April 12, 1896, to Wm. H. Bollman, and receipted by G. L. Fisher, assistant cashier.

From the obtuse character of the two Indians it was somewhat difficult for Mr. Kaufman to learn many particulars connected with the finding of the paper. After putting them through a series of questions and counter questions, Mr. Kaufman made out that about two years ago these two Indians came across a canoe that was upset in the Dyea river. It held a canvas bag, which contained a lot of clothing, shirts, drawers, etc., and also an envelope, which contained the aforesaid certificate of deposit. The clothing was worn by the Indians, even to a chest protector, which seemed to puzzle the Indian considerably. The bit of paper they held for future use, and allowed it to remain in statu quo until yesterday, when they were told that it had a value amounting to \$200. They immediately planned for a big time and came over to have it.

They could give no information touching the occupant of the canoe, and the

supposition is that Bollman attempted to go up the Dyea river in the summer of 1896, and met with an accident by which he lost his life.

Bollman is no Skagway man, and word is being sent by Mr. Kaufman to Seattle to ascertain, if possible, his identity.

Last Tuesday T. R. Billet and his party left Skagway for Atlin to open there the branch bank of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Geo. White Frazer, D.L.S. and C.E., left the same day for Atlin with a party of chain and traverse men, to define the boundary between British Columbia and Northwest Territory.

William White, of Revelstoke, who was defeated at the provincial election, has arrived in Skagway on his way to Atlin, and has expressed himself in opposition to the alien labor law.

Editor Sherry, of the Skagway News, the pioneer newspaper man of the Gateway City, is being hoisted for the position of postmaster of that place. His nomination is endorsed by the rival newspaper, the Budget.

The Arctic Brotherhood, the new order established in Skagway, has obtained such proportions that a \$5,000 club house is to be erected for the accommodation of the club. Commodore Irving was initiated just before the Danube sailed, and at his suggestion the order of Wales and President McKinley have been elected honorary members.

Ye drove your way. Now red from main to main. Your camp fire smoulders still. Around them grow The home fires of your people. A willow shade Through apple bloom and gold of corn and snow. The chain of love—the only chain they know.

The Chain of Empire.

Ross Bay Cemetery, British Columbia.

Through grey salt grass, the April breezes creep: To your still feet the long blue rollers sweep: The drowsy sea fowl mutters in their sleep: Above you, nestlings, honey-suckles cling, Flowers of your Eastern home, your English spring.

Silent your camp! The last camp on that fall Worn between oceans by your tireless feet; Where East and West, where old and new worlds meet, Your grey nurse welcomes you, your work complete.

Wayfaring children, gathered round her breast, The home fires of your people, have wrought here; The stormy hearts of those, your sire and peers, Vikings and Conquerors, are here to see.

Whose oaken sails ploughed through seas unknown, Whose name unnamed, till English words had writ Some word of Empire on them, Far and lone Like floating islands, where they lie, 'Twas their's to win; it has been yours to knit.

Through black battalions, whence the Wood Larks creep, Whiting with age, towards the peaks of God; O'er dizzy ledges, where the slides plough and creep; Through those long ledges, where they lie, abode With Nature brooding, till your brave feet roid.

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Where were you when the Spirit called you forth? Dreaming in old world gardens sweet with stocks, Or amid the purple headlands of the West? Watching the wanderings of your half wild flock, Till some white gull's wing glided o'er the rocks.

And took your eyes out seaward, where the wind Filled the strong sails, and mocked your idle rest? How could you breathe, for let us know, who led, You who had struck at that old mother's breast, Whose children win the world, from East to West?

How could you go? What spring with cuckoo calls, With all the music with which you were bred, With hymning larks, and bedewer madrigals, Girls with sunshine, sweet with cuckoo's cop, Made you to go, where you did go?

Nay rather, could you stay? Through warm red loam, Ban the sea breeze, with a willow shade, Blown over seas, pierced through the apple bloom; The dove's soft voice, for let us know, who led, You could not stay; you could not be content.

How could you rest? What thick on every hand, With half a world untried, they pray you led, They needed leaders. God be praised, you led.

What was it that ye saw? An old woman's gloom, What won't a slouching of a west woman's stare; Bread for Britain, for your falling years, Rest, in the front rank of her pioneers.

Oh, seed of Empire! Stones on which we set Our feet, the stones which mark the way to rest, Here, where the furthest East and West are met, Sleep, whilst your aid nurse croons for lullaby, Thanks of a lifetime, and you die.

—Olive Phillips-Walley, in Canadian Magazine, Victoria, B.C.

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A Spanking Dog Team

J. A. Cates, and His Wonderful Ride From Dawson City.

A Description of the Hybrid Team Which Bore Him Out.

AN OLD FEUD REVIVED.

The City and Mr. Adams Again at Loggerheads.

The old feud between the city and Dr. Adams over the obstruction of David street seems likely to be renewed. This morning Mr. Adams was summoned at the city police court by Constable Redgrave for obstructing the street.

Messrs. Bradburn and Mason prosecuted for the city. Mr. Adams in defence reserved his claim to David street by virtue of a lease given to him of the street by the Dominion government. Mr. Mason reviewed the history of the case and of his search in the registry office for the title of the city to the street.

He found that defendant claimed part of the street under a conveyance from the Hudson's Bay Company to John Work dated August 1st, 1862, of section 4 of Victoria district. The trustees subdivided the estate and the subdivision was embodied in a plan filed with the department in which the street was clearly indicated.

Mr. Mason, in reply to a question of defendant, said that when the case was up for hearing previously the magistrate concluded the defendant on the evidence, but said that on account of the lease granted by the Dominion government he had a co-tenant title to the strip and discharged him. Since that time the department of public works and of marine and fisheries had been communicated with and finally the department had notified Mr. Adams that if he could not reach an amicable agreement with the city they would cancel his lease. The case was adjourned until Thursday next.

FREIGHT ART CLASSES.

Those desiring free instruction in art should apply to The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, 238 and 240 St. James street, Montreal, Canada.

The Art School is maintained in the Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal, and is absolutely free. Monthly drawings, on the last day of each month, are held at the St. James street office for the distribution of Works of Art.

A FACTORY WRECKED.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 4.—Three men were killed this afternoon by an explosion at the railway car factory at Bradbrook, Pa. A number of other men were injured. It is not known what caused the explosion. The building was completely wrecked. A number of passers-by were struck and injured by flying bricks.

The Midnight Torture

Of Itching Piles No Longer Dreaded—Dr. Chase's Ointment Now Known To Be an Absolute Cure.

The cruel methods of cutting or burning to cure piles were almost as much to be dreaded as the terrible itching of the disease.

To those who know the soothing, healing qualities of Dr. Chase's Ointment and piles have lost their terror. The first application of this ointment will stop the itching, and it is very rarely indeed that more than one box is required to effect a complete cure.

Physicians endorse Dr. Chase's Ointment and use it in place of surgical operation, which was formerly considered necessary. You cannot possibly be disappointed if you use Dr. Chase's Ointment for coughs, colds and la grippe; 25 cents a large box.

Mothers' favorite remedy for croup, colds and la grippe is Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine; 25 cents a large box.

EXPERTS GIVE EVIDENCE.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 4.—The trial of Dr. Nancy Gullford for murder was this morning devoted to the further examination of writing experts employed by the state to establish the prisoner's connection with various letters, telegrams, etc., which have been offered as evidence by the state.

It is my most sincere wish that each of you may be blessed with a long and happy life, and with success in your chosen profession.

An admirable programme has been prepared for the present convention, and doubtless you will all be interested and instructed at each session of the Institute, and thereby be fully repaid for the trouble and expense incurred by your attendance.

After careful consideration of the present circumstances, I deem it to be my duty to withdraw as president of this Institute, and in doing so I beg to thank the teachers for the honors they have conferred upon me in the past and to assure you that the Provincial Teachers' Institute will always have my best wishes for its success.

The meeting was then taken charge of by Vice-President W. O. Coatham. A motion accepting the gracious invitation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to an "at home" at Government House was unanimously adopted. Regret was expressed in consequence of the resignation of Dr. Pope from the position of superintendent of education in a resolution moved by Mr. Stephenson, seconded by Miss Williams and duly carried, and Dr. Pope was unanimously elected an honorary member of the association for life, a similar honor being conferred upon the city school superintendent, Mr. Frank H. Eaton.

Resolutions were adopted fixing the next annual meeting place, Vancouver teachers have the honor to be conferred upon the city school superintendent, Mr. Frank H. Eaton.

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Teachers Convention

The Annual Meeting of the British Columbia Institute Opened To-Day.

Officers Elected—Vancouver the Next Meeting Place—The Committees.

The annual convention of the British Columbia Teachers' Institute opened this morning in South Park school, there being a large attendance of delegates from all parts of the province. The convention was called to order by Dr. D. D. Pope, LL.D., and prayers were read by Inspector Netherby.

Dr. Pope then delivered the following inaugural address:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I beg to extend to you all a most hearty welcome to this convention. As I have so very recently retired from the position of Superintendent of Education I must, under the circumstances, be content to act as a special delegate to the present occasion. I shall, however, with your permission, speak of a few matters connected with the schools during my incumbency of office.

My residence in the province dates from 1876, a period of 23 years, eight of which were spent in teaching in the public schools and 15 as Superintendent of Education, and it may not be inappropriate to state that I have been connected with educational work for about 38 years.

On April 1st, 1884, I entered upon the duties of the education office, which was then located in the old central government building, a very small, dingy looking room, as quite a number present will remember. However, it was not the surroundings which occupied my thoughts but an earnest desire to prove equal to the grave responsibilities of the position, to fill it satisfactorily to those who had entrusted to my care this important office, as well as to obtain the confidence of the teachers, the trustees, and the people generally. Any measure of success that has attended my efforts in this direction is mainly due to the hearty support of the teachers, as well as the co-operation of trustees and friends.

In 1884 there were 49 rural schools, 7 graded schools and 1 high school, with an aggregate enrolment of 3,420 pupils under the charge of 75 teachers, 17 of whom are still engaged in the work. During the past school year (1897-8) there were in operation 232 rural schools, 25 graded schools and 4 high schools, with an aggregate enrolment of 17,945 pupils under the charge of 422 teachers. At the present time there are about 290 schools in operation, conducted by 465 teachers.

It may be of interest to state that during the past 15 years 364 male teachers and 506 female teachers have found employment in our public schools. Of these 870 instructors, many of the male teachers have returned to the work to enter other professions, such as the min-

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The Philippine Rebels

Mail News Received From the Islands by the Empress of Japan.

Discovery of an Alleged Plot to Massacre All the Foreigners.

The Capitulation of Cebu-How the Natives Fired the Town.

The following mail advices from the troubled Philippines were received by the R.M.S. Empress of Japan: The Hongkong Telegraph correspondent writing early last month says the American tendency to lay the city in ashes in the cases of reverse has (although at one time this step seemed conceivable) unfortunately become a reality to a limited degree. We have already had the great Paco fire, where Filipinos, disguised in the dress of native women, were at the bottom of the affair. The inhabitants of Manila never for a moment thought that they were going to be treated to a more immense concern, and that the Paco blaze was merely a precursor of greater events, a sort of prologue.

Shortly after seven on Wednesday, February 22, a mass of

Flames and Smoke issuing from the direction of Santa Cruz indicated a conflagration of no small dimensions. The fire spread rapidly, block after block was consumed. The European fire brigade went on the scene with their steam engines, and together with the military element, they had a most terrible time in combating the ever-increasing flames. The wind was steady, and about 12.30 they succeeded in controlling the fire. Just at that moment another fire broke out in the district of Tondo. On arrival of the fire brigade the men were fired upon by natives. The American soldiers were soon on the scene, and a general fire ensued. Six Filipinos were shot while in the act of cutting the hose. Simultaneously a large body of Filipinos seemed to have got past the American outposts towards the city of Tondo. All night long Tondo was a regular battlefield.

During Wednesday night and Thursday morning large numbers of natives came along the numerous creeks and salt-marshes of the Vitis district, bringing the sea-shore between Malabon and Manila. Their intention was to cut off Caloocan entirely, and enter Tondo in rear of General McArthur's position. At the same time, an attack was made on Caloocan from the other side, the Filipino artillery opening fire at the Americans at daylight. They were soon driven off by a few well-placed shells, and it was then discovered that swarms of them had got into Tondo, to aid their friends who were burning the place down. They threw up barricades and breastworks in a very short time. Signals were like lightning between General McArthur, General Hughes and Admiral Dewey. The 23rd Infantry, Minnesota and Oregon regiments from Manila and the Idaho and Montana from Caloocan, together with the warships, combined to give the poor, misguided natives a lesson. The Filipinos

Fought Desperately, but that was no use. In one house, surrounded by a stone wall, they tried to make a stand, and sixty dead bodies were found in another. In another place, they tried to hold a little bridge, and 106 of them were found dead there. There must have been, judging by the heaps of corpses, not less than 500 killed in the whole fight, which was one of the stiffest of the present campaign. The returns of casualties on the American side so far show ten killed and thirty-five wounded.

In a later letter the same correspondent says: Only occasional firing is reported from the front in the shape of independent discharges from rebel sharpshooters and the return fire by the Americans. It should be borne in mind that the Mauser rifle, with which the natives are armed, fires a greater distance than the Springfield, and they seem to be aware of this. For in the direction of San Pedro Macati their sharpshooters have kept up a continued pot-shot game, discharging their guns on the American lines at a range of over two thousand yards, thus making the American return fire of very little effect. This is somewhat worrying the Americans, for several men have been wounded by this means.

The recent fires in town have brought up a

Lot of Complications with regard to the insurance of the properties. The insurance agencies have been besieged by claimants, of course, but the policies do not provide any liability in case of war and if a state of warfare is declared to exist then the United States government, having assumed responsibility for preserving law and order, will be liable. However, these questions will be decided by experienced tribunals.

A Cebu correspondent tells of the occupation of that island as follows: The U.S.S. Petrel, accompanied by a small boat, arrived at Cebu at 10 a.m. on the 21st. The captain of the British gunboat Mimy and the British vice-consul went on board the Petrel immediately. The situation was made known to the Spanish commander Cornwell, who then went ashore to confer with the insurgent representatives, and in the course of the afternoon eight representatives of the islands boarded the Petrel to confer with Commander Cornwell of the surrender.

At eight o'clock next morning the insurgent representatives went on board the Petrel, carrying a formal written document surrendering the town. In this communication they stated that they wished to force majeure, and that the

News by the Empress

The Big Liner Brings a Budget of News From the Far East.

Massacre of Peasants by Cossacks - Russians Spreading Over Manchuria.

The Rebellions at Anhui and Szechuan Being Suppressed by China.

R. M. S. Empress of Japan, Capt. Lee, reached the quarantine station yesterday on her fortieth voyage. Although she did not encounter the full force of the storm which so severely buffeted the Tartar she caught the tail of it, and for two days the "life on the ocean wave" was anything but pleasant. She had very few saloon passengers, but an unusually large crowd of Asiatics, 282 Chinese, and 217 Japs. About a hundred of the Asiatics came ashore here. Among the saloon passengers were Comte Pierre de Durfort, Lieut. George Vignon, and Lieut. Rene Fabry. French army men who are engaged in circling the globe for "to admire and for to see." P. Briffand, another Frenchman, who is travelling around the terrestrial sphere, was at one time the travelling companion of the Duc de Orleans, who, he says, was then acting as a newspaper correspondent. The Duc accepted a commission to act for the big American daily in Abyssinia, but the manager of the journey started he and the managing editor quarrelled. The Duke straightway went to the manager of a rival organ and said, "I have declined to go to Abyssinia for I will never desert you. What will you pay me?" "Not a cent," replied the manager of the rival journal, "because we have no interest in Abyssinia. But I tell you what I will do: go to Madrid, interview the Duke in regard to the war—which was then just opening—and I will give you a thousand pounds." The Duc de Orleans preferred the land of Menelik. Other passengers were B. C. Cass, T. Davy, B. Dineall, J. O. Eppery, A. C. Flegetaub, J. Harper, S. Hayakawa, O. D. Jerauld, Mrs. O. D. Jerauld and three children, Mrs. Lancaster and child, Mrs. Macnaught, P. E. Matheson, Mr. Marjoribanks, S. Murray, Miss A. A. Muspratt, A. F. Nicol, Robt. Niven, Mrs. Wm. T. Payne, child and ayah, G. F. Phillips, Wm. Porter, S. Porter, Mr. Robertson, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Shagan, and Newman Smith. The Empress had about a thousand tons of general freight. With the trip she is beginning the summer tri-weekly schedule.

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Massacre of Chinese peasants briefly reported in cabled dispatches did not occur at Tallenwan as they reported, but at Linantung. The statement made in regard to them by the Chinese authorities is that the Chinese in Kinchow, the city just north of the Russian Szechuan, refused to pay their taxes; thereupon the Cossacks were brought on a row took place, and one hundred natives were promptly shot dead, a large number being wounded. A Peking correspondent of the Japan Mail gives the same version of the massacre of the peasants, but he adds that the surviving peasants carried the news to the country side, and in a incredibly short time some 6,000 armed village militia were gathered together, who marched the next day to the scene of the massacre. There was, however, no fighting, for the Cossacks had already retired to Port Arthur, but when the Russians heard of this gathering of desperate peasants anxious to avenge their relatives' and kinsmen's deaths, the former sent an interpreter to explain matters. The exasperated peasants, however, would take no explanations, and so carried him off as a prisoner into the hills. The man's fate is not yet known. The peasants claim that during the massacre the Cossacks killed 94 and wounded 123 men.

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Considerable Garrisons, while in the villages and at outlying posts near the mountain passes there were detachments of Cossacks. From Niuchwang to Vladivostok, and from Chita to Kirin a strong military organization has, apparently been established. At Vladivostok there are 5,000 men, and at Khudan there is one battalion. Khunshan, near the Korean frontier, is occupied by a numerous garrison. Three battalions are stationed at Samsin, on the Lower Sungari, one battalion at Kih-ton and another at Tsisihar, on the upper part of the Sungari. From Mukden along the line of the Great Wall there are several posts occupied by troops, and several battalions are quartered in the villages along the Sari-Muren. Cossacks are to be seen everywhere. At Kirin it is understood that some are engaged in turning a narrow pathway into strategic road leading along the Sungari through the mountains into Korea. At a place called Chitelki two companies of engineer troops are working on the Manchurian Railway. Cossacks patrol the line, the pennons on their lances showing a combination of the Russian colors and the Chinese dragon.

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Highest Home Endorsement

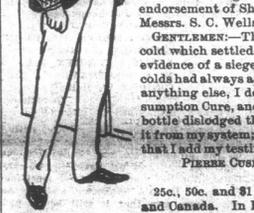
Shiloh's Consumption Cure was successfully introduced by a leading physician, Dr. Brutus Shiloh, fifty years ago, and is now recognized as the leading remedy of the world for all affections of the throat and lungs.

The following letter contains the highest possible home endorsement of Shiloh's Consumption Cure, Messrs. S. C. Wells Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN:—Three weeks ago I contracted a severe cold which settled in my throat and bronchial tubes, giving evidence of a siege liable to last for months, as my previous colds had always affected me. More as an experiment than anything else, I decided to try Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure, and with most gratifying results. The first bottle dispelled the enemy, the second entirely expelled it from my system; and it is with sincere belief in its efficacy that I add my testimony to that of many others in its favor.

PIERRE CUSHING, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Le Roy, N. Y.

25c, 50c, and \$1 a bottle throughout the United States and Canada. In England 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d.



Spring smiles on us again. The Gibson is out in her Easter costume and we are out with our Easter prices.

- Christie's Sodas, tin . . . 30c
 - Maizena Wafers " . . . 35c
 - Oatmeal Wafers " . . . 35c
 - Graham Wafers " . . . 35c
- A full line of Fresh Biscuits.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

R. P. RITZEL & CO., Ltd

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.

LIQUORS AND GROCERIES.

WHISKIES:

SEAGRAM'S, - THORN'S O.H.M.S.,

THISTLE BLEND.

BRANDIES:

BONNOIT'S *** AND STANDARD BRANDS, ZYMKARA, A perfect preventative against Cholera and Pitting in Marine Batters.

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. ENDERBY AND VERNON

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

Highest Home Endorsement

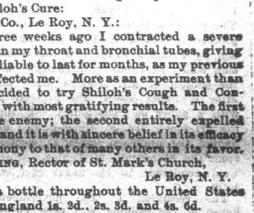
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ng Team

His Wonderful Dawson

the Hybrid Bore Him

As who arrived on were J. A. Cates, Vancouver, George

As who arrived on were J. A. Cates, Vancouver, George Vancouver, of the Klondike Company. He had been 15 days possible to have. The trail was more or less of the horses had lightened it. The used on the trail to three days before them every day one or two dead were more or less to the distance. Dawson they would try frames. They up into useful and attempt to go in arrived alive they Al. Bartlett was his 65 mules and took them down on fat and strong. A Mr. Cates has a mule and a bench Run, he said, is as also is Eureka, is very important declared to be bet to be. Bonanza lean down to No benches are worth as valuable as the rest of them were

ore steam sled and Tagish. The sled and the party was dogs. Such a sled with ice, but there trail, the horses spent some time and experimenting although they were Brother Henry, Dawson Pat Galvin met; four days out McBee and some the day before ent in with Frank as a lay on a claim Bros., of Spokane, \$24 in the bank, secured a valuable mule, and other

dog team, which way paper, was one ever come over the half dogs and half was actually from self-bred, and another breed again bred in appearance and lies entirely wolf. It was at Cato last he managed to in an entire litter of these were domesticated as a dog in the Paris exposition.

animals were huge Budget says: J. J. and proprietor and can now afford to hand in the Bois de steamboat owner of sold his rich claims as he tersely puts

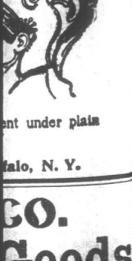
ough of bacon and He bought the team thousand miles or so \$1,600 from a man at Dawson he was money for them.

Sour Stomach, Dis- light in the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Sick, Headache, Fe- been at Cato Von sets are the invincible put to rest and make reign where all was 35 cents.

ocks and Hall & Co. IN WRECKED.

ril, 5.—A fast freight conductor John Kelly, wrecked on the this morning, two ark. Thirteen cars one was killed.

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GO. Goods

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VICTORIA, B.C.

Boscowitz Stranded

The Steamer Runs on the Rocks of Harlin's Reef Near Simpson

The City of Topeka Below the Water—Her Decks Submerged

The steamer Cutch reached Vancouver this morning from Lynn canal ports, bringing with it the steamer Barbara Boscowitz, which was again met with a misadventure. This time she has got on the rocks of Harlin's reef, or reefs, for there are a little cluster of rocky islets just outside the harbor of Port Simpson and in Chatham Sound, not many miles northward from where she was wrecked before and not far from here destination. The Naas. She ran on the rocks on April 2nd. The Cutch spoke her and asked if she could render assistance. She had been ashore two hours then, having struck at low water. Captain Whitely said he expected to float his vessel at high tide. The Boscowitz was on her first trip northward since being reconstructed when she was stranded.

The Cutch brought news that the steamer City of Topeka was below the water when she came through Wrangle Narrows. The decks of the Pacific coast boat were entirely submerged. The light-house tender Mananeta landed the passengers taken aboard by her at Juneau, from which port they were taken by the steamer Dora.

Wrangle Narrows, in which she was wrecked, are the terror of the Alaskan pilot. It is a narrow, treacherous channel about twenty miles long, with a swift current at low tide and full of jagged rocks and reefs. Many vessels have bumped against the rocks in the Narrows but no steamer has yet been lost there. For a long time the pilots would not take a boat through except at high tide and in day light. Of late, however, they have been going through at low tide but never at night.

The Topeka when she sailed north had 120 passengers. Alexander McDonald, the gold king of Klondike, was on board with his mining partner, Ferguson. Another well-known character and rich miner was "Skookum Jim," one of the three discoverers of the Klondike. Skookum Jim had his wife and several children with him.

Besides a general cargo of merchandise and miners' outfits, she carried a heavy shipment of quartz mining machinery for a property owned by William Ebone and nearly \$12,000. It is also believed the steamer took like steamer William Ogilvie was aboard the ship.

The William Ogilvie is an eighty-four foot steamer designed for the Lake Bear trade and was the first twin screw steamer to be sent to the Yukon coast by her at Juneau, from which port they were taken by the steamer Dora.

Victoria City Markets. The markets show little change this week, excepting in potatoes, which are soaring. In one week the price of the tuber has leaped from \$1.50 and \$1.75 to \$2.00 and \$2.25. The demand for the seed varieties is brisk and dealers are holding the prices up to the highest, notwithstanding the uncertainty of the supply. The current quotations follow:

Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl.	8.00
Lake of the Woods, per bbl.	6.00
White, per bbl.	5.00
O. K., per bbl.	5.00
Snowflake, per bbl.	5.50
Home, per bbl.	5.50
Premier, per bbl.	5.00
White, per bbl.	5.00
Wheat, per ton	21.00
Corn (white), per ton	20.00
Cracked, per ton	27.00
Oats, per ton	23.00
Rolling, per ton	4.00
Rolling, per ton	4.00
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Feed, per ton	10.00
Hay (baled), per ton	12.00
Straw, per bale	2.00
Brass, per ton	25.00
Iron, per ton	25.00
Steel, per ton	25.00
Flour, per ton	12.00
Wheat, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	2.50
Cabbage, per lb.	1.00
Onion, per lb.	1.00
Garlic, per lb.	1.00
Peas, per lb.	1.00
Beans, per lb.	1.00
Apples, per lb.	1.00
Pears, per lb.	1.00
Oranges, per lb.	1.00
Lemons, per lb.	1.00
Strawberries, per lb.	1.00
Raspberries, per lb.	1.00
Blackberries, per lb.	1.00
Cherries, per lb.	1.00
Plums, per lb.	1.00
Apples, per lb.	1.00
Pears, per lb.	1.00
Oranges, per lb.	1.00
Lemons, per lb.	1.00
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